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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

TO

GOVERNOR W. W. KITCHIN

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1908-1909 AND 1909-1910.

RALEIGH:

E M UZZELL & CO. STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1910

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C. H. MERANE.....Special Clerk for Loan Fund, etc.  
J. A. BIVINS.....Supervisor of Teacher Training.  
N. W. WALKER.....State Inspector of Public High Schools.  
L. C. BROGDEN.....Supervisor of Elementary Public Schools.  
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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
RALEIGH, December 15, 1910.

*To His Excellency, W. W. KITCHIN,*

*Governor of North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR:—According to section 4090 of the Revisal of 1905, I have the honor to transmit my Biennial Report for the scholastic years 1908-1909 and 1909-1910.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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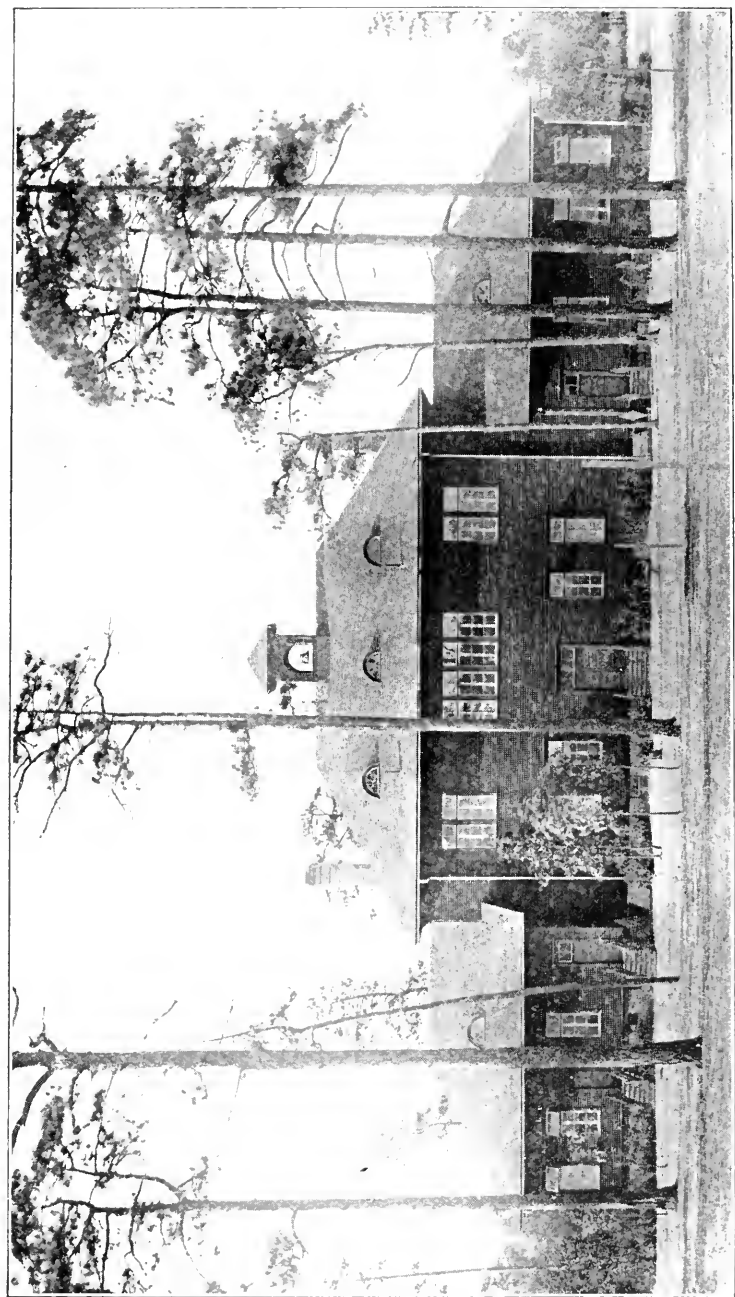
SUMMARY AND BRIEF OUTLINE OF TWO YEARS' PROGRESS  
IN EDUCATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WORK TO BE DONE AND HOW TO DO IT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TWO YEARS' PROGRESS.





RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTHERN PINES, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.





## SUMMARY AND BRIEF OUTLINE OF TWO YEARS' PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

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The following summary and brief outline of the progress in public education for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1910, is based upon the official reports on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and can be verified in detail by the published statistical reports of this biennial period.

**Increase in School Funds.**—The total available school fund for the year ending June 30, 1910, was \$3,550,575.06. This is an increase of \$256,343.36 over the total available school fund for 1908. Of this total available school fund for 1910, \$2,631,962.17 was raised by State and county taxation and appropriation, and \$877,899.91 was raised by local taxation in special-tax districts, of which \$580,885.28 was raised in urban districts and \$296,914.63 in rural districts. This is an increase in 1910 over 1908 of \$157,191.33 in the amount raised by local taxation in rural districts and \$69,869.18 raised by local taxation in urban districts.

Of the total available school fund for 1910, \$2,377,652.47 was the rural school fund and \$1,172,912.59 the urban school fund. In percentage there has been an increase of 112 per cent in the funds raised by local taxation in rural districts, and 13 per cent in the funds raised by local taxation in urban districts, and 13 per cent in the annual available fund raised by general State and county taxation and appropriation in 1910 over 1908.

Excluding bonds, loans, State appropriations, and balance from previous year, the whole amount raised by taxation for public schools during 1910 was \$2,637,372.83, an increase of \$283,456.22 over 1908. The rural increase in funds raised by taxation in 1910 over 1908 was \$216,057.57, the city increase \$67,398.65. These figures show that during 1910 \$3.58 was raised for each child of school age enumerated in our State school census; \$2.88 for each child outside of the cities and towns, and \$6.80 for each child within the cities and towns. This was a per capita increase in 1910 over 1908 of 29 cents for each country child of school age, and 44 cents for each city child of school age.

These comparisons are made between the last year of this biennial period and the last year of the preceding biennial period, so as to indicate the progress of the period. The figures for the year 1909 can be easily ascertained from the published statistical reports herein, and the relative progress of 1910 over 1909 can easily be ascertained.

**For What the Money was Spent.**—With this increase in the available funds for educational purposes, there has been during the period a corresponding increase in those things which can be provided only by increased funds. There has been an increase of \$585,745 in the value of rural school property and \$359,912 in the value of urban school property, making a total increase of \$945,657 in the total value of the public school property of the State. There has been expended during the period \$667,695.92 for building, improving, and equipping public school houses. Seven hundred and twenty-five new rural schoolhouses have been built at an average cost of \$705.56. There has been an increase of 601 in the number of houses equipped with patent desks, and \$141,683.85 has been expended during the biennial period for school furniture.

Four and six-tenths days have been added to the average annual school term of the white schools of the State, and .7 day to the average annual school term of the colored schools of the State, 3.5 days to the white rural school term, and 9.7 days to the white city school term. In the newly established local-tax districts, of course, the school term has been greatly lengthened and in many instances doubled. There has been an increase of 594 in the number of white teachers employed, and 18 in the number of colored teachers employed. There has been an increase of \$16.92 in the average annual salary of white teachers, and \$5.21 in the average annual salary of colored teachers. The average annual salary of rural teachers has been increased \$13.88. There has been a necessary increase in the expenses of collecting, expending, and administering a larger fund, and an increase in the current expenses for longer terms with more schoolrooms and teachers.

The total expenditures for all schools during 1910 was \$3,178,950.50, which represents an increase of \$220,790.31 over 1908—an increase of \$250,469.45 in rural expenditures, and a decrease of \$29,679.14 in urban expenditures. Of this increase, rural teachers and superintendents received \$192,194.18, and urban teachers and superintendents \$85,053.60. The increased expenditures for administration, including treasurer's commissions, the expenses of boards of education, school committeemen, and taking census, was \$6,138.67 for rural schools, and \$452.73 for city schools. The increase in expenditures for all other purposes, including overcharges arising from overestimates of poll tax, errors in treasurers' commissions, etc., borrowed money for building, teachers' salaries, etc., repaid out of collected taxes, was \$5,255.86 for rural schools; and there was an increase of \$99,424.09 for public high schools. This last item, however, does not represent the percentage of growth, as a separate report was made in 1908 of all high-school expenditures, except county appropriations. The increase is based on that. There was a decrease in the amounts spent for a few items, namely, buildings and supplies, and loans, in particular. When this is accounted for and taken from the items of increase above, the net gain in expenditures for the State is \$220,790.31.

**Increase in Value of School Property.**—In 1910 the total value of school property of the State was \$5,862,969. Of this amount the value of rural school property was \$3,094,416, and the value of city school property was \$2,768,553. This is an increase in 1910 over 1908 of \$945,657 in the total value of all school property, of which \$585,745 is the increase in the value of rural school property and \$359,912 the increase in the value of city school property. The value of white school property in 1910 was \$5,185,521, of which \$2,706,911 was rural and \$2,478,610 was city. The value of colored school property was \$677,448, of which \$387,505 was rural and \$289,943 was city. The percentage of increase in the valuation of school property during the biennial period is 19 per cent—23 per cent rural and 15 per cent urban.

In 1910 there were 7,609 schoolhouses in the State—7,350 rural and 259 urban; 5,156 rural white and 169 urban white, 2,194 rural colored and 90 urban colored. The average value of each rural white house was \$525; the average value of each city white house was \$14,666; the average value of each rural colored house was \$176; the average value of each city colored house was \$3,221. There has been an increase of \$100 in the average value of each white rural schoolhouse and of \$20 in the average value of each colored rural schoolhouse in 1910 over 1908. During the biennial period

\$533,872.16 was expended for rural school buildings and sites, and \$239,781.10 for urban school buildings and sites—\$482,714.74 for rural white and \$51,157.42 for rural colored; \$210,804.19 for urban white and \$28,976.91 for urban colored.

**New Schoolhouses Built.**—During the biennial period, 725 new rural schoolhouses have been built—564 white and 161 colored—at a cost of \$511,536.58. A total of 725 new schoolhouses for this biennial period means an average of one new house for each day of each year, Sundays included. This pace of building a new schoolhouse for every day in the year, according to approved plans of modern school architecture, prepared by most competent architects and distributed from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been maintained for the past eight years.

**Increase in School Furniture and Equipment.**—During this biennial period \$229,450.40 has been expended for school furniture and necessary equipment, an increase of \$61,981 in the expenditures for this purpose over the preceding biennial period. In 1910 there were 2,170 rural schoolhouses equipped with modern school furniture—2,022 white and 148 colored—an increase of 535 white and 66 colored over 1908. Four thousand one hundred and twenty-six rural schoolhouses were reported furnished with home-made desks—2,791 white and 1,335 colored.

**Increase in Local-tax Districts and Funds Raised by Local Taxation.**—During this biennial period, 288 local-tax districts have been established by voluntary vote of the people in rural communities and small towns, an average of 2.8 districts a week for each week in each year. This is an increase of 59 local-tax districts over the preceding biennial period, and makes a total of 995 local-tax districts in the State on July 1, 1910.

In 1910, \$877,899.91, about 23 per cent of the total annual school fund, was raised by local taxation, \$296,914.63 in rural districts and \$580,885.28 in urban districts. All counties of the State, except three, now have from 1 to 47 local-tax districts each, levying special taxes therein to supplement their apportionments from the State and county fund for longer terms, better houses and equipment, better teachers paid better salaries, for better schools.

**Increase in Enrollment and Attendance.**—The increase in the school census of 1910 over that of 1908 was 19,452—13,162 white and 6,290 colored. The increase in the school enrollment was 22,688—13,546 white and 9,142 colored. The increase in average daily attendance was 22,847—15,501 white and 7,346 colored. These figures indicate that the increase in enrollment and average daily attendance is more than keeping pace with the increase in the school population, especially in the white schools.

**Increase in Length of School Term and in the Average Salary of Teachers.** In 1910 the average length of school term in rural white schools was 92.7 days, in the city white schools 175.2 days, and in all white schools of the State 104.6 days; in the rural colored schools 81.7 days; in the city colored schools 164.8 days, and in all colored schools of the State 93.7 days. This is an increase over 1908 of 3.5 days in the average length of the school term in the rural white schools, 9.7 days in the city white schools, 4.6 days in all white schools of the State; a decrease of .4 day in rural colored schools, an increase of 1.7 days in city colored schools, and an increase of .7 day in all colored schools of the State. The average length of school term in the white rural local-tax school districts is 129 days.

Taking these figures as a basis of calculation, it will be seen that the average monthly salary of white rural teachers in 1910 was \$34.47, an increase of \$2.23 over 1908. The average monthly salary of white city teachers was \$42.72, a decrease of \$2.32 from 1908. The average monthly salary of rural colored teachers was \$23.48, an increase of \$1 over 1908; the average monthly salary of city colored teachers was \$30.64, an increase of 44 cents over 1908.

As stated above, there has been an increase of 612 in the number of teachers employed—594 white and 18 colored.

**Improvement in Teachers' Institutes and Other Facilities for Teacher-training.**—Under amendments to the school law by the General Assembly of 1909, a two-weeks teachers' institute was made mandatory in every county biennially. Teachers' institutes were held in 30 counties in 1909 and in 66 counties in 1910, attended by 6,553 teachers. With the aid of the Supervisor of Teacher-training, also made possible by an amendment to the law in 1909, the work of the county teachers' institutes and the county teachers' associations has been organized and systematized, and, through teachers' reading circles, a valuable course of home study and home training for the professional improvement of the rank and file of the teachers is being successfully conducted. Teachers' associations, holding monthly meetings, are in successful operation in 91 counties. Most of these associations have also organized teachers' reading circles for pursuing the prescribed course of professional reading.

A trained man and a trained woman have been appointed to conduct each of these county teachers' institutes. All institute workers have been required to attend a conference of three or four days with the State Superintendent and the Supervisor of Teacher-training, for the discussion of their work and the arrangement of uniform and definite plans of work, before beginning the institutes, and have been furnished with bulletins containing definite outlines and approved suggestions for the work of the institutes. Under this plan, there has been marked progress in the organization and direction of this institute work. It has been uniform, practical, and progressive, with more teaching and demonstration and less lecturing, with more emphasis on the essential subjects and less on the frills.

The reports received from these institutes have been the most encouraging ever received by the State Superintendent. They have been more largely attended and the teachers have been more interested and benefited than ever before. A fuller report of this institute and teacher-training work, by the Supervisor of Teacher-training, is printed elsewhere in this Report. An attempt has been made, with encouraging success, to correlate and coördinate the work of these agencies for home study and professional improvement of teachers—the teachers' institute, the county teachers' association, and reading circles, to plan the work so as to make it more progressive and continuous from year to year. *North Carolina Education*, our official State teachers' journal, is heartily coöperating and rendering valuable assistance in carrying on this work.

**Improvement in County Supervision.**—There has been an increase in the number of county superintendents giving their entire time to the work of supervision and an increase in the time devoted to their work by nearly all other county superintendents. Forty-three county superintendents now devote their entire time to their work. The county superintendents are thoroughly organized into a State and district associations, holding annual meetings for

the discussion with each other and with the State Superintendent of their common problems, for an exchange of views and experiences, for mutual counsel and advice, and for the forming of plans for carrying on more uniformly and successfully the great work of educating all the people in the schools of all the people. It has seemed to me that during this biennial period the county superintendents have improved in the efficient and intelligent discharge of their duties, and that, on the whole, they have manifested a fine spirit of loyalty and devotion to their work. Much progress has been made in the organization, training, and direction of their teaching force and in the systematization, classification, and gradation of the work in the rural schools.

**Progress in Rural Public High Schools.**—During the biennial period 14 new public high schools have been established, making a total of 170 such schools in 87 counties of the State. There are, therefore, now only 11 counties that do not have one or more of these schools. The annual State appropriation for their maintenance was increased \$5,000 in 1909, making the total annual State appropriation for them \$50,000. During the biennial period \$240,040.51 has been expended for the maintenance of these schools.

The total enrollment of country boys and girls in them has been 5,282 in 1909, and 5,775 in 1910, a total of 11,057 for the biennial period—5,182 boys and 5,875 girls. This is an increase of 1,826 in the total enrollment of 1910 over the enrollment of 1908, an increase of 41 per cent in enrollment. There has been an average daily attendance of 3,787 in 1909, and 4,145 in 1910. The percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance has been 71 per cent for the two years.

In connection with some of these high schools, dormitories have been built and equipped, in which high-school students can secure board at actual cost and pay for it in money or in provisions at the market price.

These figures show an encouraging increase in enrollment and attendance upon these public high schools, indicating a commendable growth in public sentiment among the rural population for high-school education, for the elevation of the average of intelligence, and for better preparation for citizenship and service. A full report of these public high schools, prepared by the State Inspector of Public High Schools, is printed in another part of this Report.

**Increase in Rural Libraries.**—During the biennial period 528 new rural libraries have been established, costing \$16,840, containing an average of about 100 volumes of well-selected books. Seventy-six new supplemental libraries have been added to libraries formerly established, costing \$1,140, adding about 35 books to each of these libraries. The total number of rural libraries in the State at the close of the biennial period was 2,420, the total number of supplemental libraries 428. More than one-third of all the school districts in the State, white and colored, are now provided with rural libraries.

**Loan Fund for Building Schoolhouses.**—During the biennial period the total amount of new loans made from the State Loan Fund for Building and Improving Public School Houses is \$122,000 to 65 counties, for building and improving houses, valued at \$290,495. The total amount of loans made from this Loan Fund since its establishment in 1903 aggregates \$523,280.50 to 89 counties, for building and improving 995 houses, valued at \$1,265,788.

This fund continues to be of incalculable service in building and improving public school houses, the loans from it often making possible at once much needed new houses where they would not otherwise be possible without clos-

ing the schools and using the entire apportionment to the district for one or more years for building. A timely loan from this fund also often means to a district the difference between a poor, cheap house, and a good, properly constructed house. A full detailed report of the Loan Fund is printed elsewhere in this Report.

**Enlargement of the Work of the State Department of Public Instruction.**

The work of this Department has been enlarged and increased in efficiency: First, by the addition of a trained man as Inspector and Supervisor of Elementary Rural Schools, working under the direction of the State Superintendent and in coöperation with him and the county superintendents for the improvement of these schools, giving his entire time to a careful investigation and study of their conditions, their needs, and means of improving them. His salary and expenses are generously provided out of the Peabody Fund.

Second, by the addition of a trained, experienced, professional teacher as supervisor of the teacher-training work of the Department, giving his entire time to the supervision and direction of the work of the county teachers' institutes, the county teachers' associations, the teachers' reading circles, and to the general supervision of the three State Colored Normal Schools and the Croatian Indian Normal School.

Third, by the addition of a competent man of special training and experience as supervisor of the agricultural work in the public schools, working in coöperation with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Demonstration Department of the United States Department of Agriculture, and giving his entire time, in coöperation with the State Superintendent and the county superintendents, to the organization and direction of Boys' Corn Clubs, the stimulation of agricultural instruction in the public schools, the cultivation of public sentiment for agricultural and industrial education. His salary and expenses are generously provided by the General Education Board.

As will appear from reports of their work elsewhere, all of these men have proved most valuable additions to the educational force of the State Department, and made most valuable contributions to the educational work of the State.

**Boys' Corn Clubs and Increased Interest in Agricultural Instruction.—**

With the aid of Prof. I. O. Schaub, Supervisor of Agricultural Extension Work in the Public Schools, and the active coöperation of county superintendents and public school teachers, Boys' Corn Clubs have been organized in 60 counties, enrolling 1,575 boys. The following is an extract from Mr. Schaub's report:

"Eighty-five boys made over 75 bushels of corn per acre and will win one of the Governor's certificates. One boy made 146 bushels at a cost of \$40.20, and won the free trip to Washington, where he was presented with a certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the county superintendents have coöperated heartily and deserve great credit for the success of the work."

**Practical Instruction in Public Health and Hygiene.**—With the valuable assistance and coöperation of the State Board of Health and its efficient and energetic secretary and assistant secretaries, much valuable work has been done in the public schools in increasing interest and giving instruction in public health and hygiene. Bulletins, dealing in a concise, simple, and practical way with the simple hygienic laws affecting the everyday life of the child

and the people, have been prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and printed and distributed to teachers of the State by the State Department of Public Instruction. A list of these bulletins will be found under Educational Literature.

Directions have been given to the teachers, through the county superintendents, to make use of these bulletins for the systematic instruction of the children of their schools in public health and hygiene, and to give to the entire school at least three brief health talks a week, the information for which, progressively and logically arranged, has been furnished them in the Health Talks Bulletin. Teachers have also been notified that they will be held responsible for this work, and will be examined on the contents of these health bulletins as a part of their regular examination in physiology and hygiene for teachers' certificates.

This health and hygiene work is a long step forward toward the improvement of sanitary conditions and public health in the rural districts. County superintendents and public-school teachers have responded intelligently and enthusiastically to the call for it. Emphasis was laid upon this work in the county teachers' institutes and special attention is being given to it in the county teachers' associations.

By addresses and talks to teachers and to the general public, the secretary and the assistant secretary to the State Board of Health and the physicians of the State generally are aiding greatly in this campaign for the instruction of the children and the people of the State in public health and hygiene and in the cultivation of public sentiment therefor. It is impossible to calculate how much can be done, through simple instruction, line upon line, precept upon precept, for the rising generation in the public schools for the prevention and eradication of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, hookworm disease, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and other preventable diseases that constitute the chief scourges of our population. The sentiment is rapidly growing and the demand rapidly increasing that such instruction shall be made an essential and organic part of our educational work.

**Campaign for Education.**—The campaign for education, by bulletins, through the press, and by public addresses, has been carried on without cessation. The State Superintendent has used all the time that he could spare from his work in the office for field work and educational campaign work. Through the continuance of the generous aid of the Southern Education Board, in providing funds for the payment of their expenses, strong speakers, who generously contributed their services, have been sent to every community asking for the agitation of the question of local taxation and the consolidation of schools, and to communities in which elections on the question of local taxation for public schools were pending. Among these speakers have been representative teachers, editors, lawyers, preachers, business men, public officials, and others. The campaign has been under the direction of the Campaign Committee for the Promotion of Public Education in North Carolina, of which the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is chairman, and Hon. C. H. Mebane, of the State Department of Public Instruction, is secretary. Exclusive of the large number of educational addresses by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the direction of the committee, 120 educational addresses have been made in 65 counties during the past two years.

In many counties, of course, enthusiastic and consecrated county superin-

tendents have carried on almost continuously effective campaigns for public education and school improvement, by personal work, public addresses, circular-letters, newspaper articles, etc. In this work many of them have been assisted by consecrated teachers and public-spirited citizens of all classes and vocations. After all, the most effective part of this campaign is that carried on from year's end to year's end, without blare of trumpets, in the county, under the direction of an efficient county superintendent of common sense and consecration.

**Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public School Houses and Grounds.**—With the aid of funds generously donated from the Peabody Fund, Mrs. Charles D. McIver has been employed during the past two years as field secretary of the Woman's Betterment Association, giving her entire time and her devoted service to this work. Marked progress has been made. Many new county associations have been organized. Through the unselfish work of the patriotic women of the State, county and local associations, thousands of dollars have been raised for the improvement of schoolhouses and grounds, and much valuable voluntary service that cannot be measured in dollars and cents has been rendered in making the schoolrooms and the school grounds more beautiful and attractive, and in cultivating public sentiment and public interest for the betterment of the public schools. Many county superintendents, public school teachers, county boards of education, and school committeemen have given their hearty coöperation to the women in this work.

In the county of Wake alone, \$6,021.18 was raised during the year 1910 by the women of the Betterment Association for the improvement of the public schools. In many districts the women secured the cultivation of the school farms in cotton and tobacco, making hundreds of dollars for the schools; and, in some instances, the women of the association picked the cotton with their own hands. If space permitted, interesting and inspiring reports of similar work in other counties could be made.

**Important Educational Legislation.**—The General Assembly of 1909 increased the annual State appropriation for public schools \$25,000, without a dissenting vote in either branch of the General Assembly. The State appropriation for public high schools was increased \$5,000. The law was amended, changing the method of apportioning the special annual State appropriation of \$100,000 to equalize school terms and secure a four-months school term in every public-school district, so as to require all counties receiving aid from this appropriation to levy and collect a special tax on all property and polls of the county sufficient to provide one-half the deficit needed for a four-months school, except that the special tax levied for this purpose was limited to a maximum of 5 cents on the \$100 valuation of property and 15 cents on the poll, and counties levying this maximum are entitled to receive all the balance needed for a four-months school. This required special tax has increased the annual school fund for a four-months term in the weak counties about \$105,969.67.

The terms of the members of the county boards of education were changed to two, four, and six years, respectively, so as to have the term of only one member expiring every two years, instead of having the terms of all three members expiring every two years, thereby retaining a majority of old, experienced members of the board each year, preventing the possibility of a radical change in the educational policy of the county every two years and the danger of mistakes from the administration of school affairs by new and inexperienced men.



Under this law, the county board of education will have at all times, unless they should resign, at least two members of not less than two years' experience in the management of the public schools. This ought to contribute to the permanency, continuity, and progress of the educational work of each county, and aid in removing the county school system further from partisan and factional politics every two years.

An amendment was made to the county institute law, making a county teachers' institute in every county mandatory biennially, and not oftener. Provision was also made for increasing the salary and enlarging the duties of the Superintendent of the State Colored and Croatan Indian Normal Schools, adding to his duties the supervision and direction, in coöperation with the State Superintendent, of the entire teacher-training work of the State Department of Public Instruction, including the county teachers' institute work, the county teachers' association work, the teachers' reading circles, etc.

The rural library law was so amended as to allow the use of the accumulated balance of the biennial appropriation for supplemental libraries at the end of each biennial period for the establishment of new rural libraries.

The compulsory attendance law of 1907 was so amended as to allow compulsory attendance to be ordered by the county board of education, in its discretion, under the provisions of the act, upon petition of a majority of the parents of children of school age, without the delay, the expense, the trouble, or the friction of an election; and further, so as to authorize the county board of education, of its own motion, to order compulsory attendance, without petition or election, in districts in which the enrollment and daily attendance fall below a certain per cent, thereby furnishing *prima facie* evidence of the need of it and of such indifference to education and lack of interest in it in those districts as would render it unlikely that it could be secured by petition or election.

To sum up, the important educational legislation of the period increased the public school fund by special appropriation from the State Treasury and special county taxation; provided a more satisfactory, more efficient, and more equitable method of distributing the second \$100,000 for a four-months school, guaranteeing thereby a full and efficient school term in every district; rendered more effective the compulsory attendance act of 1907; greatly improved the provisions for the home training of teachers; increased the efficiency of the educational administration of the county by changing the terms of office of the members of the county boards of education.

**Educational Literature.**—During the two years the following educational literature has been prepared and sent out from the Superintendent's office:

- Program of North Carolina Day, 1908. 95 pages.
- Program of North Carolina Day, 1909. 67 pages.
- Approved Books for Rural Libraries, 1909. 44 pages.
- Plans for Public Schoolhouses, 1908. 60 pages.
- Public School Statistics, 1909. 129 pages.
- Betterment of Public Schoolhouses, 1910. 24 pages.
- Handbook for High-school Teachers, 1908. 87 pages.
- The Public School Law (Revised), 1909. 96 pages.
- Directory of School Officials, 1910. 37 pages.
- A Manual of Physiology and Hygiene in Primary Grades, 1909. 38 pages.
- Opening Exercises in Public Schools, 1909. 32 pages.

- Washington's Birthday, 1909. 48 pages.  
Teachers' Reading Circle, 1909. 26 pages.  
Teachers' Reading Circle, 1910. 14 pages.  
A Manual for Teachers' Institutes, 1909. 67 pages.  
A Manual for Teachers' Institutes, 1910. 102 pages.  
Course of Study for the Elementary Public Schools, 1909. 84 pages.  
How to Teach Reading, 1909. 41 pages.  
Eyes and Ears, 1910. 26 pages.  
Ground-itch, or Hookworm Disease, 1910. 27 pages.  
Health Talks in Public Schools, 1910. 30 pages.  
First Annual Report of the State Inspector of Public High Schools, 1908.  
46 pages.  
Second Annual Report of the State Inspector of Public High Schools, 1909.  
47 pages.  
Proceedings and Addresses of North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, 1909.  
233 pages.  
Proceedings and Addresses of North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, 1910.  
256 pages.  
Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1906-1908. 240  
pages.  
Young People's Farm-life Clubs, 1909. 11 pages.  
Child Study as an Aid to Teaching, 1910. 22 pages.  
Educating for Farm Life, 1910. 12 pages.  
Book Depositories and List of Books for the Public Schools, 1908. 21 pages.

Besides the foregoing, blanks covering every phase of school organization and work have been sent out. These have aided all school officials in keeping their records and making accurate reports of the work done. The efforts along this line have secured the gradation of at least three-fourths of all the rural schools, which means a great saving of time to the children who attend these schools.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

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To aid in the accomplishment of some of the work here outlined for the progress and development of the public school system, I beg to make the following recommendations:

1. That there shall be no radical changes in the present general public school law. Some additions seem to be necessary, but there should be no more changes than are absolutely necessary. The people and the school officers are beginning to become acquainted with the law and to be familiar with its workings. It will be wise to seek to continue progress along the lines already marked out by the present school law and to follow a permanent educational policy.

2. That the General Assembly appropriate not less than \$50,000 annually to aid in the establishment and maintenance of county farm-life high schools, in conjunction with the best and most conveniently located of the existing high schools in those counties complying with the conditions, to be prescribed in the law, for the adequate equipment and maintenance of such schools. A full discussion of these schools, of the cost of their equipment and maintenance, the reasons for their establishment, the benefits of them, the conditions to be prescribed in the law for the counties securing them, etc., will be found elsewhere in this Report, under the heading "Farm-life Schools."

3. That the annual State appropriation for public high schools be increased \$25,000, to meet the present needs of the constantly increasing patronage of these schools, which will appear from the report of the State Inspector of Public High Schools, published elsewhere in this Report.

4. That the provisions for training the teaching force of the State be further enlarged and improved by requiring the University, the State Normal and Industrial College, the A. and M. Colleges, and all the Normal Schools of the State to conduct summer schools as a part of their regular work, open without charge for tuition to all public-school teachers and all persons preparing for teaching. That provision be made for such summer schools in the annual appropriations for these institutions as a part of the annual budget of necessary expenses. That the courses of study therein be correlated, as far as possible, with the work of the county teachers' institutes and county teachers' associations and the regular work of these institutions. These institutions are so located as to place a summer school, under this plan, within easy access of the teachers of every section of the State by utilizing the expensive State plants that have heretofore remained idle three or four months each year.

5. That, on account of the increased cost of living, the higher standard of requirements for certification of teachers, and the difficulty of securing qualified teachers, the law be so amended as to fix the maximum salary of second-grade teachers at \$30, instead of \$25.

6. That the law relating to county teachers' institutes be so amended as to require all teachers of all counties of the State to attend some county institute, or properly accredited summer school, at least once in two years, unless providentially prevented, and to forbid any county superintendent to issue a certificate, or approve a certificate to teach in the public schools, or any

school committee to employ any teacher until such a certificate of attendance upon some county institute or some properly accredited summer school shall be exhibited and accepted.

7. That the law relating to the adoption of text-books for use in the public schools be amended as follows:

*a.* By requiring the establishment of one or more joint State depositories for the more convenient and expeditious supply of books to the local depositories in the various counties of the State; and that contracting publishers be required to furnish books to local depositories on consignment, if necessary, in order to secure the placing of the books within convenient reach of the patrons of the rural schools.

*b.* That the subcommission shall contain at least two representative primary teachers of the State, three representative county superintendents, and two representative city superintendents, actively engaged in school work. That the members of the subcommission shall meet in joint session with the Text-book Commission for the adoption of books, and shall constitute a part of that Commission, with full authority as members thereof for the adoption of books.

*c.* That the law be so amended as to include city schools as well as rural schools in the adoption.

Under the present text-book law, the subcommission, composed of professional teachers, is directed to consider only the merits of the books and to report their ratings according to merit, and are forbidden to consider price, the expense of changes to the taxpayers and the patrons of the schools, and other practical considerations of that sort. The Text-book Commission, composed of the State officers constituting the State Board of Education, only one of whom is a professional teacher, is directed to consider the price, the expense of changes and other practical considerations, and are in no sense bound by the report of the subcommission, except by the general direction that they shall give due consideration to that report. The difference in viewpoint of these two separate boards—one an exclusively professional board, instructed to consider and report on the professional merit of the books only, without any voice in the final adoption, and the other a nonprofessional board, upon which is specifically imposed the duty of considering also the price, the expense of changes in books, and other such practical considerations—has necessarily produced variations between the recommendations of one board and the adoptions of the other that have given opportunity for misunderstandings and criticisms that, in my opinion, can be avoided by the consolidation of the two boards, so that each may better understand the viewpoint of the other, and in the final adoption may wisely view the matter from both viewpoints.

I believe that wisdom and justice demand that the teachers should have a voice in the final adoption of the tools with which they are to work; that the members of the State Board of Education, elected by the people, directly responsible to the people, guardians of the financial interests of the State and of the people, responsible under the Constitution for the educational policy and the administration of the educational system of the State, should also have a voice in the adoption of text-books for the public schools.

Having been chairman of the first subcommission in 1901, before I was a member of the State Board of Education and Text-book Commission, and hav-

ing been, in 1906, when the second book adoption was made, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and therefore a member of the State Board of Education and the Text-book Commission. I feel that my experience has prepared me to appreciate the difference in viewpoint, making possible perfectly honest variations between the recommendations of the subcommission and the adoptions of the Text-book Commission. My experience has convinced me that the best results will be obtained from adoption by a joint board, such as I have recommended, each acting as a balance wheel to the other, thereby avoiding mistakes from an undue emphasis of theoretical merits of the books on the one hand and undue emphasis of practical considerations of price and expense of changes on the other.

Having been intimately associated with the members of the State Board of Education, and having heard and taken part in all the discussions of the Text-book Commission during the adoption in 1906, I deem it due them, as the one representative of the teaching profession on the Text-book Commission, to say here, in view of certain criticisms in some of the newspapers, liable to create a wrong impression in the public mind and to do these men an injustice, that, though I differed from a majority of them about some of the adoptions, I have never been associated with men in the discharge of any duty that, in my opinion, were more honest and conscientious in the discharge of that duty. It was an unpleasant duty imposed upon them by the law, without their influence, request, or desire, of which every one of them, of my own knowledge, would gladly have been relieved, and would now gladly be relieved. These men are created by the Constitution the State Board of Education. During my administration they have taken an active interest in all educational matters and have given me, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, wise counsel and warm support. They are entitled to a large part of whatever credit may be due to the State educational administration for the educational progress since I have been State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I recommend the addition of representative members of the teaching profession to the Text-book Commission, and I earnestly desire the benefit of the counsel and aid of representatives of my profession upon all matters pertaining to the educational administration of the State, but not to the exclusion of honest, capable, and patriotic men whom the people, by their Constitution and their votes, have designated as their representatives in the administration of the educational affairs of the State.

A comparison of the books adopted by the State Text-book Commission in 1906 with the report of the subcommission will show that the Text-book Commission evidently gave careful consideration to the recommendations of the professional board, and that the only deviations from the recommendations of that board were in the adoption of the text-books on *Reading*, *Geography*, *History*, *Spelling*, and *Arithmetic*.

In *Reading*, the first choice of the minority of three members of the subcommission was adopted. The first two of the series of five readers adopted was also the second choice of the majority of four members of the subcommission, the others of the adopted series being their third choice.

In *Geography* the two books recommended as first choice by the entire subcommission were adopted. Four members of the subcommission recommended

the adoption of a third book, making a three-book series instead of a two, while the minority of three members reported against this, favoring the two-book series.

The only deviation from the report of the entire subcommission on *United States History* was in the selection of a primary history, the second choice of the subcommission being selected instead of their first choice. The book adopted, however, was recommended as a most meritorious book in all respects, and was selected by the Text-book Commission mainly because the majority of the members preferred its treatment of certain topics of North Carolina history to the treatment of the same topics in the book recommended as first choice.

In *Spelling*, the second choice of the subcommission was adopted instead of the first choice, both books being recommended as meritorious, the second choice being preferred and adopted by the Text-book Commission probably because it was by North Carolina authors and published by North Carolina publishers.

In *Arithmetic*, the subcommission recommended strongly a three-book series, and reported as their first choice a three-book series. Their second choice was a two-book series, and the only other three-book series reported as worthy of consideration was Colaw and Ellwood's, which was reported as their third choice. This series was the series already in use in the public schools of the State, and the adoption of it was favored by the majority of the Text-book Commission because they thought that the difference between the two series did not justify the expense of a change from an old to a new series.

In *Agriculture, Drawing, Writing, English, Physiology and Hygiene*, and all other subjects, the Text-book Commission, in their adoption of the text-books, followed to the letter the report of the subcommission, adopting in each case its unanimous first choice.

8. It is, in my opinion, just and wise that, wherever equally well qualified men can be found in the minority party, representation should be given to both of the leading political parties upon county boards of education, since the schools, maintained by the taxes of all the people, patronized by the children of all the people, irrespective of their political views, need for their success the hearty support and interest of all the people, and should, therefore, be removed as far as possible from partisan politics, and administered by a board as nonpartisan as is consistent with the constitutional requirement of a uniform system of education and the responsibility of the majority political party of the State for the successful administration of that system in every county of the State. The method of selecting county boards of education should be made uniform. By special legislation, six counties now elect their county boards of education.

9. That the law regulating the distribution of the second hundred thousand dollars to aid in securing a four-months school term in every school district be so amended as to change the maximum special tax required of counties sharing in its distribution from 5 cents on the \$100 valuation of property to 10 cents. This law would affect only 28 counties, receiving much more from this appropriation than they raise by special taxation, and most of these would still receive more from the State than they raise, after requiring a levy of the maximum of 10 cents. This increase in the maximum in these counties that receive most from the State appropriation seems to

be necessary to provide the full amount needed to guarantee each year a full four-months term in every school district in these counties, and in the 36 counties that raise more by a special tax and receive less from the second hundred thousand dollars than these. It would seem that the amount of self-help required of the counties should be somewhat proportionate to the amount received from the State for a four-months school term—those receiving most levying most, and those receiving least levying least.

10. That the law be so amended as to authorize any county to vote a special tax for lengthening its school term and improving its schoolhouses and schools, with a proviso that the voting of such a tax for the entire county shall not interfere with existing local-tax districts or with the establishment of other local-tax districts under the general law; and with a further proviso authorizing the special annual tax levy in existing local-tax districts to be reduced upon the recommendation of the committees of those districts in counties voting such a special tax for the entire county so as to prevent a burdensome tax in such districts.

11. That the law relating to the State Board of Examiners for the examination and certification of high-school teachers and of applicants for the Five-year State Teacher's Certificate be amended so as to permit the members of that board to give the additional time needed for the increased work of the board, and so as to allow not exceeding \$300 for the secretary of the board for his increasing labors incident to the rapidly increasing work of the board.

12. That the State tax for public schools be increased from 18 cents on the \$100 valuation of property to 25 cents. This increase will lengthen the school term and greatly improve the school facilities, provide for the employment of more and better teachers at better salaries, largely reduce the number of counties now required to levy a special tax for a four-months school, and greatly reduce the amount of the special tax required to be levied for a four-months school in the small number of counties in which such a special tax would still be necessary. It would also decrease the amount borne by the few stronger counties for a four-months school in the counties now receiving aid from the second hundred thousand dollars. In fact, in a few years, with this increase in the general State tax for public schools, every county in the State ought to be able to have a four-months school without aid from the second hundred thousand dollars; and the second hundred thousand dollars, like the first one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, could be apportioned to all the counties according to the school population of each, to lengthen the term and strengthen the schools. With this increase and with the constantly increasing tax valuations of the State, it ought to be possible within the next few years to bring the minimum school term to six months.

13. That the law be so amended as to authorize county boards of education to provide for consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils where the conditions and the available school funds justify it.

14. That the following minor amendments to the school law be made:

a. That section 4164 be so amended as to require that one of the two committeemen required to sign all vouchers shall be the secretary of the committee, thereby enabling him to keep accurately the account of the school funds of the district.

*b.* That section 4124 be so amended as to require the County Board of Education to insure and keep insured all schoolhouses valued at more than \$350.

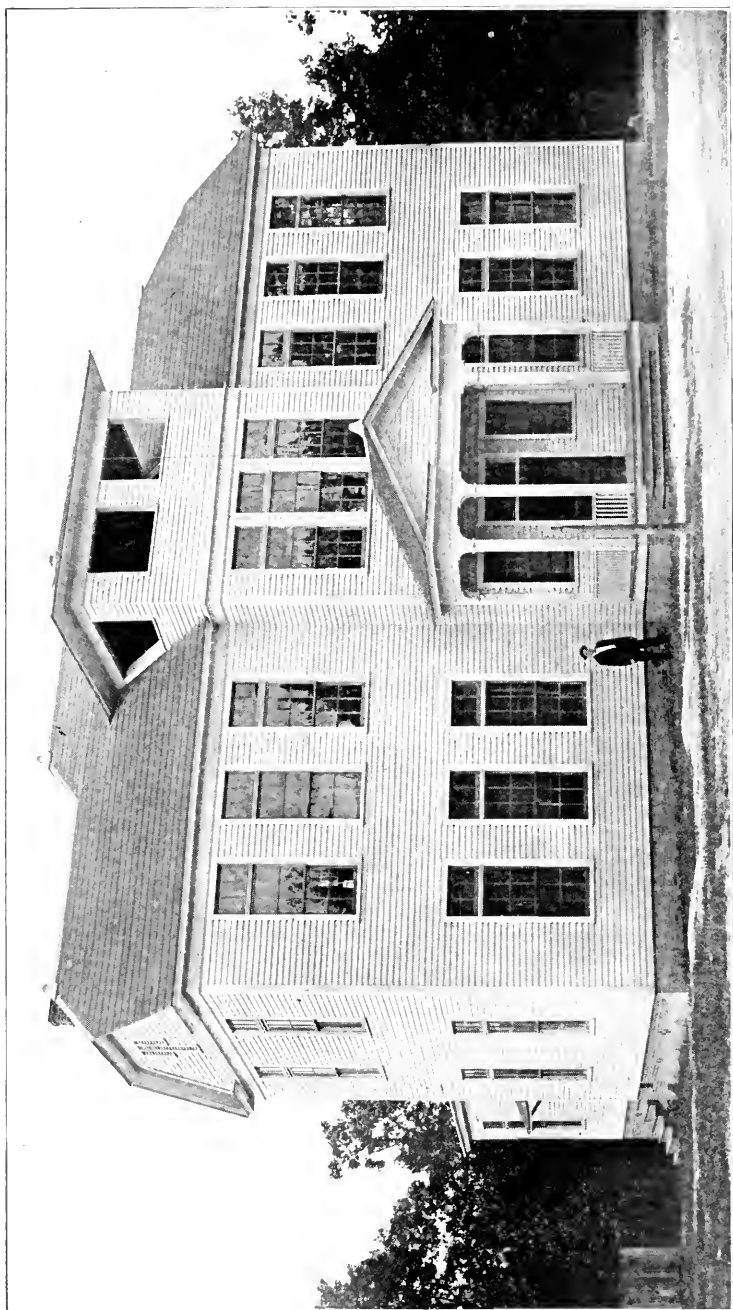
*c.* That section 4148 be so amended as to require a biennial, instead of an annual, census to be taken on or before July 1st. The school population does not change enough in one year to justify the expense of \$12,000 or \$14,000 for an annual census.

*d.* That section 4141 be so amended as to require the attendance of county superintendents at the meetings of the district associations, for conference with each other and with the State Superintendent about their work.

*e.* That section 4165 be so amended as to require the teacher to return at the close of the school term the school register, and to forbid the County Superintendent from signing the final voucher for salary until the register, properly kept and concluded for the term, as required by law, shall be filed with him.

*f.* That section 4155 be so amended as to authorize the County Superintendent to administer to teachers and school committeemen the oaths required by law for their vouchers and reports.





RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, WALKERTOWN, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.



## WORK TO BE DONE AND HOW TO DO IT.

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Notwithstanding the encouraging progress along all former lines and the encouraging beginning along new lines of educational work during the past two years, as revealed by the official reports, the work to be done and the ways and means of doing it have not been materially changed since my preceding report. As I discussed most of these subjects somewhat fully and to the best of my ability in that report, basing my discussion and suggestions on the most careful study of our educational conditions that I have been able to make, I have deemed it wisest to bring forward, with some changes and additions, parts of my previous biennial report. This is the work to be done, as I see it; these are the ways and means of doing it, as I see them. I can do no better than to cry aloud and spare not until the General Assembly and the people hear and heed these suggestions or in their wisdom find and adopt some better ways of doing this needed work.

**Thoroughness in Essentials.**—The foundation of all education is, of course, a mastery of the rudiments of knowledge—the elementary branches of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. A knowledge of these and the training and development which comes from the effort necessary for the acquisition of such knowledge are absolutely essential for every human being. It is folly to talk about higher education or special training along any line for any useful sphere of life or work until the children have secured at least this much instruction. According to the United States Census of 1900, 19.5 per cent of the white population and 47.5 per cent of the colored population over ten years of age in North Carolina could not read and write. While I have no doubt that we have greatly reduced this per cent of illiteracy during the past eight years, it is still painfully true that there is yet a large number of illiterates among us and a large number of children on the straight road to illiteracy.

A large majority of our country schools are still one-teacher schools. The average length of our rural school term is still only 89.9 days. Our chief attention should, therefore, be given to doing thoroughly this foundation work and making adequate provision for it. If the foundation be not well laid first, the entire educational structure must fall to pieces.

The law now wisely forbids the teaching of any high-school subjects in any school having only one teacher. It requires, however, the teaching of thirteen subjects in these one-teacher schools. It is absolutely impossible for one teacher, with as many children as are to be found in the average rural school in seven grades, to do thorough work in so many subjects. It seems to me that the number of required subjects should be reduced, and that the teacher in every one-teacher school should be required to devote more time—in fact, most of the time—to teaching thoroughly these fundamental essentials of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. It is folly to attempt the impossible. In my opinion, at least the first four years of the elementary school with only one teacher should be devoted almost exclusively to these four subjects, sandwiching in just enough of geography, mainly in the form of nature study, talks on everyday hygiene, etc., to give a little variety to the course and to furnish some foundation for a little more extensive work in these and kindred subjects later.

There is more educational value, more acquisition of power and of correct

intellectual habits in a thorough mastery of a few subjects than in a superficial knowledge, a mere smattering, of many. The one lays the foundation for real culture; the other lays the foundation for nothing better than veneering. I am satisfied that there is great need for a substantial reform along this line in the required course of study in our elementary schools. The sensible teachers in the one-teacher schools are not attempting to teach this multiplicity of required subjects, and those who are attempting to teach all of these are failing to teach any as they should be taught. The law ought not to require a vain and foolish thing.

**Public High Schools.**—Every child has the right to have the chance to develop to the fullest every faculty that God has endowed him with. It is to the highest interest of the State to place within the reach of every child this chance. By the evidence of the experience of all civilized lands of the past and the present, the study of the higher branches is necessary for the fullest development of these faculties. Unless provided in the public schools, instruction in these cannot be placed within reach of nine-tenths of the children of North Carolina. If the great masses of our people are to be limited in their education to the elementary branches only, we cannot hope for any material improvement in their intelligence and power and any material increase in their earning capacity. This State cannot expect to compete successfully with those States that have provided such instruction in their public schools for the highest and fullest development of all the powers of all their people.

"The old idea that instruction in the public schools must be confined to the rudimentary branches only, or the three R's, as they were called, was born of the old false notion that the public schools were a public charity. This notion put a badge of poverty upon the public-school system that was for many years the chief obstacle to the progress and development of public education in North Carolina. The notion still lingers in the minds of a few that at heart do not believe in the power and the rights of the many. It has no place in a real democracy. It must give place to that truer idea, accepted now in all progressive States and lands, that public education is the highest governmental function—in fact, the chief concern of a good government. This was the conception of our wise old forefathers when they declared in their Constitution that 'Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged,' and when they wrote into their Bill of Rights, 'The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.'

"No man in this age will dare maintain that instruction in the mere rudiments of learning can be called an education or that the people have been given the right to an education when instruction in these branches only has been placed within their reach. Under this broader democratic conception of public education and its function the obligation of the Government to the poorest is as binding as its obligation to the richest. The right of the poorest to the opportunity of the fullest development is as inalienable as the right of the richest. Good government and the happiness of mankind are as dependent upon the development of the fullest powers of the poorest as upon the development of the fullest powers of the richest. Where the Creator has hidden the greatest powers no man can know till all have been given the fullest opportunity to develop all that is in them. Every taxpayer, rich or poor, has an

equal right to have an equal chance for the fullest development of his children in a public school with the fullest course of instruction that the State in the discharge of its governmental function is able to provide.

"Public high schools constitute a part of every modern progressive system of public education. If our system of public schools is to take rank with the modern, progressive systems of other States and other lands, to meet the modern demands for education and supply to rich and poor alike equal educational opportunity, instruction in these higher branches, whereby preparation for college or for life may be placed within the easy reach of all, must find a fixed and definite place in the system."

Under the act of the General Assembly appropriating \$50,000 from the State Treasury to aid in the establishment of public high schools, 175 public high schools in 87 counties of the State have been established, and applications for the establishment of many others have had to be refused each year on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation. A full report of these schools by Prof. N. W. Walker, State Inspector of Public High Schools, is published elsewhere in this Report. I commend it to your careful attention.

Under the law and the rules adopted by the State Board of Education, which are printed elsewhere in this Report, not more than four of these schools can be established in any one county. No public high school can be established except in connection with a public school having at least two other teachers in the elementary and intermediate grades, and the entire time of at least one teacher must be devoted to the high-school grades. No public high school can be established in a town of more than twelve hundred inhabitants.

Each district in which a public high school is established is required to duplicate by special taxation or subscription the amount apportioned to the school from the State appropriation; and each county, unless the county school fund thereof is insufficient to provide a four-months school without aid from the second \$100,000, is required to apportion to each public high school out of the county fund an amount equal to that apportioned to it out of the State appropriation. The minimum sum that can be apportioned annually from the State appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of any public high school is \$250 and the maximum sum \$500. The total sum annually available for any public high school established under this act ranges, therefore, from \$500 to \$1,500. The high-school funds can be used only for the payment of salaries of the high-school teachers and the necessary incidental expenses of the high-school grades.

No teacher can be employed to teach or can draw salary for teaching any subjects in any public high school who does not hold a high-school teacher's certificate covering at least all subjects taught by said teacher in said public high school, issued by the State Board of Examiners, of which the State Superintendent is *ex officio* chairman. The course of study is prescribed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

As indicative of the need and demand for these schools I beg to call your attention to the fact that there have been applications for many more such schools than could be established with the appropriation, and that the number of such applications would have been greatly increased had it not been understood that the appropriation was already exhausted. As a further striking indication of the need for them, of the desire among the masses of the country people for higher instruction, and of their willingness and determination to

avail themselves of the opportunities placed within their reach for such instruction, I beg to call your attention to these significant facts, taken from the official reports of these schools, all of which are in country districts or small towns of less than twelve hundred people: 5,775 country boys and girls were enrolled in the high-school grades of these schools during the third year, and of these 4,145 were in average daily attendance; 3,541 were enrolled in the eighth grade, or the first year's work of the high school; 1,634 in the ninth grade, or the second year's work of the high school; 536 in the tenth grade, or the third year's work of the high school; 64 in the eleventh grade, or the fourth year's work of the high school.

Do not the large enrollment and the remarkable average daily attendance of more than 71 per cent of the enrollment in these high schools indicate almost a pathetic eagerness of the country boys and girls for high-school instruction, and a commendable willingness on the part of their parents to make the sacrifices necessary to give their children a chance to avail themselves of the opportunities to get it? Is it not more than probable that perhaps nine-tenths of all these boys and girls enrolled in all the grades of these high schools would never have had an opportunity for any higher instruction or better preparation through higher instruction for service and citizenship had not these public high schools been established within their reach and means?

The State and county cannot afford to ignore this demand and need. An adequate system of public high schools will be found to be a part of every modern system of public education in all progressive cities and States in this country and in all the most progressive and prosperous countries of the world. It is a need and demand of the age. By no other means than by the public high school can high-school instruction be placed within the reach of the children of the many. By no other means than by the rural public high school can it be placed within the reach of the great majority of the country boys and girls.

The private high school cannot meet this demand, because the tuition and other necessary charges for its maintenance place it beyond the means of the majority of the country boys and girls, and because the number of country parents who are able to bear these necessary expenses of instruction in private high schools for their children is far too small to maintain enough of these private high schools to be within reasonable reach of more than a very small minority of the country boys and girls. No one church is able to support enough of these high schools to place high-school instruction within reasonable reach or within the financial ability of more than a mere handful of boys and girls in the rural districts.

The church high school could hardly hope for the patronage of more than the children of the families accepting its tenets or inclined to its doctrines. For a complete system of high schools, therefore, that would reach all the children, it would seem to be necessary for each denomination to maintain a system of high schools in every county and to have as many systems of high schools in each county as there are denominations in that county. The impracticability and expensiveness of meeting adequately the demand for high-school instruction among the masses of the people, especially in the rural districts, by private high schools or by church high schools must be apparent, therefore, to any thoughtful student of rural conditions.

The task of placing high-school instruction within reasonable reach of all the

children of all the people, irrespective of creed or condition, is too great and too complicated, it seems to me, ever to be successfully performed by church, private enterprise or philanthropy. If performed at all, it seems to me, it must be by all the people supporting by uniform taxation a system of public high schools of sufficient number to be within the reasonable reach of all the children of every county and community, with doors wide open to the children of the poor and the children of the rich, irrespective of creed or condition, affording equality of educational opportunity to all the children of a republic, of which equality of opportunity is a basic principle.

The church high school and the private high school will still find a place and an important work in our educational system, but they can never take the place or do the work of the public high school for the masses of the people. There will always be those among us who will prefer the church or private high school, and who will be able to indulge this preference, but the main dependence of the many for higher education must still be the public high school, supported by the taxes of all the people, belonging to all the people, within reach of all the people. God speed the work of the church and the private high school in this common battle against ignorance and illiteracy. There is work enough for all to do: but surely, in a republic like ours, one of the cardinal principles of which is and must ever be the greatest good to the greatest number, friends of the church high school and of the private high school will never undertake to say that all the people must get out of the way of a few of the people, and that the many public high schools, supported by all the people for the benefit of all the children, must get out of the way for a few private and church high schools that can at best hope to reach but a few of the children of the people.

**Future Development of Public High Schools.**—There are now from one to four public high schools in each of 87 counties of the State. There are, therefore, 11 counties in which no public high schools have yet been established. For the proper maintenance and development of these high schools more money will, of course, be required. I have elsewhere recommended an increase of \$25,000 in the annual State appropriation for the maintenance of these schools.

It is our hope to be able to select the best high school in each county, taking into consideration the location, the accessibility, the environment, etc., and develop this into a real first-class county high school, doing thorough high-school work for four full years. Around this school should be built a dormitory and a teachers' home. A part of the State Loan Fund could be used to aid in building the dormitory and the teachers' home. The dormitory, properly conducted, would afford an opportunity for the boys and girls from all parts of the county to board at actual cost. Many of these could return to their homes Friday evening, coming back Monday morning. Many of them who do not have the money to spare to pay their board would probably be able to bring such provisions as are raised on the farm and have them credited on their board at the market price. The principal's home would make it possible to secure a better principal and keep him probably for years, thereby giving more permanency to the school and more continuity to the work, making a citizen of the teacher and enabling him and his family to become potent factors in the permanent life of the community, contributing no small part to uplifting it, morally and intellectually, by their influence. A

small room rent could be charged each student, that would probably afford sufficient income to repay the annual installments on the loan for the dormitory. The balance of the cost of the dormitory, and in some instances all the cost of the dormitory, could probably be raised easily by private subscription in the community and county, if the raising of it should be made a condition precedent to the permanent location of such a county high school.

It is my hope to be able to secure the development of a number of these county high schools in the most favorable counties, equipped with dormitories and teachers' homes, and demonstrate the practicability, the success and the value of them. Having done this, it will be easy to secure their establishment and development in other counties. The increased State appropriation which I have recommended and hope to secure this year should, in my opinion, be used for the development of these central county high schools, so that we can gradually develop in every county of the State at least one first-class county high school with dormitory and teachers' home. Then the other high schools in different sections of the county should be correlated with this central school, and the course of study in these should be limited probably to not more than two years of high-school work, requiring all students desiring to pursue the last two years of the four-years course to attend the central county high school, which will be fully equipped in all respects for thorough high-school work.

These central county high schools, as they grow and develop, should become also the *nuclei* for successful industrial and agricultural training. Parallel courses of study for the last two years might be arranged, one course offering thorough preparation for college to the small number of students desiring such preparation, and the other offering practical industrial and agricultural training for the large number whose education will end with the high school. The dormitory would afford a splendid equipment for practice work for the girls in cooking, domestic science, household economics, etc.; while the boys, during the last two years, could have training in agricultural subjects that will fit them for more intelligent and profitable farming. The practical side of this work could be supplied by acquiring by purchase or lease a small farm in connection with the high school. The development of this sort of a central county high school in each county will be in accord with the plan for the establishment and maintenance of county farm-life high schools, recommended and explained elsewhere in this Report, and they will form the *nuclei* for such schools in every county.

All this development must, of course, be a gradual and perhaps a somewhat slow growth. It is best that it should be. We must be content with the day of small things. We cannot far outrun the desire, demand and ability of the people. Our schools must have their roots in the life and needs of the people and grow out of these. They must not be lifted at once so high above these that their roots cannot touch them and that the people will be unable to reach up to them. They must connect with the life and conditions as they now are, and grow upward slowly, changing these gradually and lifting them upward with them as they grow.

**Industrial and Agricultural Education.**—"Every complete educational system must make provision also for that training in the school which will give fitness for the more skillful performance of the multitudinous tasks of the practical work of the world, the pursuit of which is the inevitable lot of the many, for



that training which will connect the life and instruction of the school more closely with the life that they must lead, which will better prepare them for usefulness and happiness in the varied spheres in which they must move. All these spheres are necessary to the well-being of a complex life like ours. The Creator, who has ordained all spheres of useful action, has not endowed all with the same faculties or fitted all for the same sphere of action.

*"We are all but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul!"*

"Every wise system of education, therefore, must, beyond a certain point of educational development, recognize natural differences of endowment and follow to some extent the lines of natural adaptation and tastes, thus coöperating with Nature and God. The education that turns a life into unnatural channels and into the pursuit of the unattainable fills that life with discontent and dooms it to inevitable failure and tragedy. In recognition of these established laws of Nature and life, manual training and industrial education are beginning to find a fixed and permanent place in systems of modern education. They have already been given a place in some of the higher institutions of our public-school system—in the A. and M. College for the white race at Raleigh, in the State Normal and Industrial College for Women at Greensboro, and in the A. and M. College for the Colored Race at Greensboro. Under the new supervision industrial training will be emphasized in the State Colored Normal Schools at Winston, Fayetteville, and Elizabeth City. Some of the city graded schools, notably those of Durham, Asheville, Wilmington, Winston, Greensboro, and Charlotte, have introduced manual training and industrial education.

"This sort of education, however, must come as a growth, a development of a general school system that provides first for the intellectual mastery of those branches that are recognized as essential for intelligent citizenship and workmanship everywhere. It must be remembered that the first essential difference between skilled labor and unskilled labor is a difference of intelligence as well as of special training: that a skilled farmer must be first of all a thinking man on the farm; a skilled mechanic, a thinking man in the shop; that a skilled hand is but a hand with brains put into it and finding expression through it; that without brains put into it a man's hand is no more than a monkey's paw; that without brains applied to it a man's labor is on the same dead level with the labor of the dull horse and the plodding ox; that a man with a trained hand and nothing more is a mere machine, a mere hand. The end of education is first to make a man, not a machine.

"It will be well to remember, also, that industrial education is the most expensive sort of education, on account of the equipment necessary for it, and the character of the teachers required for it. Teachers prepared for successful instruction in this sort of education must, of course, be in some sense specialists in their line, and always command good salaries. For the majority of the public schools of the State, therefore, with one-room schoolhouses without special equipment and with one teacher without special training, on an average salary of \$34.47 per month, with barely money enough for a four-months term and for instruction in the common-school branches, with more daily recitations already than can be successfully conducted, industrial education and technical training are at present impracticable.

"A study of the history of this sort of education will show that it has come as a later development, after ample provision had been made for thorough instruction in the lower and in the higher branches of study, in those schools that were provided with school funds sufficient for instruction in the ordinary school studies, for the expensive equipment and for the teachers trained especially for industrial and technical education. In fact, I think it will be found that such education has been provided first in the towns and cities and great centers of wealth and population or in institutions generously supported by large State appropriations or by large endowments. To undertake such education in the ordinary rural schools of the State in their present condition, with their present equipment and with the meager funds available for them, would result in burlesque and failure, and would, in my opinion, set back for a generation or two this important work.

"We might, however, begin to develop our public-school system in that direction in those communities and counties where the conditions are favorable and the funds sufficient, and we might begin to devise ways and means for providing the necessary funds and making the conditions favorable in other communities. I trust that means may soon be found for the establishment in every county of at least one or more schools for industrial and agricultural training. This will require more money, however, than is now available for public schools, and will probably require both county and State appropriations. In the meantime it is proper and wise to cultivate public sentiment for this sort of education, and to provide for it as rapidly as we shall find ways and means for doing so. In the meantime, also, we can continue to give in all our public schools elementary instruction in agriculture and to encourage nature study in the schools. An admirable little text-book on agriculture has been adopted for use in public schools, and in the course of study sent out simple nature study has been provided in every grade."

**Farm-life Schools.**—More than eight-tenths of our population, according to the last census, still live on the farms. I hope the day will never come in the history of the South when a majority of our people will cease to live in the country. In great crises in the history of every nation the hope, the strength, the salvation have generally been found in its country people. Its quietude and peace, affording opportunity for meditation and reflection, for daily communion with God's great teacher, Nature, giving time for great thoughts and divine emotions to take deep and everlasting root in human hearts and human character, its freedom from mad excitement, from artificiality, from the manifold temptations of gilded vice, from the effeminating influences of luxury and excessive wealth, make the country the ideal place for the development of the strongest type of men and women, and help, I think, to explain the historical fact that the country always has been the greatest nursery of great men and women. The old myth of Anteus, representing the earth giant as unconquerable so long as the contact between him and his mother earth was not broken, was not all a myth. There was a great truth at the bottom of it, which we in modern times would do well to heed.

We cannot hope, however, for the more ambitious and aspiring of our country people to continue to live in the country unless their children can be given an equal chance for culture and training in the country schools, and unless they can be taught to make farming more profitable and farm life more attractive by bringing into it such modern conveniences of life as increased prosperity

alone can command, and enriching it with the higher intellectual and social pleasures that sweeten, soften, refine and adorn life, impossible without intelligence and intellectual culture. If we would keep the best of the country people in the country we must find a way to bring the best of modern civilization into the country without forcing the country people to leave the country to get it. We must find a way to shape our education for country boys and girls more toward fitting them for making life on the farm at least as profitable, as pleasant, as attractive, and as livable as life anywhere else.

Of course, the first aim of all education is to make a man and an intelligent citizen. The successful farmer must first of all be a thinking man, able to apply his intelligence and training to his business, to mix his brains with his soil. Our rural schools, therefore, must first of all provide instruction in such elementary and secondary subjects as the experience of the ages has declared essential and best for intellectual and moral mastery. Beyond the point of the acquisition of these essentials, however, I believe it safe and wise to shape the course of study for the country boys and girls more in the direction of special preparation for farm life.

With our limited means we have been so busy striving to provide sufficient elementary and secondary schools to place the essentials of education in reach of all that we have had neither the time nor the money to give serious attention to the other problem. I believe, however, that it is time now for us to face this problem and begin to seek to solve it successfully. Our Agricultural and Mechanical College and our State Department of Agriculture should be our chief helpers in working out this problem. I have ventured to make some suggestions about this elsewhere in this Report in discussing the future development of the public high schools. We should study carefully, also, what has been done by others, and profit by their successful experience.

From the information that I have been able to get, it seems to me that Wisconsin has been more successful than any other State in dealing with this problem of providing practical schools at moderate expense for training country boys and girls for country life. Years ago they began with one such school in a small way, with plain and inexpensive buildings and equipment, conducted at an annual expense of only a few thousand dollars. Fortunately, this school was under the direction of practical, trained teachers instead of faddish specialists. It took hold of life and conditions in the country as they existed, busied itself with the practical, everyday problems and tasks of farm life and work and with finding practical and more profitable ways of doing those. It had to win its way slowly. The farmers of the county in which it was located had to be convinced of its value and necessity by results obtained, by the practical benefits they observed and derived from its work. By keeping in close touch with them and gathering as many of them as possible about the school once or twice a year, they were made to feel that it was their school in deed and in truth, and their hearty coöperation was at last secured. The school was kept in close touch with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the University of Wisconsin and under the general direction of the members of its faculty.

As the farmers of the county in which it was located saw and felt the uplifting and transforming power of its work in their homes and on their farms, they rallied enthusiastically to its support, and it became their pride. Farmers of other counties began to take notice of its successful work, and some of the

more intelligent of them began to demand a similar school and to work for it. There are now, I believe, seven of these schools in different sections of the State of Wisconsin, all closely correlated with the Agricultural and Mechanical College. They form the most effective means for disseminating among the masses of the people a knowledge of farming and farm life, that I am reliably informed has been worth already millions of dollars in increased products of the farms and in the increased value of those products on account of their improved quality. What they have been worth in the transformation of the life in the farm homes, through the knowledge and training given to hundreds of country girls in these schools, cannot be measured in paltry dollars.

I believe that the time is ripe for the establishment of county farm-life schools in this State—that we have reached, in fact, that point in our educational development where the establishment of such schools is a necessity. In the future we must have in our system real rural schools and not mere city schools in the country—schools the training in which will grow more out of rural life, tend more toward rural life and fit better for rural life.

I have recommended elsewhere in this Report an annual State appropriation of \$50,000 to aid in the establishment and maintenance of county farm-life high schools, in conjunction with the best and most conveniently located of the existing county high schools, as a part of the regular county public school system.

Beyond the point of providing the common, universal essentials of intelligence and good citizenship, the education of the many in every community should be turned mainly in the direction of increased efficiency in the sphere of human activity to which they are best adapted by nature and environment, and in which they are most needed and will, in all probability, be most useful and successful, and, therefore, most contented and happy. The point in the development of the public school system of North Carolina has been about reached where a course of study providing instruction in the common, universal essentials of human intelligence, reading, writing and arithmetic, which must form the foundation of all education, and in other elementary subjects essential to good citizenship and right living in a republic, has been placed within reasonable reach of all. The next step, therefore, in the development of the public school system must be adequate provision for the preparation of the many in each community to make the most of what is about them for the most efficient, most useful, and happiest life in their environment.

Eighty-two per cent of the people of North Carolina still dwell in the country and engage in agricultural pursuits. The safety, prosperity, and progress of the State, the preservation of the best in its civilization, according to the evidence of all human history, depend upon the preservation of a large, prosperous, intelligent, contented country population. The keeping of a large percentage of our people in the country, on the farms, must of necessity, be predicated upon their preparation, through the right sort of education, for making farm life more profitable, thereby providing the means for bringing into country life the comforts, conveniences, and higher pleasures of modern civilization that will make it more livable and more attractive—as profitable and attractive as city life or life anywhere. It is natural and right that men should live where they can make most of themselves and get most out of life for themselves and others. Good roads, good houses, good churches, good schools, good clothes, good food, good vehicles, all the necessities, comforts,

and conveniences of modern civilization that contribute to make life more livable and attractive, cost money in the country as well as in the town, and can be supplied to keep country people in the country contented and happy only by providing, through their schools, for their children the sort of education and training that will enable them to make farming sufficiently profitable to provide the money necessary to secure these things.

Ninety-five per cent of the country children must get their preparation for making country life more profitable, more pleasant, more beautiful, in the country schools in their own school districts and counties. These country schools, therefore, in order to minister to the needs of the many in the country communities, must be adapted to the needs of country life and country people, must be schools for country children, dealing more largely with country things and country life and teaching how to make the most out of these, instead of town schools transplanted to the country, dealing largely with town things and town life, and turning country children toward the town and the city by interesting them more in urban things than in rural things, and preparing them more for urban life than for rural life.

**Demand from Teachers and Farmers for Such Instruction and Such Schools.**—The demand for such instruction and for such schools has come from the teachers as represented in their various organizations and from the farmers as represented in their various organizations. For eight years the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his Biennial Report, has emphasized the need of industrial and agricultural education and the establishment of such schools. Two years ago, in his Biennial Report, a chapter was devoted specifically to the discussion and advocacy of the county farm-life high schools, and notice was served at that time that an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of such schools would be recommended and pressed upon the General Assembly of 1911.

At the annual meetings of the State Association of County Superintendents at Hendersonville in September, 1909, and at Chapel Hill in September, 1910, the discussion of farm-life schools occupied an important place in the programs, and strong resolutions were unanimously passed, favoring the establishment of such schools and an appropriation therefor. The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, at its annual meeting in Asheville, in June, 1910, also unanimously passed resolutions favoring the establishment of such schools and the appropriation therefor. The State Farmers' Union, at its annual meeting at the A. and M. College, in Raleigh, in August, 1910, adopted enthusiastically and unanimously, after full and able discussion, the report of the educational committee, strongly favoring the establishment of farm-life schools as an organic part of the public school system and an appropriation therefor. The Farmers' Union, through its official paper and its local unions, has been carrying on an active and enthusiastic campaign for the proposition ever since.

It would seem, therefore, that the teachers and the farmers, the two classes most vitally interested, whose views upon a proposition of this sort should receive first consideration, are in hearty accord and coöperation about the general proposition for agricultural instruction and the establishment of county farm-life high schools, in connection with and as a part of the present county high-school system. Committees on legislation have been ap-

pointed by these representative bodies of teachers and farmers to confer in working out the details of a practical plan for the establishment and maintenance of such schools and to coöperate in securing the enactment of the plan into law and in obtaining an annual State appropriation for its successful execution.

I submit below the outline of a carefully considered plan for the establishment and maintenance of such schools, based upon a study and observation of similar schools in the Middle West and a knowledge of existing needs and conditions in North Carolina:

#### FARM-LIFE SCHOOLS.

**Additional State Appropriation for County Farm-life Schools.**—The State is now appropriating \$50,000 annually to aid in the establishment and maintenance of high schools in the counties. One hundred and seventy-six of these schools have already been established in eighty-seven counties, ranging in number from one to four to the county, receiving annually for maintenance from \$250 to \$500 each from the State, and an equal amount from the high-school district and the county respectively. On account of the limited funds, these high schools must of necessity be devoted mainly to higher instruction in literary subjects and better preparation for the ordinary duties of citizenship, which is important and necessary; but they have not sufficient funds to provide also the teachers and equipment needed for efficient and extended special instruction in agriculture and home-making on the farm.

**Equipment and Maintenance.**—It is proposed to ask for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 or \$100,000, to be used for the establishment of a county farm-life high school in conjunction with the best and most conveniently located of these literary high schools in those counties complying with the conditions to be prescribed in the law for the adequate equipment and maintenance of the school. The equipment of such a school will necessarily include a farm large enough for demonstration purposes and practical work and instruction in all agricultural pursuits, a barn for practice and instruction in dairying, a dormitory for the accommodation, at actual cost of living, of the boys and girls from parts of the county too remote for them to walk or ride to the school, a corps of competent, efficient teachers, some of whom must, of course, be especially trained in subjects pertaining to agriculture, housekeeping and home-making. The equipment should be modest and comparatively inexpensive, such as would be within reasonable reach of any fairly intelligent, industrious, prosperous farmer in that county. The course of study should minister to the needs of the two classes of students, the smaller number desiring preparation for college and the larger number that will, in all likelihood, complete at this school their preparation for life on the farm. The parents of both classes of students pay taxes for the maintenance of the school and are of right entitled to have provision made for their children. Instruction will be the same for both classes in most of the common literary subjects, and in these subjects can be given by the same teachers. The holding of the two classes of students together, carrying on their work in the same school, and in many subjects in the same classes, side by side, will be more economical, more just, more democratic, will tend to inspire in each a greater respect for and sympathy with the other, and will help to overcome harmful social cleavage along vocational lines and to eliminate false distinctions of honor

and social standing between industrial workers and professional workers. For the preservation of the homogeneity of our people and the integrity of our democracy, the vocational and the cultural, the literary and the agricultural and the industrial, must be held together in our system of schools. In a democracy like ours peasant schools or separate schools for separate classes should find no place.

**Cost of Equipment and Maintenance.**—Last fall the writer availed himself of an opportunity to visit and investigate a number of successful agricultural high schools in Wisconsin and the Middle West, with a view to informing himself upon this subject preparatory to the establishment of farm-life schools in North Carolina, because he has been interested in them and has foreseen for years that they were a necessity which the people of North Carolina would wisely provide for the education of their children in the near future.

According to the best information that he could obtain, from \$4,000 to \$6,000 annually will be required to maintain and successfully operate a county farm-life school, and the equipment therefor will cost from \$10,000 to \$25,000. It would, of course, be unfortunate to undertake these schools without adequate funds and equipment for their successful operation, for their failure would retard educational progress along these lines, discourage the people, and prevent for years any further growth or development of this important movement.

The farm-life part of the school, for the instruction of the boys and girls in agricultural and home-making subjects, will, of course, prove a failure and a farce, unless the right sort of teachers, with the right sort of scientific and special training, practical experience and common sense, can be secured to direct it. Such teachers are difficult to find at present, and command good salaries when found. The demand for them is already greater than the supply.

**How to Provide Equipment and Funds for Maintenance.**—How shall the equipment and the funds for annual maintenance be provided? My observation and experience have led me to the conclusion that people appreciate more, are bound more closely to and support more heartily schools that they have helped to pay for and make some financial sacrifice to get. In a government like ours, the responsibility and obligation for the education of the children is threefold, as are the benefits derived therefrom. The State owes an obligation to the child, as the child and future citizen of the State; the county owes an obligation to the child, as the child and future citizen of the county; the community owes an obligation to the child, as the child and future citizen of the community; and each will presumably derive a correlative benefit from the development, through education, of the power in the child, and of his efficiency as a worker and a citizen. Our entire public school system is based upon this democratic idea of the threefold division of the responsibility and the burden and the threefold sharing of the benefits.

This farm-life school should become an organic part of the State and county system of schools, and should be equipped and maintained in accordance with the same general plan for the equipment and maintenance of the other parts of the system. The State should provide part, the county and the community part, thereby tying all three closely in interest and responsibility to the school.

It is proposed, therefore, that out of the special State appropriation of \$50,000, \$2,500 should be annually apportioned for the maintenance of the county farm-life school in those counties that will provide, by special tax, at least an equal amount for maintenance annually, and that will provide further, before the State apportionment for maintenance shall be available, adequate equipment in buildings, farm, etc., the equipment to be provided by the county and the community securing the location of the school by bond issue or by private subscriptions and donations, or by both. This would provide for the equipment, and for an annual maintenance fund of at least \$5,000. The county could, of course, increase the equipment and maintenance fund according to the needs of the school as it grew and developed.

Of course, an annual State appropriation of \$50,000 would provide for the establishment and maintenance of only twenty county farm-life schools. An annual appropriation of \$100,000 would provide for twice the number. These schools should, of course, be established first in counties where the environment and agricultural conditions and public sentiment are favorable for their success.

On account of the conditions prescribed for the county and community, of the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of the right sort of teachers for them, and of the special and careful attention and supervision that should be given these schools, especially for the first several years, I do not think that it would be wise, even if we had sufficient funds, to undertake the establishment and operation of more than fifteen or twenty of such schools the first two years. If possible, some of the first established schools should be located in each section of the State, so as to deal with the different agricultural and soil conditions in each section. As these schools, under careful supervision, direction, and economical administration, by the results obtained demonstrated their value and practicability, the demand for them in other counties would increase with the passing years, until finally the entire State would be covered.

It is exceedingly important that we should start no more at first than we can reasonably hope to make eminently successful. The success of every new movement depends largely upon the success of the first experiment. In the meantime, provision could be made in the law for sharing on reasonable terms the benefits of these farm-life schools with the country boys and girls in adjoining and other accessible counties.

**Benefit of Such Schools.**—What are some of the benefits that may reasonably be expected from an adequately equipped and successfully operated county farm-life school? Such a school should become an intellectual, agricultural, and industrial dynamo for the entire county. Its farm-life work should be twofold: the instruction and training of scores of country boys and girls annually in the best methods of farming, dairying, orcharding, stock judging, and stock raising, handling and marketing crops, cooking, sewing, and other things pertaining to housekeeping and home-making. Such training and practical instruction would send them back to the farm prepared to make farming more profitable, farm life more livable, farm-houses more comfortable and more beautiful. These, in their various communities, would become sources of inspiration and disseminators of agricultural information and demonstration for their neighbors, in this way aiding greatly in the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the entire county, and increasing the wealth, the tax-



able values of all its property, and the general prosperity and progress. In a word, the boys so trained would become, in their communities, eloquent apostles and living examples of better and more profitable farming, and the girls so trained would become, in their homes, epistles known and read of all in the sweetest and finest of all arts, the art of making a comfortable and beautiful home, in the best environment in the world for such a home—the very heart of nature.

**Extension and Demonstration Work.**—Such a school, in the second place, could and would, through its faculty, carry on most valuable extension and demonstration work among the farmers and their wives in all parts of the county, meeting with them from time to time in their communities for instruction and demonstration in all things pertaining to their farm life and work, in this way carrying to them the new truth and the new light, and pointing them to the better way. From time to time, these farmers and their wives could and would be gathered about the school for instruction, for inspiration, for socializing, for organization and coöperation.

In this and other ways, such a school would indeed prove a continual dynamo of agricultural interest and farm-life instruction and inspiration. Through it the larger agencies of the A. and M. College, the State Department of Agriculture, and the National Department of Agriculture could operate more effectively and successfully, and the interest aroused by these larger agencies could be husbanded, applied, and permanently continued. The work of the school could be correlated with the college, and many a boy and girl would be inspired by the taste of better things to drink more deeply at the larger fountain ever flowing in copious streams in their colleges and to prepare themselves for splendid leadership.

Such a school would become a county training school for the rank and file of the rural school teachers, in agricultural as well as literary subjects. The head of the agricultural department of such a school could be made the supervisor of agricultural instruction in all the public schools of the county, and in coöperation with the County Superintendent, through instruction of the county teachers in the meetings of their county teachers' association, and through visitation of the schools with the County Superintendent from time to time, could aid in creating a farm-life atmosphere in the rural schools and in bringing into them such simple elementary instruction in agriculture as could be made practical and effective through intelligent and interested teachers under intelligent instruction. It would be altogether possible and practical for successful work in agriculture, cooking, sewing, and other house-keeping subjects to be carried on under supervision of the teachers in the county farm-life school on a smaller scale in other high schools of the county, and perhaps in a number of the other public schools, especially in the local-tax schools with two or more teachers.

**Leavening the Whole Lump.**—The whole lump would finally be leavened. Intelligence would demand and more money would command for country life, good roads, good schools, good churches, good vehicles, and the thousands of comforts and conveniences that break up the isolation of country life and bring into it all the best of city life without its worst. Thus, indeed, by training the children to find and make the most of the countless treasures God has hidden in soil and stream, in rock and tree, in plant and air and cloud, may the country life be transformed into the ideal life, and country men and women

enter into the rich inheritance prepared from the beginning for them—a healthful life of freedom, fullness, sweetness, peace, and beauty. Then will men desire it more, seek it more, and live it more contentedly and happily.

Some will say that I have overdrawn the picture. Not so. I have but inadequately portrayed what I have already seen the beginning of in other favored portions of our own land. Only through the portals of such a school as we have endeavored to describe can our country boys and girls enter into and possess this promised land lying all about them. Shall we provide it, or shall we not? The cost of the schools will be as nothing compared with the richness in money and in life that they will bring through the passing years. If we can but start them now and set them at their everlasting work, the battle will be won, for the people, seeing and enjoying their beneficent work, will be more able and more willing to give for their maintenance and enlargement as the years go by.

**Illiteracy and Nonattendance and How to Overcome Them—Compulsory Attendance.**—With 175,325 native white illiterates over ten years of age, or 19.6 per cent, according to the United States Census of 1900; with 54,208, or 19 per cent, native white illiterates of voting age; with 45,632 native white illiterates between ten and nineteen years of age; with only 69.5 per cent of the white children between the ages of six and twenty-one enrolled in the public schools and only 43 per cent of them in regular daily attendance; with about 137,340 white children between these ages unenrolled in the public schools; with North Carolina still standing in the United States Census of 1900 next to the last in the column of white illiteracy, the urgent need of finding and enforcing some means of changing as rapidly as possible these appalling conditions must be apparent to every thoughtful, patriotic son of the State.\* Two means suggest themselves: (1) Attraction and persuasion. (2) Compulsory attendance.

**Attraction and Persuasion.**—"Much has been done, much more can be done, to increase attendance through the attractive power of better houses and grounds, better teachers, and longer terms. An attractive schoolhouse and a good teacher in every district, making a school commanding by its work public confidence, respect and pride, would do much to overcome nonattendance. The attractive power of improved schools and equipment to increase attendance is clearly demonstrated by the statistics of this Report, which show, with few exceptions, the largest per cent of attendance in consolidated districts, rural special-tax districts and entire counties that have the largest school fund, the longest school terms, and the best schools.

"The general rule seems to be, then, that attendance is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the schools and the school system. I have already called your attention to the fact that with the improvement in the public schoolhouse and schools, and the increased educational interest during the past few years, has come also an increase in the per cent of enrollment and attendance in the public schools.

"Much can also be done to increase the attendance upon the public schools by earnest teachers, who will go into the homes of indifferent or selfish parents whose children are not in school, and by persuasive argument and tact and appeals to parental pride induce many of these parents to send their children;

\*These figures have, of course, been materially decreased since the United States Census of 1900, but the figures for the census of 1910 are not available for this Report.

who will seek out children in homes of poverty, and remove, through quiet, blessed charity, the causes of their detention from school. From the census and from the report of the preceding teacher recorded in the school register each teacher can ascertain at the beginning of the session the names of all illiterates and nonattendants of school age in the district and the reported causes of nonattendance. Under the rules recommended by the State Superintendent and adopted by many county boards of education the teacher is required to spend two days immediately preceding the opening of the school in visiting the parents and making special efforts to get these children to attend school. I have no doubt that many of these can be and will be reached by these efforts. Much can be done, also, by active, efficient school committeemen and other school officers, who will take an interest in the school and aid the teachers in finding and bringing in the children.

"The compelling power of public opinion will do much to bring children into the school. Logically, as public sentiment for education increases, public sentiment against nonattendance will increase. Public opinion might, in many communities, be brought to the point of rendering it almost disgraceful for parents to keep children at home without excellent excuse during the session of the schools. Self-respecting parents would be loath to defy such a public opinion and run the risk of forfeiting the esteem of the best people of the community.

"It is the tragic truth, however, that there are some parents so blinded by ignorance to the value and importance of education, and others so lazy, thriftless or selfish that they cannot be reached by the power of attraction and persuasion, or the mild compulsion of public opinion." It is the sad truth that those whose children most need the benefits offered by the public schools are hardly to be reached by any other means but compulsion.

No stronger or more conclusive evidence of the impossibility of overcoming illiteracy and nonattendance by the mild means of attraction, persuasion and public opinion can be found than the fact, revealed by this Report, that the percentage of enrollment and attendance is larger in the rural districts than in the towns and cities with their superior attractions of better houses, longer terms, more teachers, trained superintendents, shorter distance to travel, paved streets, etc.

**Compulsory Attendance.**—Knowing the conservatism and the independence of our people and their natural resentment of the suggestion of compulsion in anything, I have been slow in reaching the conclusion that a compulsory attendance law was necessary and wise for North Carolina. A careful investigation of the existing conditions in North Carolina and of the means by which similar conditions have been effectively remedied in other States and other countries has forced me to the conclusion that nonattendance, irregularity of attendance and the resulting illiteracy will never be overcome except by reasonable, conservative compulsory laws. For eight years and more we have been building new, attractive, comfortable schoolhouses at the average rate of more than one a day for every day in the year; we have been improving the equipment and increasing in every way the attractiveness of the houses and grounds; we have been carrying on a vigorous campaign with considerable success through a friendly press, through public addresses, through the widespread circulation of literature for the cultivation of public sentiment and for the increase of interest and enthusiasm for education; we have been increasing

expenditures for all educational purposes; we have been systematizing and improving the course of study; we have been increasing the compensation, the efficiency and the qualifications of county superintendents and teachers; we have been lengthening the school term; county superintendents, teachers and school officers have been increasing their efforts to increase the attendance, and still thousands of white and colored children have remained out of the schools and are now on the straight road to illiteracy. In spite of all these efforts of attraction and persuasion, the per cent of enrollment during the seven years, and the per cent of average daily attendance, have been increased but little.

The tendency of illiteracy is to perpetuate itself. The majority of these illiterate children are the children of illiterates and perhaps the descendants of generations of illiterates. It is natural that ignorance and illiteracy, being incapable of understanding or appreciating the value and the necessity of education, should be indifferent and apathetic toward it—just as natural as it is for the children of darkness to love darkness rather than light. The intervention of the strong arm of the law is the only effective means of saving the children of illiteracy from the curse of illiteracy. The intervention of the strong arm of the law is, in my opinion, the only hope of saving, also, the children of literate, and sometimes intelligent, parents from the carelessness, indifference, incompetency, laziness, thriftlessness or selfishness of such parents.

No child is responsible for coming into the world, nor for his environment when he comes. Every child has a right to have the chance to develop the power to make the most possible of himself in spite of his environment during the helpless and irresponsible period of childhood. No man, not even a parent, has any right to deprive any child of this inalienable right. This right is vouchsafed as a constitutional right to every child in North Carolina by the following clauses of our State Constitution:

"The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right." Article I, section 27.

"Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Article IX, section 1.

"Every person presenting himself for registration (to vote) shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language" (which went into effect December 1, 1908). Article VI, section 4.

The right of the State to intervene and protect the child in this right and to protect itself, society, and humanity against the ignorance of the child is recognized and clearly set forth in the following clause in the State Constitution: "The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means." Article IX, section 15.

Not only has the child a natural and constitutional right to have the chance to develop through education the powers that God has given him, and thereby make the most of himself, and, therefore, to have the law intervene, if necessary, to secure this right to him, but the taxpayer, also, has a right to demand the intervention of the Government that compels him to pay his taxes for the support of the schools, to secure to him the protection that he pays for against the ignorance of the child. The Government has the right to intervene, if necessary, to protect itself, society, liberty and property against

the dangers to all to be found in ignorance, according to the experience of mankind and the evidence of all human history. If it has the right to tax its citizens for protection, it has the right to adopt the necessary means to insure, as far as possible, that protection. If the State or the community has the right to correct and punish crime and vice, so often resulting from ignorance and illiteracy, it ought to have the right to take the necessary steps to remove the cause. Prevention is cheaper and better always than correction and punishment.

Compulsory attendance laws are the only means found effective by other States and other countries of the world for overcoming illiteracy or largely reducing it. Practically all important foreign countries, except the ignorant countries of Russia, Spain, and Turkey, have found it necessary to adopt compulsory attendance laws in order to overcome illiteracy, and have found them effective in overcoming it. Thirty-five of the 46 States of the American Union have been compelled to resort to the same means of overcoming it, and are finding the means effective. Illiteracy is least in the States and countries that have compulsory attendance laws, and greatest in those that have not. West Virginia and Kentucky are the only States which may be called Southern that have such laws. Eighteen per cent of the total white population of the United States reside in the Southern States; 33 per cent of all the white illiterates of the United States reside in the Southern States. The compulsory attendance States and countries contain more than 80 per cent of all the people of the world that we call enlightened and progressive, and are the greatest, richest, and most progressive people in the world. No State or country in modern times, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has ever repealed a compulsory attendance law after it was once enacted. If such laws have been found beneficial and effective in all these great States and countries, will they prove otherwise for North Carolina? One of the most striking illustrations of the effectiveness of compulsory attendance laws in reducing illiteracy is that of France. In 1882 a compulsory education act went into effect. At that time 31 per cent of the French people were illiterate; in 1900, the illiteracy had been reduced to 6 per cent. As bearing upon the question of effectiveness of compulsory attendance laws in reducing or overcoming illiteracy, the following tables of comparative illiteracy in typical Southern States that have no compulsory attendance laws and typical New England and Western States that have such laws will be interesting and suggestive:

\*TABLE A.—NATIVE WHITE ILLITERATES OVER TEN YEARS OF AGE.

		Per Cent.
Southern States .....	959,799	12.4
Virginia .....	95,583	11.4
North Carolina .....	175,325	19.6
South Carolina .....	54,177	13.9
Georgia .....	99,948	12.2
Mississippi .....	35,432	8.1
Massachusetts .....	3,912	0.5
Rhode Island .....	1,196	1.0
Connecticut .....	1,958	0.6
Michigan .....	12,154	1.5

\*These tables are taken from an excellent paper on Compulsory Education by Prof. W. H. Hand, printed in the "Proceedings of the Eighth Conference for Education in the South." They are based on the United States Census of 1900.

\*TABLE B.—NATIVE WHITE ILLITERATES OF VOTING AGE.

		Per Cent.
Southern States.....	307,236	12.2
Virginia .....	35,057	12.5
North Carolina.....	54,208	19.0
South Carolina.....	15,643	12.6
Georgia .....	31,914	12.1
Mississippi .....	11,613	8.3
Massachusetts .....	1,927	0.6
Rhode Island.....	550	1.2
Connecticut .....	1,040	0.9
Michigan .....	6,406	2.2

\*TABLE C.—NATIVE WHITE ILLITERATES BETWEEN TEN AND FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Southern States.....	262,590
Virginia .....	23,108
North Carolina.....	45,632
South Carolina.....	17,839
Georgia .....	25,941
Mississippi .....	10,212
Massachusetts .....	416
Rhode Island.....	100
Connecticut .....	160
Michigan .....	1,141

As bearing upon the effect of illiteracy upon immigration the following table will be suggestive. The first column gives the natives of the given State now living in other States; the second column gives the residents of the given State born in other States; the third column gives the loss or the gain the given State has sustained. In this table the total population is included:

Southern States*.....	3,421,660	2,762,508	659,152	Loss
Virginia .....	587,418	132,166	455,252	Loss
North Carolina.....	329,625	83,373	246,252	Loss
South Carolina.....	233,292	54,518	178,774	Loss
Georgia .....	410,299	189,889	220,410	Loss
Mississippi .....	296,181	215,291	80,890	Loss
Massachusetts .....	299,614	401,191	101,577	Gain
Rhode Island.....	61,358	78,903	17,545	Gain
Connecticut .....	142,254	150,948	8,694	Gain
Michigan .....	288,737	407,562	118,825	Gain

The tide of emigration has evidently flowed from illiterate to literate; from ignorance to intelligence; from darkness to light.

To sum up, in view of the fact that only 69.5 per cent of the total school population of the State, 71.6 per cent of the white and 65.2 per cent of the colored, is ever enrolled in the public schools and only about 45 per cent of the white school population and about 38 per cent of the colored is in daily

\*These tables are taken from an excellent paper on Compulsory Education by Prof. W. H. Hand, printed in the "Proceedings of the Eighth Conference for Education in the South." They are based on the United States Census of 1900.

attendance; in view of the large number of illiterates, white and colored, and of the large number of children of school age on the straight road to illiteracy in North Carolina, can any honest citizen doubt the need of the intervention of the strong arm of the law through compulsory attendance to overcome such conditions? In view of the constitutional provisions guaranteeing to every child the privilege of education and imposing upon the State the duty to provide it and encourage the means for it, and of the constitutional amendment recently adopted prescribing an educational qualification for suffrage and citizenship; in view of the divine right of every child to make the most possible of himself in spite of any sort of environment in childhood, for which he can in no sense be held responsible, can any citizen fail to recognize the constitutional and the natural right of every child to have guaranteed to him the opportunity to get an education and the duty of the law to intervene to prevent any man from depriving any child of this natural and constitutional right? In view of the fundamental fact established by the experience of mankind that in universal education is to be found the best protection to life, liberty and property, and that, therefore, it is right and wise for the Government to tax every citizen to provide the means of universal education, and thereby secure protection to himself and to every other citizen: in view of the further fact that every citizen taxed for this purpose has the right to demand from the Government compelling him to pay the tax the protection that he has paid for against the ignorance of every child, can any reasonable man doubt the right and the duty of the State and the community to compel the child to use the means of protection provided, and to intervene to prevent the parent from preventing the child from using them? In view of the further fact that compulsory attendance laws are the only means found effective in all other States and in all foreign countries for reducing and overcoming illiteracy, is not any reasonable man forced to the conclusion that North Carolina will be compelled to resort to the same means in order to bring all of her children into the schools provided for them and thus reduce illiteracy and secure to every child his right, to the Government its safety, and to the taxpayer the protection that he pays for?

There is already considerable sentiment in the State for a compulsory attendance law, and the sentiment seems to be increasing. The conditions are so different in different sections and different counties of the State that it might not be wise to pass a State compulsory attendance law and undertake to put it into operation at once in every part of the State. It is safest not to force public opinion, but to cultivate it along right lines with patience and persistence and tact. In communities and counties in which the conditions are favorable for it, and in which a healthy public sentiment demands it or can be brought to demand it, I can see no good reason now why compulsory attendance should not be adopted and enforced. There are already many such communities, and even some entire counties.

**Compulsory Attendance Acts of 1907 and 1909.**—The General Assembly of 1907 passed a compulsory attendance law, which was amended by the General Assembly of 1909. All the machinery necessary for the successful execution of the law is set forth in the act, and the County Board of Education is authorized to put the law into execution for any school, school district, township, upon vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein, in an election duly ordered and held, or upon a petition of a majority of the parents of the chil-

dren of school age therein. It is left in the discretion of the County Board of Education to order the election or to grant the petition without election, or to refuse to do either.

Only a few districts have as yet availed themselves of this law and adopted compulsory attendance. It seems to be working well in those districts. It is hoped that many more districts will avail themselves of it during the next two years, and it is contemplated to have a campaign next summer for the cultivation of sentiment for compulsory attendance in many communities where conditions for it are favorable. Good roads and transportation of pupils will greatly increase attendance and open the way for a wider adoption and enforcement of our compulsory attendance law.

**Improvement of Teachers and Increase of Teachers' Salaries.**—"Without the vitalizing touch of a properly qualified teacher, houses, grounds, and equipment are largely dead mechanism. It is the teacher that breathes the breath of life into the school. Better schools are impossible without better teachers. Better teachers are impossible without better education, better training, and better opportunities for them to obtain such education and training. Better education and better training and the utilization of better opportunities for these by teachers are impossible without better pay for teachers. Reason as we may about it, gush as we may about the nobility of the work and the glorious rewards of it hereafter, back of this question of better teachers must still lie the cold business question of better pay.

"The average salary of rural white teachers in North Carolina in 1910 was \$34.47; the average salary of colored teachers was \$23.48; the average length of the rural school term was 92.7 days for white and 81.7 days for colored; making the average annual salary of rural white teachers in North Carolina, therefore, \$159.79, and the average annual salary of rural colored teachers \$95.91. For such meager salaries men and women cannot afford to put themselves into the long and expensive training necessary for the best equipment for this delicate and difficult work of teaching. The State may supply the best opportunities that the age affords for the training of the teachers, but, as long as the rank and file of them receive such meager salaries, these opportunities will be beyond their reach, and they must inevitably divide their attention between the service of two masters to make even a bare living. As long as they must work at some other business for six or eight months of the year, and at the business of school-teaching for only four or five months, they can scarcely hope to become professional and masterful teachers. The teacher who does something else eight months of the year for a living and teaches school four months of the year for extra money must continue to be more of something else than a teacher.

"With short school terms, small salaries, poor schoolhouses, and other conditions adverse to success, we cannot hope to command and retain first-class talent in this business of teaching the rural school, however good or however accessible the opportunities for improving teachers may be made. We must, in the outset, face the cold business truth that, as the South comes more and more rapidly into her industrial and agricultural heritage, and the channels of profitable employment multiply, the best men and women in the profession of teaching cannot be retained in it, and little inducement will be offered to other men and women of ambition, ability, and promise to enter it, unless the compensation for the teacher's service is made somewhat commensurate with



that offered in other fields of labor. As long as the annual salary paid the teacher who works upon the immortal stuff of mind and soul is less than that paid the rudest workers in wood and iron, less than that paid the man that shoes your horse or plows your corn or paints your house or keeps your jail, the best talent cannot be secured and kept in the teaching profession—the teaching profession must continue to be made in many instances but a stepping-stone to more profitable employments or a means of pensioning inefficient and needy mediocrity.

“The first step, then, in the direction of improvement of teachers is an increase in the salary of teachers so as to make it worth the while of capable men and women to enter the profession of teaching, to remain in it, to put themselves in training for it, and to avail themselves of the opportunity offered for improvement. An increase in the monthly compensation and an increase in the annual school term are the only two ways of increasing the teacher’s salary. The only means of increasing the compensation and the school term is by increasing the available school funds for each school. The only practical means of doing this under present conditions are consolidation and local taxation.

“That the counties and districts that pay the best salaries secure, as a rule, the best teachers, is the best evidence that this question of better teachers is largely a question of better salaries. With the growth of educational sentiment and enthusiasm the demand for better teachers has grown, but every community that demands a better teacher ought to remember that the demand is unreasonable and unlikely to be met unless the means for better pay be provided by the community.

“The raising of the standard of examination and gradation of teachers will be ineffective, and perhaps unfair, unless it is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the wages of teachers. Of what avail will it be to raise the requirements without raising the compensation, when even now, with the present low standard of qualifications, it is almost impossible in many counties to get enough teachers to teach the schools, and when even now the same qualifications will command much better compensation in almost any other vocation? The logical result of raising the standard of examination and gradation without raising the prices paid would be to decrease the supply of teachers and render it practically impossible to supply the schools with teachers. An increase in the requirements for teaching, a multiplication of the opportunities for the improvement of teachers, and a mandatory requirement of teachers to avail themselves of these opportunities, must, in all reason and fairness, be accompanied by a corresponding increase in salary. Better work deserves and commands better pay.”

The increase in teachers’ salaries during the past ten years has not been at all commensurate with the increase in living expenses, and with the increase in salaries and wages of those engaged in other professions and callings. In considering this question of the salary of the teacher, it must be remembered that the teacher must live twelve months in the year, even though he receives salary for only four or five or six months. The financial demands upon the teachers must also be remembered. They must live and dress well in order to command the respect of the children and the patrons. To maintain their professional growth and increase the effectiveness of their work, they must spend a considerable part of their salary for special courses of work in summer

schools and institutes, and for the purchase of professional books and magazines. It must be remembered, also, that teachers must look forward to the years when it will be impossible for them to teach, for, as they grow old, they become less efficient for the arduous work of the school. Their salaries, therefore, should be sufficient to lay aside something for old age, as no pensions are provided for teachers. Finally, it should be remembered that in a republic the intelligence, morality, power, effectiveness, and earning capacity of the common people are dependent largely upon the work of the teachers of the public schools, and that, therefore, their work is of the most vital importance, and should command a salary commensurate with its importance. Unless we can bring our people to a realization of these truths and thereby create a public sentiment and a public demand for better salaries for better teachers, the ranks of the rural school teachers will continue to be filled with many untrained, incompetent, inexperienced persons, using this holiest of callings as a mere stepping-stone to some other profession or calling, with mere tyros without serious purpose teaching for a short time simply to make a support until something better turns up. There will continue to be a dearth of men, because they can command better salaries for almost anything, even for breaking rocks on the road, than for teaching rural schools a few months in the year. There will continue to be a dearth of trained and experienced women of power, because such women can now easily command far better salaries in other callings open to women, and almost any woman can command a larger annual salary for measuring calico and selling buttons than for training minds, inspiring souls and forming characters in the rural schools. The situation is serious. The demand for good teachers, and especially for good male teachers, is greatly in excess of the supply, because the salaries paid will not command and retain such teachers. Let us wage a campaign from mountain to sea, through press and public speech, for the education of public sentiment to an appreciation of the teacher's work and to an insistent demand for better compensation for that work.

**County Institutes and Summer Schools.**—In accordance with the recommendations in my previous Biennial Report, the General Assembly amended the county institute law and provided a Supervisor of Teacher-training. By virtue of these amendments, as has been pointed out in a previous part of this Report, and as will appear from the report of the work of the teachers' institutes and teachers' associations elsewhere in this Report, the county institutes and the county teachers' associations and the teachers' reading circles have been made effective means for the improvement and home training of the rank and file of the rural teachers. As I have recommended elsewhere, I believe provision should be made for conducting summer schools for teachers at all of the State educational institutions, thereby further increasing the means for placing, at small expense, within easy reach of the rural teachers still better opportunities for professional improvement. With a good system of county institutes, county teachers' associations, county reading circles, summer schools, permanent normal schools, the State Normal and Industrial College and departments of education at the University and several of our denominational colleges, professional improvement ought to be within easy reach of any teacher; and there ought to be within a few years marked improvement in the teaching force of the State.

**County Supervision.**—"As pointed out in the first part of this Report, there has been marked improvement in county supervision. The average salary of the County Superintendent has been more than trebled since 1901. The superintendents in nearly all the counties of the State are devoting more time to the work than ever before, but there is still much work to be done before county supervision can be made as efficient as it should be. The more I learn of the educational work of the State in the discharge of my official duties and through my visitations and field work, the more clearly I see that the real strategic point in all this work to-day is the County Superintendent. Upon this subject I beg to quote from my annual address to the State Association of County Superintendents delivered November 11, 1903: 'The work of the State Superintendent must be done and his plans executed largely through the County Superintendent. The work of the County Board of Education must be carried on and its plans executed largely through the County Superintendent. The work of the school committeemen will not be done properly without the stimulation and direction of the County Superintendent. No proper standard of qualifications for teachers can be maintained and enforced except by the County Superintendent. No *esprit de corps* among the teachers can be awakened and sustained save by a county superintendent in whom it dwells. No local and permanent plans for the improvement of public school teachers through county teachers' associations, summer institutes and schools, township meetings, etc., can be set on foot and successfully carried out save under the leadership of an energetic county superintendent. All campaigns for the education of public sentiment on educational questions and for the advancement of the work of public education along all needful lines are doomed to failure or, at least, to only partial and temporary success without the active help and direction of a county superintendent knowing his people, knowing the conditions and needs of his county, knowing something of the prejudices and preferences of the different communities, endowed with tact, wisdom, common sense, character, grit, and some ability to get along with folks, and enjoying the confidence of teachers, officers, children, and patrons. Upon the County Superintendent mainly must depend the bringing together of all those forces in the county—public and private, moral and religious, business and professional—that may be utilized for the advancement of the educational work of the county and for the awakening of an educational interest among all classes of people, irrespective of poverty or wealth, religion or politics. This work of educating the children of all the people is too great a task to be performed by any part of the people. No real county system, composed of a large number of separate schools unified and correlated in their work, each pursuing a properly arranged and wisely planned course of study in the subjects required, and the whole system fitting into its proper place in a great State system, can ever be worked out save through the aid and under the direction of a county superintendent with an adequate conception of his work and with an ability to do it.'

"Such a work requires for its successful execution a man of mind and heart and soul, a gentleman, a man of common sense, tact, energy, consecrated purpose, education, special training, and business ability—a man who can give all his time and thought and energy to the work. You cannot command the services of such a man in any business without paying him a living salary, for such men are in great demand for any work. May we not hope,

therefore, that at no distant day the salary attached to so important an office may be sufficient in every county to employ trained and competent men for all their time, to unfetter the earnest, competent men already engaged in the work so that they may have a chance to do their best work and show what is in them, and to justify men in the coming years in placing themselves in special training for this special work?

"It is noticeable and significant that educational progress along all lines is more rapid in those counties in which competent superintendents have been put into the field for all their time, and that in almost every county in which this has been done the school fund has been increased by local taxation and by economical management of the finances, looking carefully after the sources of income, much more than the increase in the salary of the superintendent. For example, in Guilford County, the Superintendent's salary was increased \$1,000 a year, and during the first year of his administration, largely through his efforts, the annual school fund was increased by local taxation alone \$7,745. In Pitt County the efficient Superintendent was put into the field for his entire time at increased salary, and already the annual increase in the school fund from local taxation, secured mainly through his activity, is much more than the increase in his salary, to say nothing of the remarkable increase in the efficiency of the entire county system of schools resulting from his more efficient work. Similar evidence could be given about other counties. You cannot make a success of any great business like this business of education without a man at its head devoting all his time, thought and energy to it. Wherever this is the case the educational work of the county is moving, wherever it is not the case the work is lagging. You cannot do anything worth doing in the world without a man. It is the highest economy to put money into a man."

**More Money and How to Get it.**—For all this work yet to be done in the way of building and improving schoolhouses and grounds, lengthening the school term, increasing the salaries of teachers and county superintendents, providing high-school instruction, etc., more money must, of course, be provided. Two ways of providing this money may be suggested:

1. The adoption and enforcement of some plan for getting taxable property on the tax books and assessing it at its real value, or something near its real value. An examination of the tables of the statistical reports in this volume showing the school funds raised in each county from the property tax of 18 cents on the \$100 and of the list of counties asking aid from the special State appropriation for a four-months school term, and the amounts received by these counties from this appropriation, will convince any reasonable man, I think, that there is something wrong in the method of assessing the value of property. Fifty-four counties now receive aid in amounts varying from \$95.25 to \$4,462.99 for a four-months school term. Upon any reasonable and uniform valuation of property, many of these counties would have money enough for a four-months school term without any aid from the special State appropriation, and the others would need much less from this source. Much of this special appropriation could then be available for other needed purposes in strengthening the public school system. To one who has traveled through many of these counties and observed their prosperity and rapidly increasing wealth, it is self-evident that there is something wrong in the method of assessing property, when counties like

Cleveland, Cumberland, and a number of others that might be mentioned, fail to receive from an 18 cents property tax enough money for a four-months school term at the present low salaries of teachers. Upon a correct valuation of property, of course, the school fund derived from this 18 cents property tax would be largely increased in every county. In my opinion, if all the property in the State could be placed on the tax books at a fair and reasonable valuation, the public school fund would be sufficient to maintain the public schools of the State for an average school term of five or six months without any increase of the present rate of taxation for school purposes.

2. The second means for getting more money for the schools is by an increase of the State levy in the counties for school purposes and by levying a special county tax for schools. As recommended and explained in another part of this Report, an increase of the school tax from 18 cents to 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of property would largely increase the school fund and greatly improve the school system. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Collic v. Commissioners of Franklin County*, the County Commissioners, upon demand of the County Board of Education, are required to levy a special tax on all property and polls of the county sufficient to provide at least a four-months school term in every school district of the county, as directed by Article IX, section 3, of the Constitution. In their estimate of the additional funds necessary for this purpose to be raised by a separate county tax, the County Board of Education can, of course, take into consideration the needs of the schools for their gradual and conservative improvement in equipment, supervision, teachers, etc. This opens the way for a sufficient increase in the school fund in the weak counties to increase greatly the efficiency of the schools in those counties.

**Local Taxation.**—"This business of public education is like any other great business. For successfully conducting it, enough capital must be invested in it to supply the necessary equipment and to employ the necessary number of competent trained men and women to carry on the business according to modern progressive business and professional principles. I have undertaken to show in this Report that for better houses and equipment, better teachers, better supervision and longer school terms more money is the fundamental need. The constitutional limit of taxation has already been reached in all the counties of the State but one. Without an amendment to the Constitution, therefore, or special legislation for each county, the general school fund cannot be increased except for a four-months term. A special annual State appropriation of \$225,000 has already been made to the public schools by the General Assembly. Under present conditions the State can hardly be expected to increase the school fund for a four-months term further by special appropriation. It must be very evident, therefore, to every thoughtful man that in addition to the methods suggested above the only other two means of supplying this fundamental need of more money for the public schools are consolidation and local taxation. As heretofore shown in this Report, by reasonable consolidation the present available funds can be greatly economized by reducing the number of schools and the number of teachers necessary to teach a given number of children. In this way more money from the present funds will be available for each school for more teachers, better

salaries, better houses and equipment, and a longer term. After making the present available funds go as far as possible through the economy of reasonable consolidation, the only other means of increasing the school fund of any local school is local taxation.

"Under section 4115 of the School Law, upon a petition of one-fourth of the freeholders residing therein, a special-tax district may be laid off within any definitely fixed boundaries, and upon approval of the County Board of Education an election upon a local tax for the schools within that district, not to exceed 30 cents on the \$100 and 90 cents on the poll, must be ordered by the County Board of Commissioners. This places an election upon local taxation for public schools within easy reach of any county, township, or school district in North Carolina. I have already reported the progress in local taxation during the past two years. While it is encouraging, still, when it is remembered that only about 995 districts out of a total of about 5,373 white districts in the State have yet adopted local taxation, it will be readily seen that the work of local taxation is scarcely more than well begun.

"Sixty-nine per cent of all the money raised for public schools in the United States is raised by local taxation. Nearly one-fifth of all the funds expended for the maintenance of the public schools in North Carolina is now raised by local taxation. In all the States having systems of public schools well equipped and adequate to the education of all their people, a large per cent of the public school fund is raised by local taxation. In some of these States as much as 95 per cent is raised by local taxation. In North Carolina the only towns, cities, and rural communities that have succeeded in providing a system of schools open eight or ten months in the year, adequately equipped with houses and teachers, have been compelled to supplement their State and county school funds by local taxation. The experience of other States and of these communities in our own State compels the conclusion that the only hope of largely increasing the present available funds for the rural schools, and thus making these schools equal to the demands of the age and adequate to the education of 82 per cent of our population, is to be found in the adoption of local taxation.

"The principle of local taxation is right and wise. It involves the principles of self-help, self-interest, self-protection, community help, community interest, and community protection. Every cent of the money paid by local taxation for schools by any community remains in the community for the improvement of the community school, and every cent of it is invested through a better school in the minds and souls and characters of the rising generation, in an increase in the intelligence and efficiency of the entire community. Every cent of this local tax that goes into a better school to give the children of all a better chance to be somebody and to do something in the world is invested in the best possible advertisement for the best class of immigration and is the surest possible means of keeping in the community the best people already residing there by giving them a better opportunity to give their children a better chance to get an education that will better fit them for coping with the world without having to move into another community to get it. Every cent of money, therefore, invested by local taxation in a better school, by inviting a better class of immigration and preventing the disastrous drain upon its best blood by other communities that offer better school facilities, enhances the

value of every cent of property in the community by increasing the demand for it by the best people. The wisdom, then, of such a tax for such a purpose is too manifest to need further argument."

**Schoolhouses.**—There are still 204 white and 121 colored school districts in North Carolina to be supplied with houses. There are 94 white and 169 colored log houses, and many old frame houses unfit for use, to be replaced. There are hundreds of old houses to be repaired, enlarged, equipped, and beautified. The equipment of most of the old houses is poor and entirely inadequate. Some idea of the inadequacy of this equipment may be obtained when it is remembered that in 1910 only \$45,834.91 was spent for furniture and equipment for rural schoolhouses. A comfortable, well-equipped schoolhouse is the first essential of a successful school. Such a house insures permanency and inspires in children and patrons pride and confidence.

In every county there should be a strict enforcement of the law placing the building of schoolhouses under the control of the County Board of Education, and requiring all new houses to be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and that board. A revised and enlarged pamphlet of approved plans for schoolhouses has been recently issued from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and copies of it can be secured upon application. The pamphlet contains bills of materials, specifications, cuts, floor plans, blank contracts, etc., for the erection of any house in it.

The law requiring the contract for buildings to be in writing and the house to be inspected, received, and approved by the County Superintendent before full payment is made should always be rigidly enforced. No more money should be allowed to be wasted on cheap, temporary, improperly constructed houses. Properly enforced, the law is now ample to insure the construction of permanent, comfortable schoolhouses and to prevent the impositions of inefficient contractors and builders.

**School Districts and Consolidation.**—In my preceding biennial reports this subject has been so fully discussed that I deem it unnecessary to enter into any full discussion of it again. Much good work has been done in reasonable consolidation and enlargement of districts. With much benefit to their school interests, some counties have been entirely redistricted. Hundreds of unnecessary little districts have been abolished, but in many counties there are still too many of these little districts. There are still 5,373 white school districts and 2,306 colored school districts. The average area of the white school district in the State is 9.0 square miles. The white school districts might be decreased to half the present number, where streams, swamps, etc., do not prevent, and the average size might be increased to double the present area, and still, as a little calculation will show, in a district of fairly regular size with a schoolhouse near the center, the farthest child would be within three miles of the house, and a large majority of the children would, of course, be much nearer. The decrease in the number of school districts means, of course, an increase in the money for each district, an increase in the number of children in each school, an increase in the number of schools with more than one teacher, affording instruction in more advanced branches of study, a better classification of the children, a reduction in the number of classes necessary for each teacher, an increase in the time that each teacher can give to each class, a concentration of the energies of the teacher upon fewer subjects, a

stimulation of the children to greater effort by the greater competition and greater mental friction of larger numbers.

This work of enlarging the school districts by the consolidation of unnecessary small districts or by redistricting townships and counties must, of course, be carried on with wisdom, discretion, and justice. Every child has a right to be within reasonable walking distance of some school until conditions and funds justify provision for transportation; but any healthy child can better afford to walk two or three miles to get to a good school than to attend a poor one at his gate. It is wiser and more economical to have one school taught in one good house with two or three good teachers than to have two or three little schools in poor little one-room houses, taught by one teacher with a handful of children, with almost as many classes as children. For a fuller and more detailed discussion, however, of this subject and of the extravagance and unwisdom of a multiplicity of unnecessary little districts, I beg to refer you to my preceding biennial reports.

**Transportation of Pupils.**—It is hoped that in the near future improvement in roads and rural conditions will warrant consolidation of schools on a larger scale, and the adoption of transportation of children by wagons and teams to central schools, which is now in successful operation in many Western States. Transportation is also in successful operation in a number of districts in Virginia and Louisiana.

The State Superintendent recently visited, for observation and study, a number of centralized rural schools in Indiana and Ohio, where transportation of pupils is in most successful operation. All of the schools in some townships had been consolidated into one central school; in others were found but two or three schools in the entire township. These schools covered areas of from 20 to 50 square miles. Children were transported to them from distances of from 1 to 7 miles. The schools were conducted in houses costing from \$8,000 to \$30,000, with heating plants and modern conveniences, such as you would find in our large towns.

The schools had from four to ten teachers, affording to the country children, in houses, equipment, supervision, teachers, libraries, gradation, classification, high-school instruction, all the educational advantages of our best town schools, with the added advantage in all instances of rural environment, and in some instances of practical instruction in agriculture, sewing, cooking, and other subjects pertaining to country life and home-making. Among other advantages observed in these centralized rural schools, were a most commendable pride and school spirit on the part of teachers, children, school officers, and patrons, excellent attendance, protection of the health of the children by prevention of exposure to bad weather, etc., economy of time in reaching school and home. In some of these schools the daily attendance for the month was found to be 98 per cent of the school population; the lowest attendance reported was 89 per cent of the school population.

The transportation is at the expense of the township in neat, comfortable, covered two-horse wagons, each wagon carrying about twenty children. The wagons run on schedule time and tardiness is practically eliminated, as is also irregularity of attendance on account of bad weather. The drivers of the wagons are usually farmers of the community of character and reliability, who are held responsible for the safety and good conduct of the children to and from school. The wagons are owned in most instances by the township, and



the horses are owned and furnished by the drivers. The wagons are operated at a monthly cost of from \$40 to \$60. Some of the schools operate as many as ten wagons, the number varying from three to ten. Space forbids that I give fuller details of my study of these schools at this time.

The results of my visit and observations convinced me that in consolidation, with transportation of pupils, is to be found the only solution of the problem of placing adequate educational facilities within reach of country boys and girls in sparsely populated farming districts. I believe that the conditions in some of our counties in North Carolina are such as to warrant at once beginning in some townships consolidation by transportation, and I have recommended elsewhere in this Report that the public school law be so amended as to authorize county boards of education to inaugurate transportation of pupils where the conditions and the funds justify it.

**Better Classification and More Thorough Instruction.**—Through the use of a graded course of study sent out in pamphlet form from my office and the new registers and new blanks for teachers' reports, some good work has been done in classifying and grading the rural public schools. Much more remains still to be done. Upon this subject I beg to quote from my previous Biennial Report:

"A recent inquiry concerning the course of study and the classification of pupils in the public schools of the State reveals a great lack of uniformity and, in some counties of the State, a somewhat chaotic condition. I sent to all county superintendents blanks for reports of the daily programs and of the progress made by the various classes. These blanks were sent to the public school teachers, and the superintendents were requested to send the best ten to my office. A careful examination of these and a compilation of their contents showed that the average number of recitations in the school with one teacher undertaking to give instruction in all subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools varied from 35 to 55.

"In order to give instruction in all the subjects the teaching of which is made mandatory under the law, at least 21 recitations a day will be required. The legal length of a school day is six hours, hence an average of only twelve minutes could be allotted to a recitation in any school with only one teacher. The folly of even expecting thorough and successful instruction in so many subjects in so many classes by one teacher is apparent without argument. The need for a better classification so as to reduce the classes to the smallest possible number, thereby giving the longest possible time to each class, is also apparent. Owing to the different ages of the children, ranging from six to twenty-one years, and the different degrees of advancement, about as many classes will be necessary in a school with one teacher as in a school with two or more teachers, the chief difference being, of course, in the number of children in a class. Unless some means, therefore, can be found for increasing the number of schools with two or more teachers and decreasing the number of schools with only one teacher I see but little hope of successful instruction in any of the high-school branches or of improving materially the instruction even in the elementary branches known as the common school branches. It is apparent that in a well-classified school with two or three teachers, with few if any more classes than a school with one teacher, each teacher will have two or three times as much time for each class, and will be able to concentrate his thought and energies upon fewer classes and subjects and, conse-

quently, to do more thorough teaching in those subjects, and that at least one of the teachers would have time for instruction of the older children in the higher branches. I have been so firmly convinced of the impossibility of thorough instruction by one teacher in more than the elementary branches, that I have advised in the preface to the Course of Study that only in exceptional cases should instruction in any higher branches ever be undertaken in any school with only one teacher. (The law now limits instruction in one-teacher schools to the elementary branches.)

"The only means of reducing the number of schools with only one teacher and getting more schools with two or more teachers and the better classification, more thorough instruction and more advanced work so necessary for the growth and development of our public school system are to be found in reasonable consolidation and local taxation. By means of consolidation more teachers and more children can be brought together into one school, and by means of local taxation more money will be available for the employment of more teachers at better salaries and for the lengthening of the school term. In the meantime, through the adoption of the graded course of study heretofore referred to, and its enforcement in all the public schools, the work of the public schools can be greatly improved in uniformity, definiteness, thoroughness, and classification." There has, of course, been marked improvement in classifying and grading the rural public schools since 1904, but there is still great need for reducing the number of classes and the number of subjects in the one-teacher school, in order to secure more thoroughness in the few essentials, and also great need for increasing the number of two-teacher schools.

**The Education of the Negro.**—As the conditions have not changed since my last report, and as I have seen no reason to change my views upon the subject of the education of the negro, I shall repeat here the views expressed in my preceding Biennial Report, changing only the figures used in that report so as to conform to the correct figures for this biennial period.

"It would be easier and more pleasant for me to close this report without undertaking to discuss this most perplexing problem of the education of the negro, about which there are so many conflicting and widely divergent views among my people. This is a part, however, of the educational problem of the State and, in some respects, the most difficult part. It is, therefore, my duty to study it and to give to you and through you to the General Assembly and to the people my honest views about it. He is a coward that basely runs away from a manifest duty.

"In considering this question of negro education it is necessary to lay aside, so far as possible, prejudice on the one hand and maudlin sentimentality on the other. There has been too much of both. For an expression of my general views upon this question I beg to refer you to my Report for 1900-1902, pages 6 to 12. I have seen no reason to change or materially to modify these general views.

"In justice to the negro and for the information of some of our people who have been misled into thinking that too large a part of the taxes that the white people pay is spent for the education of the negro, it may be well in the outset to give a brief statement of the facts in regard to the apportionment of the school fund. As is well known, under section 4116 of the School Law, the apportionment of the school fund in each county is practically placed abso-

lutely under the control of the County Board of Education, the only restriction laid upon the board therein being that the funds shall be apportioned among the schools of each township in such a way as to give equal length of term as nearly as possible, having due regard to the grade of work to be done, the qualifications of the teachers, etc. The Constitution directs that in the distribution of the fund no discrimination shall be made in favor of either race. This report shows that in 1910 the negroes of city and rural districts received for teachers' salaries and building schoolhouses \$373,390.55 for 238,091 children of school age. The whites received for the same purpose for 497,077 children of school age \$1,924,704.40. The negroes, therefore, constitute about 32 per cent of the school population and receive in the apportionment for the same purposes less than 17 per cent of the school money. This report shows that the negroes paid for schools in taxes on their own property and polls about \$163,417.89, or nearly one-half of all that they received for school purposes. Add to this their just share of fines, forfeitures and penalties, and their share of the large school tax paid by corporations to which they are entitled under the Constitution by every dictate of reason and justice, and it will be apparent that the part of the taxes actually paid by individual white men for the education of the negro is so small that the man that would begrudge it or complain about it ought to be ashamed of himself. In the face of these facts, any unprejudiced man must see that we are in no danger of giving the negroes more than they are entitled to by every dictate of justice, right, wisdom, humanity, and Christianity.

"Their teachers are not so well qualified and have not spent so much money on their education, their expenses of living are much less and, therefore, they do not need and ought not to have as much per capita for the education of their children; but there is more real danger of doing the negro an injustice in the apportionment of the school fund, even after considering all these things, by withholding his equitable part, than of doing the white race any injustice by giving him too much.

"When we are apportioning only \$373,390.55 for the education of 238,091 negro children—and some of us are complaining about that—we need not be entertaining many hopes of giving the negro much helpful industrial education yet, for everybody ought to know that this amount is not sufficient to give this number of children thorough instruction in the mere rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, so essential to civilized living and intelligent, efficient service in the humblest calling of life. As long as we are appropriating only this much money for this number of children, nobody need have any real concern about turning the negro's head by the study of Latin and Greek and other higher branches of learning. The fact is that at present we are not giving or seeking to give the negro in the public schools more than instruction in the mere rudiments of learning, nor is it possible with our present available funds to give him more than this. No one believes more thoroughly than I in industrial and agricultural education for the negro; but, as pointed out above, however desirable it may be, such education for the majority of negroes is hardly to be considered unless we put more money into their schools.

"The negro is here among us through no fault of his own, and is likely to remain here. There are but two roads open to him. One is elevation through the right sort of education; the other is deterioration and degradation through

ignorance and miseducation, inevitably leading to expulsion or extermination. We must help him into the first if we can. If we do not our race will pay the heaviest penalty for the failure.

"My experience and observation in this work and my larger acquaintance with the people of the State and their feelings have deepened my conviction that the only hope in education beyond the point of mastery of the rudiments of learning for the negro race is to be found in agricultural and industrial training—largely in agricultural training. Unless we can give him such training in the schools as will help to make him a more industrious and efficient workman and to save him from vice and idleness, the negro race is doomed; and unless we can demonstrate this objectively to the white people of the South through living epistles of the lives and characters of the negroes so educated, they will find a way, justly or unjustly, to withdraw all their aid to his education. The opponents of negro education contend that the sort of education the negro has been receiving in the public schools has put false notions into his head, has turned him away from work and encouraged him to make a living by his wits without work. They point to the superiority of the old-issue negro over the new-issue negro in character, industry, reliability and in nearly all the virtues that make up good citizenship. The contrast between the negro of the old school and the modern negro is too often to the detriment of the modern negro.

"These opponents of negro education, with the lack of logic characteristic of the man who draws general conclusions from a few particulars and sees only what is superficially discernible without looking for deeper and more far-reaching causes, ascribe the cause of this difference to the little education that the negro has received. The modern negro has had some sort of education and the old-issue negro had none; therefore, they argue, education is the cause of the inferiority of the modern negro. They forget that the best of the old negroes were trained in the best industrial schools, on farms and in shops for the work that they were to do in life, under the direction of intelligent masters; that in many instances the intimacy of relation between them and the families of humane masters afforded them an environment, association and example that proved most potent in shaping and strengthening their characters; and that the whole social system of the old régime was conducive to training the negro in obedience, self-restraint and industry. Though these old negroes were ignorant of books, they were, from earliest infancy, trained and educated in many of the essentials of good citizenship and efficient service. The present generation of negroes has been given a mere smattering of the essentials of knowledge and left untrained in those other things so essential to life and happiness and progress. The new generation, without preparation, were ushered into freedom and have been left to follow largely their own will without direction or restraint, save that of the criminal law, without elevating associations, without leaders or teachers, save a few rare exceptions.

Under the old régime their masters were educated, and many of their masters, as the negroes saw it superficially, lived without work, while they were compelled to work. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the negro should have had a false idea of education, and followed it to his ruin in too many cases? Is it any wonder that work was associated in his mind with slavery, and, therefore, disgraceful; that idleness was associated with education and

wealth as embodied in his former master, and, therefore, honorable? A race not trained to think would not find it hard to draw from these superficial facts the conclusion that the great blessing of education was freedom from work, that idleness was honorable, that work was dishonorable. The few among the negroes, therefore, who succeeded in acquiring a little knowledge first became at once a sort of aristocracy, and the temptation to these few to make their living by their wits out of the ignorant many of their race was too great for a race in its childhood to resist. Is it any wonder, then, that we had after the days of reconstruction a multitude of pretentious, half-taught, bigoted preachers and school-teachers constituting themselves leaders of their race and filling the negroes by example and precept with all sorts of false notions about education, character, life work, and citizenship? Their conception of their own importance was greatly magnified by the court paid to them as self-constituted leaders of their race, by political demagogues desiring to ride into positions of prominence and profit upon negro votes. By the Constitutional Amendment we are happily rid of this danger. The negro's ideals were not much elevated by the example and teachings of our Northern neighbors who came among us as educational missionaries to him, but who were ignorant of the real social and industrial conditions of the South, and who were often prompted by honest but blind prejudice, and oftener, perhaps, by honest but tragic fanaticism. After the lapse of thirty years we are reaping the harvest of such sowing. Is it not time for us to have learned the lesson that it teaches? We must take charge of negro education and direct it along saner lines. We must no longer leave the blind to lead the blind.

"We cannot answer effectively this prejudice against negro education, arising from the results produced by causes largely attributable, perhaps, to revolutionized social, political and industrial conditions wrought by the tornado of civil war, save with a practical demonstration of the better results of a better education. All the evils of a reconstruction of society, life and government upon a weak race unprepared for such changes, ushered into the new order of things with but few intelligent, wise, right-thinking leaders, without power of proper self-restraint or self-direction, have been laid by the demagogues, by the unthinking, and by some other men and women as honest and patriotic as any that breathe, at the door of partial education as the quickest, easiest and most plausible solution of the unsatisfactory results. Too few stop to think what might have been the result if the new generation of negroes had been allowed to grow up in absolute ignorance under these changed conditions, with the rights and freedom of citizens of a republic without the restraint of the training and the association of educated masters, as under the old system. Too few stop to think that whatever of deterioration there may have been in the new generation of negroes as compared with the old may be more attributable to a change in civilization and in the whole order of things than to the little learning that he has received. Too few stop to think of the danger and the unfairness of the sort of reasoning that compares the best of the old generation of negroes with the worst of the new, that compares the partly educated negro of the present generation with the illiterate negro of the old generation, who, though ignorant of books, had much knowledge of many useful industries and trades and better opportunities of acquiring such knowledge, instead of comparing the literate negro of

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the new generation with the illiterate negro of the new generation, that ascribes all the faults found in the new generation to the smattering of learning that they have received and all the virtues found in the old generation to their illiteracy. One is partly educated, the other was illiterate; therefore education is the cause of the faults of the one and illiteracy of the virtues of the other. The absurdity of such logic ought to be manifest to the average man. Here are two men, one educated, the other ignorant. One becomes a murderer, for there have been educated murderers in all times; the other becomes a good citizen, for there have been ignorant good citizens in all times; therefore education makes murderers and ignorance makes good citizens.

"In the consideration of a great question like this men should look deeper than the mere surface facts and see the danger of drawing universal conclusions from single facts and undertaking to settle the educational destiny of a whole race for all time by the experience of a mere quarter of a century under most unfavorable conditions. The old order has passed, never to return. We must face the future under the new order. Would it not be wise to ask and to seek to answer without prejudice or partiality these and similar questions: Are not the changes in the negro mostly attributable to the changes in the order of things? According to the testimony of all the ages, has ignorance ever been found a remedy for anything? According to the testimony of all the ages, may not education of the right sort, properly directed by those who have right ideals and know how to direct it, prove a remedy for many of these undesirable changes in the negro incident largely to this unavoidable and radical change in his life, environment and relations to those about him? Might not his condition and character have been infinitely worse and more brutal under the changed order of things without the little training that he has received from conscientious teachers here and there, even in the poor schools that have been opened to him, and without the little glimpses of a better life and the aspirations for it and the acquisition of a little power to reach out after it that he has obtained here and there even in these schools? These are questions to which conscientious men and women should give serious consideration before condemning and abandoning the experiment of the education of the negro.

"It is my firm conviction, as I have said above, that we must demonstrate by a better sort of education for the negro, and a more effective sort, that it may be helpful to him and to us before we can hope to convince many of our people that education, even of the right sort, is a good thing for the negro. We cannot answer argument and prejudice much longer by theory and appeals to conscience. It is my conviction, also, that the best training and education for the masses of the negroes in the South is agricultural. It is, of course, absolutely essential for every human being to have first a mastery of the essentials of knowledge, such as will give him a reasonable degree of intelligence. The negroes have not yet acquired this, nor would I preclude the few negroes that manifest an adaptedness to scholarship and learning and a power to acquire them from the opportunity to pursue the study of the higher branches of learning. I must express the conviction, however, that this class of negroes will be found to constitute but a small per cent of the race at present, and perhaps for generations to come.

"I believe that farm life offers the safest environment for the negro, or, as for that matter, for any other race, in its primitive stage of progress and civ-

ilization. Strange to say, however, the tendency of the negro is to flock to the towns where the temptations to idleness and vice and dissipation of every sort are far more numerous than in the country, and are usually greater than negro weakness can stand. The health conditions, too, in the towns are worse. Scores are sometimes huddled together in small rooms and houses without regard to the laws of health or sex. It can but prove ruinous to the negro if he seeks town life before his race has grown stronger in character and intellect and industry and in all the essentials of racial strength by the Antean touch of Mother Earth in the quiet country life on the farm.

"There is greater demand on the farm for the negro in the South at present. It is the one open door for him, as I see it. Not only is there great demand for his services on the farms already under cultivation, but there are also vast territories of uncultivated lands, exceeding, perhaps, the cultivated territory, that invite his industry and offer ample compensation for intelligent cultivation and for increase in the wealth and prosperity of the State. If the negro can be trained and educated to occupy this field intelligently and contentedly, thus demonstrating that his education has fitted him for making better crops and more money for himself and his landlord, and has developed in him the power and the ambition gradually to acquire little holdings of his own and to help redeem from waste the great wealth of these thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of untilled lands, he will win the confidence, respect, support, and aid of Southern white men, because he will deserve them, and he will win a permanent place in Southern life because he will have made himself indispensable to it. Unless he does this, the time is not far distant when Southern farmers will be compelled to import foreign white laborers, when even this safest door will be closed to the negro.

"Since the consolidation of the State colored normal schools, under the supervision of the new Superintendent, we have already begun to develop in a small way, at the three colored normal schools, departments for industrial and agricultural training with a view to giving this training to the teachers of the race and instilling into them right ideals. We have been handicapped, however, in this work by the insufficiency of the appropriation for these schools and by lack of permanent plants for them; but with the State appropriation for buildings and equipment granted by the General Assembly of 1907 we will soon have fair buildings and equipment, as will be seen from the report of the superintendent of these schools, printed elsewhere. I do not see why these State colored normal schools and the A. and M. College for the colored race at Greensboro might not be made the *nuclei* for eventually working out a successful plan of agricultural and industrial education for the negro race by training at these institutions teachers for this sort of education, and, finally, when the means can be found for it, establishing in the counties, especially the counties with large negro population, one or more schools for giving this sort of training to the negroes, making these schools a part of the same general system and placing them all under the same general management and supervision. It will, however, require time and money to work out this plan.

"This question of negro education is, after all, not a question of whether the negro shall be educated or not, for it is impossible for any race to remain in this great republic in the twentieth century uneducated. The real question is, therefore, how he shall be educated and by whom it shall be done. If his education is not directed by us, others that do not understand our

social structure, that are ignorant of the nature and needs of the negro and have false notions of his relation to the white race in the South, will take charge of it. Our safety, then, lies in taking charge of it ourselves, and directing it along lines that shall be helpful to him and to us, and in harmony with our civilization and society and with his nature.

"There is another phase of this problem of negro education worthy of the serious consideration of our people. It is manifest to me that if the negroes become convinced that they are to be deprived of their schools and of the opportunities of an education, most of the wisest and most self-respecting negroes will leave the State, and eventually there will be left here only the indolent, worthless and criminal part of the negro population. Already there has been considerable emigration of negroes from the State. There is no surer way to drive the best of them from the State than by keeping up this continual agitation about withdrawing from them the meager educational opportunities that they now have. Their emigration in large numbers would result in a complication of the labor problem. Some of our Southern farms would be compelled to lie untenanted and untilled. The experience of one district in Wilson County illustrates this. The County Board of Education found it, for various reasons, impossible to purchase a site for a negro schoolhouse. Before the year was out the board received several offers from farmers in the district to donate a site. Upon inquiry by the chairman of the board as to the reason of these generous offers, he was told that when it was learned that no site for the schoolhouse could be secured and that the negroes were to have no school in that district, at least one-third of the best negro tenants and laborers there moved into other districts where they could have the advantages of a school. This is a practical side of this question that our people would do well to consider. What happened in this district will happen in the entire State if we give the best negroes reasonable grounds to believe that their public school privileges are to be decreased or withdrawn.



**STATE AID TO EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,  
1907 AND 1909.**

Name.	1907.		1909.	
	Annual Support.	Improvements (2 years).	Annual Support.	Improvements (2 years).
University, Chapel Hill.....	\$ 70,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 52,000
State Normal College, Greensboro.....	70,000	50,000	75,000	52,000
A. and M. College (white), Raleigh.....	32,000	63,000	70,000	36,000
Deaf and Dumb School, Morganton.....	46,000	8,500	50,000	30,000
Deaf, Dumb and Blind School, Raleigh.....	60,000	23,200	65,000	30,000
A. and M. College (colored), Greensboro.....	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,700
Cullowhee Normal School.....	7,000	14,000	7,000	14,000
Appalachian Training School.....	6,000	8,000	6,000	16,000
Public schools.....	196,250	-----	221,250	-----
Rural libraries.....	3,750	-----	3,750	-----
Colored normal schools.....	15,200	-----	15,200	20,000
Croatan Normal School (Indian).....	1,200	-----	1,200	3,500
East Carolina Teachers' Training School.....	5,000	15,000	*19,000	50,000
Public high schools.....	45,000	-----	50,000	-----
Total.....	567,400	240,700	668,400	312,200

\*\$13,000 for 1909 and \$25,000 for 1910.

This table shows an increase during the two years of \$101,000 for the annual support of education and an increase of \$71,500 for permanent improvements in educational institutions.

The following table shows in detail the condition of the State educational institutions at the close of this biennial period:

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED BY THE STATE, 1910.**

Name.	Founded.	Teachers.	Enrollment 1909-'10.	State Aid for Support (Annual).	Total Income.	Value of Plant.
University of North Carolina.....	1789	94	820	\$ 75,000	\$ 162,000	\$ 798,000
Normal and Industrial College.....	1892	63	613	75,000	111,000	625,000
A. and M. College (white).....	1889	42	470	70,000	141,962	350,000
School for Blind (white).....	1845	21	215	65,000	65,000	200,000
School for Deaf and Blind (colored).....	1868	18	213			
School for Deaf and Dumb (white).....	1891	28	326	50,000	50,250	280,000
A. and M. College (colored).....	1891	14	297	19,900	19,900	127,575
Cullowhee Normal School.....	1888	10	265	7,000	7,700	42,000
Appalachian Training School.....	1903	13	326	6,000	6,000	50,000
Fayetteville State Normal School (colored).....	1877	7	295	3,897	14,247	28,000
Elizabeth City State Normal School (colored).....	1891	7	320	4,783	12,290	19,000
Slater State Normal School (colored), Winston.....	1895	12	443	6,520	13,796	25,000
Croatan Normal School (Indian).....	1885	2	217	1,250	1,250	4,600
East Carolina Teachers' Training School.....	1907	12	172	25,000	25,000	200,000
Total.....		343	4,992	399,450	630,395	2,849,175

## STATISTICAL RECORD OF TWO YEARS' PROGRESS.

The following tables give concisely the educational facts as compiled for the biennial period 1908-'09 and 1909-'10:

### SCHOOL FUNDS AND SOURCES.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Balance from 1908-'09 .....	\$ 277,635.54	\$ 56,918.30	\$ 334,553.94
Local tax, 1909-'10 .....	296,914.63	580,885.28	877,799.91
Local tax, 1908-'09 .....	237,744.17	579,505.65	817,249.82
Increase .....	59,170.46	1,379.63	60,550.09
Percentage of increase .....	24.9	.24	7.4
Loans, bonds, etc., 1909-'10 .....	66,775.00	227,302.49	294,077.49
Loans, bonds, etc., 1908-'09 .....	59,302.50	160,768.46	220,070.96
Increase .....	7,472.50	66,534.03	74,006.53
County fund, 1909-'10 .....	1,446,355.84	307,806.42	1,754,162.26
County fund, 1908-'09 .....	1,477,933.72	284,845.62	1,762,779.34
Increase .....	*31,577.88	22,960.80	*8,617.08
Special State appropriations, elementary schools .....	216,220.80	-----	216,220.80
Special State appropriations, public high schools .....	48,350.00	-----	48,350.00
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1909-'10 .....	25,410.66	-----	25,410.66
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1908-'09 .....	30,462.41	14.85	30,477.26
Increase .....	*5,011.75	*14.85	*5,066.60
Total available school fund, 1909-'10 .....	2,377,662.47	1,172,912.59	3,550,575.06
Total available school fund, 1908-'09 .....	2,325,863.12	1,093,239.91	3,419,103.03
Increase .....	51,799.35	79,672.68	131,472.03
Percentage of increase .....	2.2	7.3	3.7
Rural funds (not included in above), 1909-'10 .....	†65,971.32	-----	65,971.32
Rural funds (not included in above), 1908-'09 .....	76,128.14	-----	76,128.14
Increase .....	*10,156.82	-----	*10,156.82

\*Decrease.      †See Supplement to Table 1.

## PER CAPITA AMOUNT RAISED FOR EACH CHILD.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total available fund, 1909-'10.....	\$ 2,377,662.47	\$ 1,172,912.59	\$3,550,575.06
Total available fund, 1908-'09.....	2,325,863.12	1,093,239.91	3,419,103.03
Increase.....	51,799.35	79,672.68	131,472.03
School population, 1909-'10.....	605,672	129,496	735,168
School population, 1908-'09.....	598,657	128,908	727,565
Increase.....	7,015	588	7,603
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.92	\$ 9.05	\$ 4.82
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1909-'10.....	1,743,270.47	888,691.70	2,631,962.17
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1908-'09.....	1,715,677.89	864,351.27	2,580,029.16
Increase.....	27,592.58	24,340.43	51,933.01
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1909-'10.....	2.88	6.80	3.58
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1908-'09.....	2.86	6.70	3.54
Increase.....	.02	.10	.04
Value of all taxable property.....			593,387,413.00
Taxable property for each child, 1909-'10.....			807.14

AMOUNT RAISED BY TAXATION FOR EACH \$100 TAXABLE PROPERTY  
FOR EACH INHABITANT IN 1900.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.92	\$ 9.05	\$ 4.82
Per capita amount raised by taxation for each child of school age, 1909-'10.....	2.88	6.80	3.58
Taxable property for each child, 1909-'10.....			807.14
Amount raised for each \$100 taxable property, 1909-'10.....			.44
Per capita amount raised (1909-'10) for each inhabitant (census 1900).....			1.39

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

	Rural.	City.	* North Carolina.
Total expenditures, 1909-'10 .....	\$ 2,126,695.50	\$ 1,052,255.00	\$3,178,950.50
Total expenditures, 1908-'09 .....	2,029,023.77	1,040,236.59	3,069,260.36
Increase .....	97,671.73	12,018.41	109,690.14
Teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	1,433,650.78	688,954.98	2,122,605.76
Teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Increase .....	96,784.70	50,884.46	147,669.16
Buildings and supplies, 1909-'10 .....	424,442.62	243,253.30	667,695.92
Buildings and supplies, 1908-'09 .....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Increase .....	*10,376.36	*33,767.68	*44,144.04
Administration, 1909-'10 .....	107,037.59	17,199.67	124,237.26
Administration, 1908-'09 .....	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Increase .....	14,538.19	*5,961.17	8,577.02
Public high schools .....	123,368.39		123,368.39
Loans repaid, interest, etc. ....	51,639.86	102,847.05	154,486.91
Balance on hand June 30, 1910 .....	250,691.97	121,032.59	371,724.56
Percentage for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	67.4	65.5	67.1
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10 .....	19.1	23.1	21.0
Percentage for administration, 1909-'10 .....	.5	1.6	3.9

\*Decrease.

## SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
For supervision (superintendents), 1909-'10 .....	\$ 78,071.75	\$ 93,380.74	\$ 171,452.49
For supervision (superintendents), 1908-'09 .....	71,910.32	94,993.57	166,903.89
Increase.....	6,161.43	*1,612.83	4,548.60
White teachers, 1909-'10 .....	1,126,059.83	494,593.13	1,620,652.96
White teachers, 1908-'09 .....	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
Increase.....	88,617.05	45,037.65	133,654.70
Colored teachers, 1909-'10 .....	229,519.20	100,981.11	330,500.31
Colored teachers, 1908-'09 .....	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Increase.....	2,006.22	7,459.64	9,465.86
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	1,433,650.78	688,954.98	2,122,605.76
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Increase.....	96,784.70	50,884.41	147,669.16
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	67.4	65.5	67.1
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	65.9	61.3	64.3
Increase.....	1.5	4.2	2.8
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1909-'10 .....	3.7	8.9	5.4
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1908-'09 .....	3.5	9.1	5.4
Increase.....	.2	*.2	----
Average salary of superintendents, 1909-'10 .....	796.65	1,026.16	907.16
Average salary of superintendents, 1908-'09 .....	733.77	1,091.88	902.18
Increase.....	62.88	*65.72	4.98

\*Decrease.

## SPENT FOR BUILDING AND SUPPLIES.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Fuel and janitors, 1909-'10.....	\$ 32,405.50	\$ 53,753.30	\$ 86,158.80
Fuel and janitors, 1908-'09.....	27,744.17	54,997.03	82,741.20
Increase.....	4,661.33	*1,243.73	3,417.60
Furniture, 1909-'10.....	45,834.91	30,905.69	76,740.60
Furniture, 1908-'09.....	46,119.07	18,824.18	64,943.25
Increase.....	*284.16	12,081.51	11,797.35
Libraries, 1909-'10.....	10,096.43	1,985.87	12,082.30
Libraries, 1908-'09.....	12,662.84	1,326.13	13,988.97
Increase.....	*1,906.67	659.74	*1,906.67
Supplies, 1909-'10.....	11,403.93	22,399.15	33,803.08
Supplies, 1908-'09.....	8,562.02	19,330.18	27,892.20
Increase.....	2,841.91	3,668.97	5,910.88
Houses (white), 1909-'10.....	228,123.85	75,928.59	304,052.44
Houses (white), 1908-'09.....	254,590.89	134,875.60	389,466.49
Increase.....	*26,467.04	*58,947.01	*85,414.05
Houses (colored), 1909-'10.....	26,100.52	16,789.72	42,890.24
Houses (colored), 1908-'09.....	25,056.90	12,187.19	37,244.09
Increase.....	1,043.62	4,602.53	5,646.15
Insurance and rent, 1909-'10.....	9,382.70	9,722.93	19,105.63
Insurance and rent, 1908-'09.....	8,536.76	7,136.63	15,673.39
Increase.....	845.94	2,586.30	3,432.24
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1909-'10.....	61,094.78	31,768.05	92,862.83
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1908-'09.....	51,546.33	28,344.04	79,890.37
Increase.....	9,548.45	3,424.01	12,972.46
Total for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10.....	424,442.62	243,253.30	667,695.92
Total for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Increase.....	*10,376.36	*33,767.68	*44,144.04
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10.....	19.9	23.1	21.0
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	21.4	26.6	23.2
Increase.....	*1.5	*3.5	*2.2

\*Decrease.

## SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Treasurer, 1909-'10.....	\$ 41,601.49	\$ 5,959.50	\$ 47,560.99
Treasurer, 1908-'09.....	40,347.79	6,834.50	47,182.29
Increase.....	1,253.70	*875.00	378.70
Board of Education, 1909-'10.....	19,061.56	81.32	19,142.88
Board of Education, 1908-'09.....	19,342.18	60.88	19,403.06
Increase.....	*280.62	20.44	*260.18
Taking census and committeemen, 1909-'10.....	11,924.08	2,037.56	13,961.64
Taking census and committeemen, 1908-'09.....	10,760.22	1,211.83	11,972.05
Increase.....	1,163.86	825.73	1,989.59
Other expenses, 1909-'10.....	34,450.54	9,121.29	43,571.83
Other expenses, 1908-'09.....	22,049.21	15,053.63	37,102.84
Increase.....	12,401.33	5,922.34	6,468.99
Total for administration, 1909-'10.....	107,037.67	17,199.67	124,237.34
Total for administration, 1908-'09.....	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Increase.....	14,538.27	*5,961.17	8,577.10
Percentage spent for administration, 1909-'10.....	5.0	1.6	3.9
Percentage spent for administration, 1908-'09.....	4.6	2.2	3.8
Increase.....	.4	*.6	.1

\*Decrease.

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total school population, 1909-'10 .....	605,672	129,496	735,168
Total school population, 1908-'09 .....	598,657	128,908	727,565
Increase .....	7,015	588	7,603
White school population, 1909-'10 .....	416,251	80,826	497,077
White school population, 1908-'09 .....	410,659	80,051	490,710
Increase .....	5,592	775	6,367
Colored school population, 1909-'10 .....	189,421	48,670	238,091
Colored school population, 1908-'09 .....	187,998	48,857	236,855
Increase .....	1,423	*187	1,236
Total enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	442,044	78,360	520,404
Total enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	442,935	78,267	521,202
Increase .....	*891	93	*798
White enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	306,859	53,262	360,121
White enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	307,908	52,867	360,775
Increase .....	*1,049	395	*654
Colored enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	135,185	25,098	160,283
Colored enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	135,027	25,400	160,427
Increase .....	158	*302	*144
Total average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	277,109	54,226	331,335
Total average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	280,794	55,175	335,969
Increase .....	*3,685	*949	*4,634
White average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	196,527	39,345	235,872
White average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	201,288	39,591	240,879
Increase .....	*4,761	*246	*5,007
Colored average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	80,582	14,881	95,463
Colored average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	79,506	15,584	95,090
Increase .....	1,076	*703	373
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1909-'10 .....	72.9	60.5	70.8
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1908-'09 .....	73.9	60.7	71.5
Increase .....	*1.0	*.2	*.7
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1909-'10 .....	73.7	65.9	72.4
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1908-'09 .....	74.9	66.0	73.3
Increase .....	*1.2	*.1	*.9
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1909-'10 .....	71.4	51.6	67.3
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1908-'09 .....	71.8	51.9	67.7
Increase .....	*.4	*.3	*.4
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	62.7	69.2	63.7
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	63.3	70.4	64.4
Increase .....	*.6	*1.2	*.7



SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—CONTINUED.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attendance, 1909-'10.	64.0	73.9	65.5
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.	65.3	74.8	66.7
Increase.....	*1.3	*.9	*1.2
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily attendance, 1909-'10.	59.6	59.3	59.5
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.	58.8	61.3	59.2
Increase.....	.8	*2.0	.3

\*Decrease.

SALARIES AND TERM.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number of teachers, 1909-'10.....	9,440	1,722	11,162
Total number of teachers, 1908-'09.....	9,370	1,587	10,957
Increase.....	70	135	205
White teachers, 1909-'10.....	7,047	1,322	8,369
White teachers, 1908-'09.....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase.....	121	119	240
Colored teachers, 1909-'10.....	2,393	409	2,793
Colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	2,444	384	2,828
Increase.....	*51	16	*35
Amount paid all teachers, 1909-'10.....	\$ 1,355,579.03	\$ 595,574.24	\$1,951,153.27
Amount paid all teachers, 1908-'09.....	1,264,955.76	543,076.95	1,808,032.71
Increase.....	90,623.27	52,497.29	143,120.56
Amount paid white teachers, 1909-'10.....	1,126,059.83	494,593.13	1,620,652.96
Amount paid white teachers, 1908-'09.....	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
Increase.....	88,617.05	45,037.65	133,664.70
Amount paid colored teachers, 1909-'10.....	229,519.20	109,981.11	339,500.31
Amount paid colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Increase.....	2,006.22	7,459.64	9,465.86
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1909-'10.....	143.60	345.86	174.80
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1908-'09.....	135.00	342.07	165.02
Increase.....	8.60	3.79	9.78
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1909-'10.....	159.79	374.12	193.65
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1908-'09.....	149.81	373.69	182.93
Increase.....	9.98	.43	10.72

## SALARIES AND TERM—CONTINUED.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1909-'10.	\$ 95.91	\$ 252.45	\$ 118.33
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1908-'09.	93.09	240.94	113.52
Increase.....	2.82	11.51	4.81
Average term of all schools (in days), 1909-'10.....	89.9	172.8	101.9
Average term of all schools (in days), 1908-'09.....	89.6	172.3	101.3
Increase.....	.3	.5	.6
Average term of white schools (in days), 1909-'10.....	92.7	175.2	104.6
Average term of white schools (in days), 1908-'09.....	92.7	175.8	105.0
Increase.....	.0	*.6	*.4
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1909-'10.....	81.7	164.8	93.7
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1908-'09.....	81.2	161.3	91.9
Increase.....	.5	3.5	1.8
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1909-'10.....	\$ 31.94	\$ 40.03	\$ 34.30
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1908-'09.....	30.12	39.82	32.58
Increase.....	1.82	.21	1.72
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1909-'10.....	34.47	42.72	37.02
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1908-'09.....	32.32	42.50	34.80
Increase.....	2.15	.22	2.22
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1909-'10.	23.48	30.64	25.26
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1908-'09.	22.92	29.87	24.70
Increase.....	.56	.77	.56

\*Decrease.

## SCHOOL PROPERTY.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total value all school property, 1909-'10 .....	\$3,094,416 00	\$2,768,553 00	\$5,862,969 00
Total value all school property, 1908-'09 .....	2,846,998 00	2,588,791 00	5,435,789 00
Increase.....	247,418 00	179,762 00	427,180 00
Value white school property, 1909-'10 .....	2,706,911 00	2,478,610 00	5,185,521 00
Value white school property, 1908-'09 .....	2,487,614 00	2,303,926 00	4,791,540 00
Increase.....	219,297 00	174,684 00	493,981 00
Value colored school property, 1909-'10 .....	387,505 00	289,943 00	677,448 00
Value colored school property, 1908-'09 .....	359,384 00	284,865 00	644,249 00
Increase.....	28,121 00	5,078 00	33,199 00
Total number schoolhouses, 1909-'10 .....	7,350	259	7,609
Total number schoolhouses, 1908-'09 .....	7,401	269	7,670
Increase.....	*51	*10	*61
Number white schoolhouses, 1909-'10 .....	5,156	169	5,325
Number white schoolhouses, 1908-'09 .....	5,189	173	5,362
Increase.....	*33	*4	*37
Number colored schoolhouses, 1909-'10 .....	2,194	90	2,284
Number colored schoolhouses, 1908-'09 .....	2,212	96	2,308
Increase.....	*18	*6	*24
Average value each schoolhouse, 1909-'10 .....	\$ 421 00	\$ 10,689.33	\$ 770.53
Average value each schoolhouse, 1908-'09 .....	384 00	9,623 00	708.00
Increase.....	37 00	1,066.33	62.53
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1909-'10 .....	525 00	14,666 00	973 00
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1908-'09 .....	479 00	13,317 00	893 00
Increase.....	154 00	1,349 00	80 00
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1909-'10 .....	176 00	3,221 00	296 00
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1908-'09 .....	162 00	2,965 00	279 00
Increase.....	14 00	256 00	17 00

\*Decrease.

## LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, AND DISTRICTS WITHOUT HOUSES.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Decrease.
Number of school districts.....	7,670	7,679	*9
White.....	5,356	5,373	*17
Colored.....	2,314	2,306	8
Number of log schoolhouses.....	283	263	20
White.....	102	94	8
Colored.....	181	169	12
Number of districts having no house.....	345	325	20
White.....	207	204	3
Colored.....	138	121	17

\*Increase.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS HAVING TWO OR MORE TEACHERS, ETC.

White.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Increase.
Number of rural white schools.....	5,371	5,373	2
Rural white school population.....	410,659	416,251	5,592
Land area of State.....	48,580	48,580	-----
Average area covered by each rural school.....	9.0	9.0	-----
School population to each rural school.....	76	77	1
Number of schools having only one teacher.....	4,120	4,018	*102
Number of schools having two or more teachers.....	1,251	1,355	104
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.	1,013	1,041	28
Colored.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Increase.
Number of colored rural schools.....	2,280	2,272	*8
Colored rural school population.....	187,998	189,421	*577
Land area of State.....	48,580	48,580	-----
Average area covered by each rural school.....	21.3	21.3	-----
School population to each school.....	82	83	1
Number of schools having only one teacher.....	2,088	2,085	*3
Number of schools having two or more teachers.....	192	187	*5
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.	93	57	*36

\*Decrease.

## NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number teachers employed, 1909-'10 .....	9,513	1,703	11,216
Total number teachers employed, 1908-'09 .....	9,370	1,587	10,957
Increase.....	143	116	259
White teachers, 1909-'10 .....	7,113	1,309	8,422
White teachers, 1908-'09 .....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase.....	187	106	293
Colored teachers, 1909-'10 .....	2,400	394	2,794
Colored teachers, 1908-'09 .....	2,444	384	2,828
Increase.....	*44	10	*34
White men employed, 1909-'10 .....	2,137	180	2,317
White men employed, 1908-'09 .....	2,167	141	2,308
Increase.....	*30	39	9
White women employed, 1909-'10 .....	4,976	1,129	6,105
White women employed, 1908-'09 .....	4,759	1,062	5,821
Increase.....	217	67	284
Colored men employed, 1909-'10 .....	766	102	868
Colored men employed, 1908-'09 .....	833	103	936
Increase.....	*67	*1	*68
Colored women employed, 1909-'10 .....	1,634	292	1,926
Colored women employed, 1908-'09 .....	1,611	281	1,892
Increase.....	23	11	34

\*Decrease.

## SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total white teachers, 1909-'10 .....	7,113	1,309	8,422
Total white teachers, 1908-'09 .....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase .....	187	106	293
First grade, 1909-'10 .....	5,530	.....	5,530
First grade, 1908-'09 .....	5,355	.....	5,355
Increase .....	175	.....	175
Second grade, 1909-'10 .....	1,500	.....	1,500
Second grade, 1908-'09 .....	1,458	.....	1,458
Increase .....	42	.....	42
Third grade, 1909-'10 .....	71	.....	71
Third grade, 1908-'09 .....	113	.....	113
Increase .....	*42	.....	*42
Number having normal training, 1909-'10 .....	1,986	729	2,715
Number having normal training, 1908-'09 .....	1,833	734	2,567
Increase .....	153	*5	148
Number having four years' experience, 1909-'10 .....	3,129	932	4,061
Number having four years' experience, 1908-'09 .....	2,977	793	3,770
Increase .....	152	139	291
Number holding college diploma, 1909-'10 .....	982	737	1,719
Number holding college diploma, 1908-'09 .....	927	682	1,609
Increase .....	55	55	110
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1909-'10 .....	1,739	.....	1,739
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1908-'09 .....	1,436	.....	1,436
Increase .....	303	.....	303

\*Decrease.

## SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number colored teachers employed, 1909-'10 .....	2,400	394	2,794
Total number colored teachers employed, 1908-'09 .....	2,444	384	2,828
Increase .....	*44	10	*34
First grade, 1909-'10 .....	748		748
First grade, 1908-'09 .....	757		757
Increase .....	*9		*9
Second grade, 1909-'10 .....	1,608		1,608
Second grade, 1908-'09 .....	1,635		1,635
Increase .....	*27		*27
Third grade, 1909-'10 .....	42		42
Third grade, 1908-'09 .....	52		52
Increase .....	*10		*10
Number having normal training, 1909-'10 .....	956	254	1,210
Number having normal training, 1908-'09 .....	1,104	231	1,335
Increase .....	*148	23	*125
Number having four years' experience, 1909-'10 .....	1,435	399	1,744
Number having four years' experience, 1908-'09 .....	1,394	293	1,687
Increase .....	41	16	57
Number having college diploma, 1909-'10 .....	270	149	419
Number having college diploma, 1908-'09 .....	274	155	429
Increase .....	*4	*6	*10
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts .....			

\*Decrease.

## FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Number of rural schoolhouses .....	5,223	2,197	7,420
Furnished with patent desks .....	2,022	148	2,170
Furnished with home-made desks .....	2,428	1,270	3,698
Furnished with benches .....	528	672	1,200
Percentage furnished with patent desks .....	38.7	6.7	29.2
Percentage furnished with home-made desks .....	46.4	57.8	49.8
Percentage furnished with benches .....	10.1	30.5	16.1

## NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT AND THEIR COST.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Total new schoolhouses built, 1909-'10 .....	280	89	369
Total new schoolhouses built, 1908-'09 .....	284	72	356
Total for two years .....	564	161	725
Total cost of new schoolhouses built, 1909-'10 .....			\$ 239,160.58
Total cost of new schoolhouses built, 1908-'09 .....			272,376.00
Decrease .....			66,784.38
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built, 1909-'10 .....			648.00
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built, 1908-'09 .....			765.00
Decrease .....			117.00
Total cost of repairs .....			44,338.72



## REPORT OF LOAN FUND.

Total amount loaned since 1903, when fund was created.....	\$ 523,280.50
Number of counties aided.....	89
Number of districts aided.....	1,109
Number of children in districts aided.....	159,175
Number of new houses built with this fund.....	995
Value of the new houses built.....	\$1,265,788.00
Value of houses replaced.....	158,601.00
Total amount of loans from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	122,000 00
Total number of counties receiving loans from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	65

## LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS.

Total number of districts voted during this biennial period.....	288
Total number districts to June 30, 1908.....	707
Total number districts to June 30, 1910.....	995

## REPORT OF RURAL LIBRARIES.

Total number original libraries to June 30, 1910.....	2,420
Total number supplemental libraries to June 30, 1910.....	428
Total number of original libraries established from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	528
Total number supplemental June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	76

## CROATAN INDIANS.

The report of the Superintendent of Robeson County for 1909-1910 shows the following facts as to the Croatan Indian schools of that county:

Croatan children of school age.....	1,976
Croatan children enrolled in schools.....	1,594
Croatan children in daily attendance.....	936
Number of teachers.....	18
Number of schools.....	22
Number of school districts.....	24
Average term (days).....	82
Value school property.....	\$ 4,555

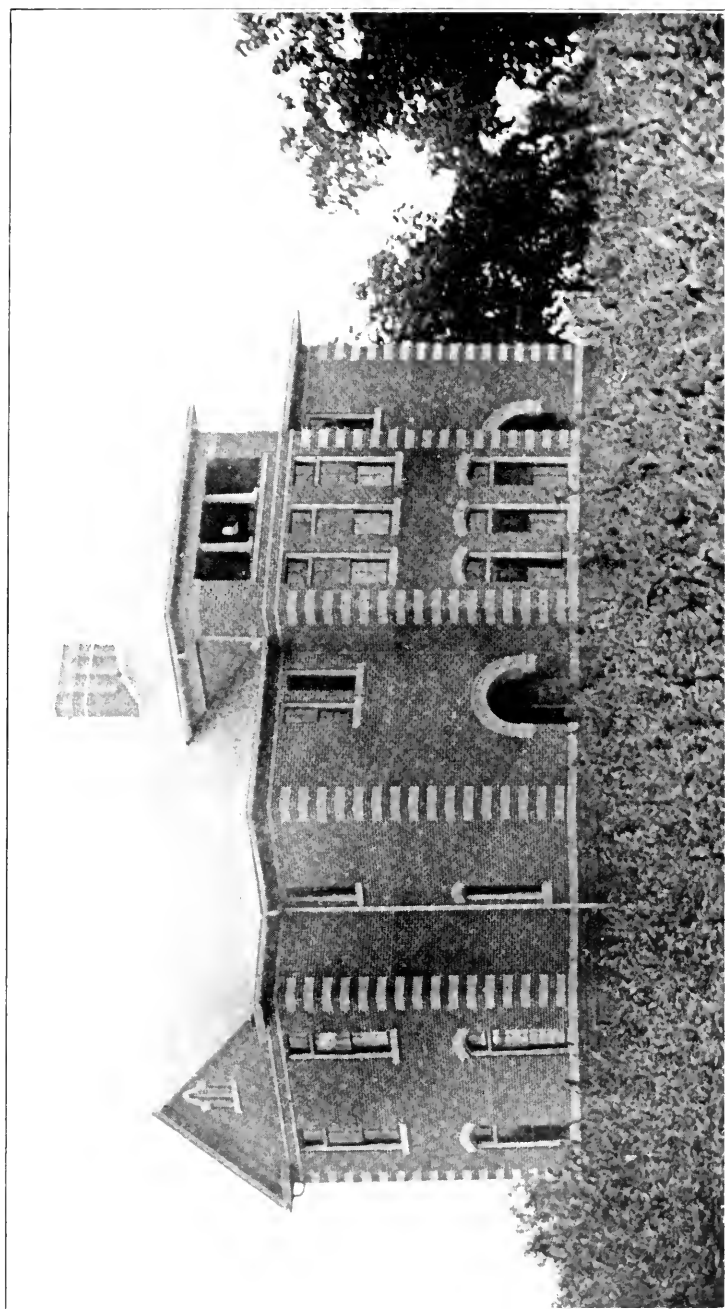
**RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—NUMBER SCHOOLS, TEACHERS,  
ENROLLMENT, AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.**

Number schools established.....	170
Number teachers, 1910 .....	259
Male.....	168
Female.....	91
Enrollment, 1909-'10.....	5,775
Males.....	2,764
Females.....	3,011
Enrollment, 1908-'09.....	5,282
Males.....	2,418
Females.....	2,864
Total enrollment, 1908-'09 and 1909-'10 .....	11,057
Average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	4,145
Males.....	1,887
Females.....	2,258
Average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	3,787
Males .....	1,698
Females.....	2,089
Total average daily attendance, 1908-'09 and 1909-'10 .....	7,932

## RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.	
From local taxation, 1909-'10 .....	\$ 40,446.86
From local taxation, 1908-'09 .....	34,551.86
Two years .....	74,998.75
From private donations, 1909-'10 .....	8,558.72
From private donations, 1908-'09 .....	9,316.76
Two years .....	17,875.48
From county apportionments, 1909-'10 .....	30,908.24
From county apportionments, 1908-'09 .....	27,903.81
Two years .....	58,812.05
From State appropriation, 1909-'10 .....	49,025.00
From State appropriation, 1908-'09 .....	45,369.99
Two years .....	94,394.99
Total receipts, 1908-'09 and 1909-'10* .....	246,081.27
EXPENDITURES.	
For principals' salaries, 1909-'10 .....	109,878.52
For principals' salaries, 1908-'09 .....	98,187.59
Two years .....	208,066.11
For salaries, assistant teachers, 1909-'10 .....	13,542.75
For salaries, assistant teachers, 1908-'09 .....	11,807.64
Two years .....	25,440.39
For fuel, janitors and incidentals, 1909-'10 .....	3,633.61
For fuel, janitors and incidentals, 1908-'09 .....	2,900.40
Two years .....	6,534.01
Total expenditures, 1908-'09 and 1909-'10 .....	240,040.51

\*Leaving out of account all balances.



RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, HOLLY SPRINGS, WAKE COUNTY, N. C.



## PART II.

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STATISTICS 1908-1909.

STATISTICS 1909-1910.





## A. RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS.

**TABLE I. SCHOOL FUNDS AND SOURCES, 1908-'09.**

This table shows the total school fund of each county and of each separate town or city school system for the scholastic year 1908-'09, and the sources of the same.

SUMMARY OF TABLE I AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Balance from 1907-'08.....	\$ 286,012 23	\$ 68,105.33	\$ 354,117.56
Local tax, 1908-'09.....	237,744.17	579,505.65	817,249.82
Local tax, 1907-'08.....	139,723 30	511,016.10	659,739.40
Increase.....	98,020 87	68,489.55	166,510 42
Percentage of increase.....	70 8	13 4	25.5
Loans, bonds, etc., 1908-'09.....	59,302 50	160,768.46	220,070.96
Loans, bonds, etc., 1907-'08.....	100,534.00	208,018.56	308,552 56
Increase.....	*41,231.50	*47,250.10	*88,481.60
County fund, 1908-'09.....	1,477,933 72	284,845.62	1,762,779.34
County fund, 1907-'08.....	1,391,236.65	285,033.45	1,676,270 10
Increase.....	86,697.07	*187.83	86,509.24
Special State appropriations, elementary schools.....	189,028.10	.....	189,028.10
Special State appropriations, public high schools.....	45,369 99	.....	45,369 99
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1908-'09.....	30,462 41	14.85	30,487 26
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libraries, 1907-'08.....	21,663.61	25,243 50	46,907.11
Increase.....	8,798 80	*25,228 65	*16,419 85
Total available school fund, 1908-'09.....	2,325,863.12	1,093,239 91	3,419,103 03
Total available school fund, 1907-'08.....	2,160,936.36	1,133,295.34	3,294,231 70
Increase.....	164,926 76	*40,055 43	124,870 33
Percentage of increase.....	7 6	*3 5	3 7
Private donations (not included in above), 1908-'09.....	76,128 14	.....	76,128 14
Private donations (not included in above), 1907-'08.....	77,860.00	.....	77,860.00
Increase.....	*1,731 86	.....	*1,731 86

\*Decrease.      †See Supplement to Table I.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1908-'09.

TABLE 1. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance 1907-'08.	County Fund, 18c. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Alamance.....	\$ 3,701.37	\$ 26,450.99	\$28,604.23	\$1,282.75	\$.....	\$ 750.00	\$ 3,185.00	\$3,081.67	\$ 67,056.01
Rural.....	2,184.64	17,773.83	15,661.32	1,282.75	.....	750.00	500.00	3,081.67	41,234.21
Burlington.....	1,496.08	3,500.00	6,164.54	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	13,160.62
Graham.....	*166.89	2,922.00	3,635.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,557.13
Haw River.....	20.65	1,363.90	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	685.00	.....	3,319.55
Mebane.....	.....	891.26	1,893.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,784.50
Alexander.....	3,077.42	7,220.71	434.63	564.35	2,643.86	250.00	.....	.....	14,190.97
Alleghany.....	309.11	4,468.03	.....	430.92	2,316.42	250.00	250.00	320.00	8,344.48
Anson.....	7,720.37	14,896.38	4,068.93	1,161.07	.....	750.00	2,525.00	1,275.00	32,396.75
Rural.....	3,424.42	13,162.97	747.97	1,161.07	.....	750.00	2,525.00	1,275.00	23,046.43
Wadesboro.....	4,295.95	1,733.41	3,320.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,350.32
Ashe.....	1,334.11	9,790.77	522.11	1,084.08	2,643.08	500.00	.....	140.00	16,014.15
Beaufort.....	7,123.25	22,946.96	12,439.29	1,241.55	.....	450.00	3,000.00	352.58	47,573.63
Rural.....	6,434.09	18,146.96	1,276.40	1,241.55	.....	450.00	1,000.00	352.58	28,901.58
Washington.....	689.16	3,600.00	8,820.19	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	15,109.35
Belhaven.....	*142.63	1,200.00	2,362.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,562.70
Bertie.....	5,270.96	18,436.48	8,330.89	1,066.48	.....	500.00	.....	278.00	33,882.81
Rural.....	5,221.77	17,296.48	1,803.14	1,066.48	.....	500.00	.....	278.00	26,165.87
Aulander.....	49.19	350.00	1,750.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150.00
Windsor.....	.....	790.00	4,776.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,566.94
Bladen.....	2,296.34	14,333.97	3,343.32	886.66	3,182.61	500.00	.....	176.90	24,719.80
Brunswick.....	1,672.20	8,505.83	799.60	583.63	2,139.42	.....	375.00	.....	14,075.68
Buncombe.....	134.83	50,565.66	56,193.58	2,271.70	.....	750.00	6,702.83	163.92	116,782.52
Rural.....	134.83	38,101.24	7,478.46	2,271.70	.....	750.00	1,400.00	163.92	50,300.15
Asheville.....	*8,596.02	12,464.42	48,715.12	.....	.....	.....	5,302.83	.....	66,482.37
Burke.....	3.51	12,726.52	5,821.51	.....	.....	.....	1,700.09	40.00	20,291.54
Rural.....	3.51	12,005.52	.....	‡.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	12,049.03
Morganton.....	.....	721.00	5,821.51	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00	.....	8,242.51
Cabarrus.....	3,716.84	19,713.48	11,142.46	1,199.49	.....	250.00	2,000.00	365.00	38,387.27
Rural.....	3,527.38	11,663.48	2,471.94	1,199.49	.....	250.00	.....	365.00	22,497.29
Concord.....	189.46	5,030.00	8,670.52	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	15,889.98
Caldwell.....	442.25	15,564.45	8,455.93	926.76	941.56	250.00	2,100.00	27.37	28,708.52
Rural.....	224.76	12,864.45	.....	926.76	941.56	250.00	.....	27.37	15,235.10
Lenoir.....	*57.68	1,450.00	7,343.38	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00	.....	10,693.38
Granite.....	202.60	650.00	‡800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡1,652.60
Rhodhiss.....	14.89	600.00	312.55	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	1,127.44

\*Deficit. †Approximated. ‡Apportionment of \$905.38 received after fiscal year closed.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1908-'09.

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TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance, 1907-'08.	County Fund, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Camden.....	\$ *265.87	\$ 5,331.03	\$ 1,733.05	\$ 283.65	.....	\$ 250.00	.....	\$ 60.00	\$ 7,657.73
Carteret.....	4,446.79	6,442.75	252.23	569.36	2,232.85	500.00	2,750.00	320.00	17,513.98
Caswell.....	735.46	9,072.68	.....	674.00	1,899.36	.....	.....	222.91	12,604.41
Catawba.....	1,709.76	18,993.68	9,940.59	1,371.21	1,042.56	500.00	1,800.00	50.00	35,407.80
Rural.....	736.51	15,510.43	3,498.00	1,371.21	1,042.56	500.00	1,800.00	50.00	24,508.71
Hickory.....	168.75	2,000.00	3,179.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,347.77
Newton.....	804.50	1,483.25	3,263.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,551.32
Chatham.....	1,395.38	15,406.29	3,160.92	1,199.77	1,674.87	750.00	250.00	70.00	23,907.23
Cherokee.....	3,080.92	10,090.48	6,764.28	725.70	2,784.92	600.00	400.00	610.00	25,056.30
Rural.....	1,813.76	8,940.48	678.90	725.70	2,784.92	600.00	400.00	610.00	16,553.76
Andrews.....	.....	700.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700.00
Murphy.....	1,267.16	450.00	2,085.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802.54
Chowan.....	7,022.70	6,798.49	4,161.85	468.22	.....	.....	.....	40.00	18,491.26
Rural.....	6,919.97	5,442.89	.....	468.22	.....	.....	.....	40.00	12,871.08
Edenton.....	102.73	1,355.60	4,161.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,620.18
Clay.....	20.00	2,430.13	370.25	206.24	.....	.....	150.00	.....	3,176.62
Cleveland.....	253.91	25,277.44	8,499.80	1,303.71	831.58	500.00	.....	203.97	36,870.41
Rural.....	253.91	22,507.24	2,553.00	1,303.71	831.58	500.00	.....	203.97	28,153.41
Shelby.....	*10.00	1,500.00	3,831.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,331.00
Kings Mountain.....	.....	†1,270.20	†2,115.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†3,386.00
Columbus.....	5,258.79	21,061.42	12,000.00	1,227.58	1,614.37	500.00	1,050.00	.....	42,712.36
Craven.....	2,836.15	22,361.51	25,689.03	1,067.18	.....	500.00	.....	415.14	52,869.01
Rural.....	2,752.64	15,497.51	1,367.23	1,067.18	.....	500.00	.....	415.14	21,599.70
New Bern.....	83.51	6,864.00	†21,321.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,269.31
Cumberland.....	424.25	23,535.63	14,434.60	1,671.33	2,531.01	750.00	4,733.00	498.75	48,578.57
Rural.....	76.00	20,880.20	4,352.46	1,671.33	2,531.01	750.00	1,012.50	498.75	31,772.25
Fayetteville.....	115.41	2,171.33	8,539.53	.....	.....	.....	3,570.50	.....	14,396.77
Hope Mills.....	232.84	484.10	1,542.61	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	2,409.55
Currituck.....	2,178.74	6,871.72	3,294.23	367.34	1,669.71	250.00	1,000.00	80.00	15,711.74
Dare.....	883.08	2,466.16	1,668.35	239.64	2,488.03	.....	.....	.....	7,745.26
Davidson.....	3,698.76	20,263.45	7,700.84	1,290.73	697.95	500.00	358.00	605.85	35,145.58
Rural.....	1,900.42	16,834.77	126.40	1,290.73	697.95	500.00	.....	605.85	21,956.12
Lexington.....	*500.28	1,899.96	3,907.46	.....	.....	.....	358.00	.....	6,165.42
Thomasville.....	1,798.34	1,528.72	3,666.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,994.04
David.....	1,384.64	8,714.25	314.29	641.06	1,673.46	500.00	.....	420.00	13,651.21

\*Deficit. †Approximate.

†Of this amount \$14,821.96 is derived from the Griffin Fund (a local fund).

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance, 1907-'08.	County Fund, lsc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Duplin.....	\$ 3,245.12	\$ 15,915.31	\$ 7,412.45	\$1,124.74	\$ 526.88	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 30,309.50
Durham.....	6,798.93	43,889.86	37,224.99	2,985.10		500.00	36,365.74	247.15	128,011.77
Rural.....	5,492.80	29,285.06	5,589.42	†2,985.10		500.00	5,000.00	247.15	49,099.53
Durham.....	1,306.13	14,604.80	31,635.57				31,365.74		78,912.24
Edgecombe.....	3,524.00	19,169.07	6,384.27	1,217.80		750.00	3,675.00	141.52	34,861.66
Rural.....	3,302.52	14,811.07	2,034.63	1,217.80		750.00	3,675.00	141.52	25,932.54
Tarboro.....	221.48	4,358.00	4,349.64						8,929.12
Forsyth.....	1,841.81	52,636.18	13,921.83	1,889.71		1,000.00	250.00	1,479.00	73,018.53
Rural.....	1,788.56	40,876.18	760.27	1,889.71		1,000.00		1,479.00	47,793.72
Winston.....		11,000.00	†12,000.00						23,000.00
Kernersville.....	53.25	760.00	1,161.56				250.00		2,224.81
Franklin.....	6,955.21	17,992.01	15,426.74	1,177.14	1,358.83	325.00	2,806.46	25.00	46,066.39
Rural.....	610.52	14,972.01	1,269.14	1,177.14	1,358.83	325.00		25.00	19,737.64
Franklinton.....		1,120.00	3,691.35				856.46		5,667.81
Louisburg.....	5,826.90	1,200.00	8,970.21						15,997.11
Youngsville.....	517.79	700.00	1,496.04				1,950.00		4,663.83
Gaston.....	4,026.31	28,728.63	14,120.83	1,855.06		875.00	2,558.26	1,050.63	53,214.72
Rural.....	2,215.72	24,847.14	5,573.32	1,855.06		875.00	800.00	1,050.63	37,216.87
Gastonia.....	1,810.59	3,117.50	6,511.50				1,608.26		13,047.85
Cherryville.....	*400.00	763.99	2,036.01				150.00		2,950.00
Gates.....	1,285.63	9,471.21	1,410.49	565.89	961.89	250.00		155.00	14,100.11
Graham.....	70.14	3,263.77		228.74	749.93				4,312.58
Granville.....	3,369.39	28,686.32	8,116.33	1,149.61		750.00	1,375.00	310.50	43,757.15
Rural.....	2,254.45	25,611.32	3,458.96	1,149.61		750.00	1,375.00	310.50	34,909.84
Oxford.....	1,114.94	3,075.00	4,657.37						8,847.31
Greene.....	*212.66	9,115.46		585.00	576.30			40.00	10,316.76
Guilford.....	2,837.34	56,932.40	43,097.43	2,508.67		1,125.00	5,960.00	175.90	112,636.74
Rural.....	2,817.24	41,401.40	13,466.61	2,508.67		1,125.00		175.90	61,494.82
Greensboro.....	20.10	9,584.00	†17,635.49						27,239.59
High Point.....	*1,539.20	5,571.00	11,184.60				5,960.00		22,715.60
Guilford College.....		376.00	\$10.73						1,186.73

\*Deficit.

†Of this amount \$1,452.10 was brought forward from preceding year, as the State warrant for the apportionment was not paid till after the fiscal year ended.

‡City appropriation.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1908-'09.

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TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1907-'08.	County Fund, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Halifax.....	\$17,752.03 \$	30,466.05	\$17,864.13	\$1,614.74	\$.....	\$ 500.00	\$10,835.00	\$ 670.00	\$ 79,701.95
Rural.....	16,717.66	23,590.45	.....	1,614.74	.....	500.00	.....	670.00	43,092.85
Scotland Neck..	507.35	1,462.00	4,309.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,278.86
Weldon.....	*66.64	1,871.40	4,329.47	.....	.....	.....	759.00	.....	6,959.87
Enfield.....	527.02	1,836.40	3,160.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,524.33
Roanoke Rapids	.....	1,705.80	6,064.24	.....	.....	.....	10,076.00	.....	17,846.04
Harnett.....	1,309.15	22,808.45	11,729.11	.....	779.16	500.00	450.00	30.00	37,605.87
Rural.....	689.88	21,908.45	4,000.00	†.....	779.16	500.00	450.00	30.00	28,357.49
Dunn.....	619.27	900.00	7,729.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,248.38
Haywood.....	12,619.57	21,503.67	4,302.19	931.23	.....	500.00	.....	270.15	40,126.81
Rural.....	10,342.80	19,378.67	303.96	931.23	.....	500.00	.....	270.15	31,726.81
Waynesville....	2,276.77	2,125.00	3,998.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400.00
Henderson.....	684.18	12,185.23	5,856.99	736.18	2,355.69	500.00	.....	36.08	22,354.35
Rural.....	434.41	11,405.62	2,798.23	736.18	2,355.69	500.00	.....	36.08	18,266.21
Hendersonville	249.77	779.61	3,058.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,088.14
Hertford.....	2,496.45	10,857.27	.....	718.57	.....	650.00	800.00	1,130.00	16,652.29
Hyde.....	6,305.07	4,447.49	2,504.89	441.39	2,082.91	250.00	.....	20.00	16,051.75
Rural.....	6,305.07	3,847.49	1,904.89	441.39	2,082.91	250.00	.....	20.00	14,851.75
Swan Quarter..	*192.28	†600.00	†600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†1,200.00
Iredell.....	4,323.11	24,610.71	12,320.74	1,550.61	1,793.90	600.00	7,500.00	363.35	53,062.42
Rural.....	60.48	20,275.86	2,307.00	1,550.61	1,793.90	600.00	.....	363.35	26,951.20
Mooresville....	2,884.88	1,965.00	2,055.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,905.27
Statesville.....	1,377.75	2,369.85	7,958.35	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....	19,205.95
Jackson.....	*7.03	9,391.34	3,479.12	599.95	2,495.94	250.00	.....	60.00	16,276.35
Johnston.....	13,353.88	28,293.46	12,997.67	1,756.02	.....	750.00	.....	296.00	57,447.03
Rural.....	11,244.85	25,948.72	7,763.79	1,756.02	.....	750.00	.....	296.00	47,759.38
Selma.....	1,522.50	1,150.00	2,333.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,005.56
Smithfield.....	586.53	1,194.74	2,900.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,682.09
Jones.....	2,480.33	7,244.62	2,484.46	391.23	1,118.95	500.00	.....	105.00	11,321.59
Lee.....	.....	7,616.86	4,504.50	474.55	1,534.53	250.00	.....	10.00	14,390.44
Rural.....	.....	6,360.38	984.50	474.55	1,534.53	250.00	.....	10.00	9,613.96
Sanford.....	.....	1,256.48	3,520.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,776.48

\*Deficit.

†Approximated.

‡Apportionment of \$1,052.79 made, but collected after fiscal year ended.

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance, 1907-'08.	County Fund, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Lenoir .....	\$ 1,455.90	\$ 20,445.99	\$11,385.84	\$ 903.43		\$ 300.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 90.00	35,581.16
Rural .....	880.63	13,481.33	482.25	903.43		300.00		90.00	16,137.64
Kinston .....	418.76	5,559.66	8,685.82						14,664.24
LaGrange .....	156.51	1,405.00	2,217.77				1,000.00		4,779.28
Lincoln .....	1,843.19	11,668.03	4,881.69	875.48	2,038.29	500.00	600.00	195.46	22,602.14
Rural .....	1,678.95	10,263.19	1,380.73	875.48	2,038.29	500.00		195.46	16,932.10
Lincolnton .....	164.24	1,404.84	*3,500.96				600.00		5,670.04
Macon .....	3,893.94	6,793.51	1,999.89	629.57	1,204.18	500.00		329.51	15,350.60
Madison .....	12,645.05	10,068.10	1,426.91	1,084.50	2,299.22	500.00	1,750.00	395.00	30,168.78
Martin .....	18,608.66	16,233.81	5,165.95	811.49		500.00	600.00	610.77	42,550.68
Rural .....	18,263.31	14,498.81	517.29	811.49		500.00	600.00	610.77	35,801.67
Williamston .....		1,070.00	2,877.01						3,947.01
Robersonville .....	345.35	685.00	1,771.65						2,802.00
McDowell .....	10,425.47	11,562.95	6,031.73	737.16	2,776.08	500.00	980.00	354.78	33,368.17
Rural .....	9,399.47	10,599.95	3,808.53	737.16	2,776.08	500.00		354.78	28,175.97
Marion .....	1,026.00	963.00	2,223.20				980.00		5,192.20
Mecklenburg .....	1,702.05	62,177.24	34,094.30	2,968.21		1,000.00	17,500.00	571.17	120,012.97
Rural .....	701.87	37,666.06	6,303.45	2,968.21		1,000.00		571.17	49,210.76
Charlotte .....	1,000.18	24,511.18	27,790.85				17,500.00		70,802.21
Mitchell .....	821.44	7,667.62	583.31	903.01	2,693.30	500.00		450.00	13,528.68
Montgomery .....	4,975.65	7,537.92	2,441.74	707.40	1,127.91	500.00			17,290.62
Rural .....	4,526.82	6,938.76	1,583.28	707.40	1,127.91	500.00			15,384.17
Troy .....	448.83	599.16	858.46						1,906.45
Moore .....	281.92	18,194.34	4,662.28	790.47	1,721.02	250.00		707.85	26,607.88
Rural .....	281.92	17,506.19	1,937.45	790.47	1,721.02	250.00		707.85	23,194.90
Southern Pines .....		688.15	2,724.83						3,412.98
Nash .....	13,964.10	26,596.23	37,873.22	1,350.39		500.00		563.95	80,847.89
Rural .....	10,441.53	20,849.80	4,666.78	1,350.39		500.00		563.95	38,372.45
Rocky Mount .....	3,522.57	†4,399.49	31,355.46						39,277.52
Spring Hope .....		1,346.94	1,850.98						3,197.92
New Hanover .....	10,219.57	40,427.51		1,060.19				348.35	52,055.62
Rural .....	10,219.57	6,285.50		1,060.19				348.35	17,913.61
Wilmington .....		34,142.01							34,142.01
Northampton .....	7.03	17,884.48	4,089.50	943.11	906.35	750.00		65.00	24,645.47

\*City appropriation.

†\$2,575.00 of this amount was paid by Edgecombe County.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1908-'09.

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TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1907-'08.	County Fund, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Onslow.....	\$ 1,900.47	\$ 9,964.40	\$ 2,888.14	\$ 650.25	\$ 1,691.59	\$ 400.00	\$ .....	\$ 167.40	\$ 17,662.25
Orange.....	269.87	14,285.09	60.00	665.90	341.55	250.00	.....	300.00	16,172.41
Pamlico.....	2,531.92	6,523.59	1,899.61	473.11	2,476.73	500.00	430.00	26.05	14,861.01
Pasquotank.....	3,997.03	12,227.49	16,342.14	698.32	.....	.....	35,500.00	193.00	68,957.98
Rural.....	10.58	6,747.49	.....	698.32	.....	.....	.....	193.00	7,658.39
Elizabeth City..	3,977.45	5,480.00	16,342.14	.....	.....	.....	35,500.00	.....	61,299.59
Pender.....	2,389.00	10,895.21	4,842.98	710.33	1,747.20	500.00	2,500.00	124.50	23,709.22
Perquimans.....	1,170.16	7,866.61	4,398.48	494.21	.....	.....	.....	131.59	14,061.05
Rural.....	1,011.08	6,866.61	.....	494.21	.....	.....	.....	131.59	8,503.49
Hertford.....	159.08	1,000.00	4,398.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,557.56
Person.....	259.42	11,956.94	3,466.70	797.10	1,463.87	250.00	.....	290.00	18,484.03
Rural.....	*330.06	10,556.94	.....	797.10	1,463.87	250.00	.....	290.00	13,357.91
Roxboro.....	259.42	1,400.00	3,466.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,126.12
Pitt.....	8,117.03	39,204.35	11,036.34	1,663.50	.....	750.00	7,520.00	375.00	68,666.22
Rural.....	8,069.83	37,652.35	4,427.37	1,663.50	.....	750.00	6,020.00	375.00	58,958.05
Greenville.....	47.20	1,552.00	6,608.97	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	9,708.17
Polk.....	2,204.26	5,797.69	306.96	324.17	.....	250.00	.....	.....	8,883.08
Randolph.....	16,013.28	18,370.20	6,952.98	1,401.95	2,174.42	1,000.00	5,000.00	655.00	51,568.83
Rural.....	1,899.80	16,700.48	2,337.77	1,401.95	2,174.42	1,000.00	4,000.00	655.00	30,169.42
Ashboro.....	14,113.48	1,090.00	2,770.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,973.69
Randleman.....	.....	580.72	1,845.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	3,425.72
Richmond.....	5,258.18	12,966.87	7,596.93	875.34	.....	600.00	1,825.00	708.22	29,830.54
Rural.....	3,188.23	11,128.37	1,019.94	875.34	.....	600.00	1,025.00	708.22	18,545.10
Rockingham.....	2,061.87	1,008.00	3,824.81	.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	7,694.68
Hamlet.....	8.08	830.50	2,752.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,590.76
Robeson.....	6,783.23	37,834.66	17,336.06	2,339.19	.....	1,000.00	.....	681.90	65,975.04
Rural.....	5,512.16	35,789.66	10,723.33	2,339.19	.....	1,000.00	.....	681.90	56,046.24
Lumberton.....	*2,166.16	1,245.00	4,210.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,455.41
Maxton.....	1,271.07	800.00	2,402.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,473.39
Rockingham.....	4.45	31,510.13	9,257.94	1,734.20	502.33	750.00	.....	40.00	43,798.05
Rural.....	4.45	26,351.63	.....	1,734.20	502.33	750.00	.....	40.00	29,382.61
Reidsville.....	*262.01	3,250.59	6,415.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,665.44
Ruffin.....	.....	†652.00	†1,198.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†1,850.00
Madison.....	.....	1,256.00	1,644.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900.00

\*Deficit.

†Approximated. Superintendent failed to report.

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance, 1907-'08.	County Fund, 1sc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Rowan.....	\$ 5,513.98	\$ 39,704.14	\$ 9,878.43	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 750.00	\$.....	\$ 760.00	56,606.55
Rural.....	5,513.98	33,506.14	1,376.43	†.....	.....	750.00	.....	760.00	41,906.55
Salisbury.....	.....	6,198.00	†8,502.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,700.00
Rutherford.....	23.08	15,309.35	828.75	1,323.00	2,746.92	250.00	140.00	390.00	21,011.10
Sampson.....	137.06	28,488.09	9,410.12	1,444.70	2,258.27	750.00	.....	155.00	42,643.24
Rural.....	*586.30	\$27,528.09	7,107.96	1,444.70	2,258.27	750.00	.....	155.00	39,244.02
Clinton.....	137.06	960.00	2,302.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,399.22
Scotland.....	2,715.00	8,986.63	.....	455.76	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	13,157.39
Stanly.....	2,980.44	12,810.47	2,265.06	989.77	336.60	.....	1,000.00	.....	20,382.34
Rural.....	2,980.44	11,506.59	.....	989.77	336.60	.....	.....	.....	15,813.40
Albemarle.....	*1,424.40	1,303.88	2,265.06	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	4,568.94
Stokes.....	122.96	12,557.91	.....	951.49	379.65	.....	600.00	115.00	14,727.01
Surry.....	2,969.25	19,663.11	10,257.61	1,454.62	.....	875.00	.....	322.59	35,542.18
Rural.....	1,145.98	17,813.11	2,642.36	1,454.62	.....	875.00	.....	307.74	24,238.81
Mount Airy.....	1,823.27	1,600.00	6,905.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.85	10,343.37
Pilot Mountain.....	.....	250.00	710.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960.00
Swain.....	1,259.10	8,635.32	1,822.35	471.85	.....	750.00	.....	.....	12,938.62
Transylvania.....	7,057.22	7,067.75	3,174.67	326.68	1,061.10	500.00	1,500.00	135.00	20,822.42
Tyrrell.....	1,587.78	5,094.54	151.11	242.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,076.28
Union.....	1,919.55	24,185.95	10,703.28	1,316.72	.....	769.99	.....	60.00	38,955.49
Rural.....	1,664.58	21,985.95	4,161.87	1,316.72	.....	769.99	.....	60.00	29,959.11
Monroe.....	254.97	2,200.00	6,541.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,996.38
Vance.....	4,117.09	19,972.18	9,078.25	985.16	.....	500.00	.....	124.45	34,777.13
Rural.....	4,117.09	13,082.27	2,373.64	985.16	.....	500.00	.....	124.45	21,182.61
Henderson.....	*.02	6,889.91	6,704.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,594.52
Wake.....	869.91	59,251.33	31,033.65	2,821.36	.....	1,250.00	13,375.00	1,093.23	109,694.48
Rural.....	448.22	43,048.47	7,820.16	2,821.36	.....	1,250.00	8,875.00	1,093.23	65,356.44
Raleigh.....	421.69	16,202.86	23,213.49	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	44,338.04
Warren.....	12.09	12,307.83	4,886.83	1,007.10	.....	500.00	.....	30.00	18,743.85
Washington.....	3,057.80	6,220.01	3,458.38	505.80	.....	500.00	.....	501.15	14,243.14
Rural.....	2,829.98	4,920.01	190.00	505.80	.....	500.00	.....	501.15	9,446.94
Roper.....	*459.91	†650.00	†1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†1,550.00
Plymouth.....	227.82	650.00	2,068.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,946.20

\*Deficit.

†Approximate. Superintendent failed to report.

‡Apportionment of \$1,686.56 was made, but was not paid till after the fiscal year had ended.

§By error in tabulating report for preceding year, \$8,372.01 was omitted as balance, which is here included with county funds.



TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1907-'08.	County Fund, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Watauga.....	\$ 2,478.74	\$ 6,214.26	\$.....	\$ 690.35	\$ 2,179.18	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 40.00	\$ 11,602.53
Wayne.....	3,185.48	33,145.03	25,837.83	1,580.37	.....	750.00	1,946.67	138.80	66,584.18
Rural.....	513.23	26,135.18	2,940.83	1,580.37	.....	750.00	.....	138.80	32,058.41
Goldsboro.....	*380.56	4,720.65	14,704.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,424.84
Mount Olive....	460.23	1,540.10	2,258.86	.....	.....	.....	1,946.67	.....	6,205.86
Fremont.....	2,212.02	749.10	5,933.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,895.07
Wilkes.....	174.26	18,259.79	7,959.88	1,540.69	3,522.12	750.00	2,550.00	†965.00	35,721.74
Rural.....	76.64	17,186.54	2,824.60	1,540.69	3,522.12	750.00	2,550.00	†965.00	29,415.59
Wilkesboro.....	.....	370.00	1,597.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967.84
N. Wilkesboro..	97.62	703.25	3,537.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,338.31
Wilson.....	12,388.42	38,247.96	19,675.61	.....	.....	250.00	15,600.00	125.00	86,286.99
Rural.....	11,852.10	29,728.96	761.26	‡.....	.....	250.00	1,500.00	125.00	44,217.32
Wilson City....	*289.75	7,969.00	10,666.68	.....	.....	.....	14,100.00	.....	32,735.68
Lucama.....	536.32	550.00	8,247.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,333.99
Yadkin.....	1,473.75	9,117.57	395.00	738.00	1,392.00	300.00	.....	140.00	13,556.32
Yancey.....	922.79	4,895.45	91.53	578.16	2,207.39	.....	.....	.....	8,695.32
North Carolina...	354,117.56	1,762,779.34	\$17,249.82	96,528.10	\$92,500.00	45,369.99	220,070.96	30,487.26	3,419,103.03
Rural.....	286,012.23	1,477,933.72	237,744.17	96,528.10	92,500.00	45,369.99	59,302.50	30,462.41	2,325,863.12
City.....	68,105.33	284,845.62	579,505.65	.....	.....	.....	160,768.46	14.85	1,093,239.91

\*Deficit.

†For libraries exclusively.

‡Apportionment of \$1,279.27 was made, but was not paid till after the fiscal year ended.

§\$7,250.00 reserved for library funds.

**SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED  
BY COUNTY TREASURERS 1908-'09.\***

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Alamance.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 1,322.91	\$ 804.80	\$.....	\$ 2,127.71
Alexander.....						
Alleghany.....						
Anson.....		5.00	117.27	835.00		957.27
Ashe.....				172.10		172.10
Beaufort.....		12.00	195.87	67.50	196.23	471.60
Bertie.....			35.00	125.00		160.00
Bladen.....				25.00		25.00
Brunswick.....						
Buncombe.....				140.00		140.00
Burke.....						
Cabarrus.....			825.00	332.00	64.35	1,221.35
Caldwell.....		30.00	653.00	224.00		907.00
Camden.....						
Carteret.....						
Caswell.....		60.00	35.00	405.00		500.00
Catawba.....		25.00	375.00	30.00		430.00
Chatham.....	950.00	32.31	540.87	150.00		1,673.18
Cherokee.....						
Chowan.....		18.74	75.00		106.10	199.84
Clay.....			100.00			100.00
Cleveland.....		75.00		50.00		125.00
Columbus.....						
Craven.....						
Cumberland.....						
Currituck.....			47.93	640.57	91.88	780.38
Dare.....						
Davidson.....						
Davie.....		85.00	1,550.00	2,050.00		3,685.00
Duplin.....						
Durham.....		100.00				100.00
Edgecombe.....			250.00	100.00		350.00
Forsyth.....		1.50		155.00		156.50
Franklin.....			800.00	120.00		920.00
Gaston.....				1,817.50		1,817.50

\*These funds did not go into the hands of the County Treasurer, and hence are not included in the foregoing table of receipts as a part of the total available fund.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Gates.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Graham.....						
Granville.....			900.00	210.00		1,110.00
Greene.....		70.00	685.70	85.00		840.70
Guilford.....			1,500.00	82.00		1,582.00
Halifax.....						
Harnett.....						
Haywood.....						
Henderson.....		15.00				15.00
Hertford.....		5.00	25.00			30.00
Hyde.....			1,323.34			1,323.34
Iredell.....						
Jackson.....		30.00	1,006.57	257.50	305.98	1,600.05
Johnston.....		20.00	197.43		70.00	287.43
Jones.....						
Lee.....		28.31				28.31
Lenoir.....		40.00				40.00
Lincoln.....		5.00	200.00	75.46		280.46
Macon.....						
Madison.....						
Martin.....			600.00	100.00		700.00
McDowell.....		65.00	165.50	24.00		254.50
Mecklenburg.....			826.53	1,528.47		2,355.00
Mitchell.....			275.00	125.00		400.00
Montgomery.....		77.03	11,979.76	58.00	285.97	12,400.76
Moore.....						
Nash.....						
New Hanover.....		31.47				31.47
Northampton.....			400.00	200.00		600.00
Onslow.....						
Orange.....			769.00	747.00	57.00	1,573.00
Pamlico.....				100.00	80.00	180.00
Pasquotank.....						
Pender.....		90.00	12.00	270.00		372.00
Perquimans.....		60.00	36.60	19.99		116.59
Person.....		40.00				40.00
Pitt.....		120.00	610.00	532.00	†1,910.00	3,172.00

†By Woman's Betterment Association.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Polk.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Randolph.....			6,850 00	450 00		7,300 00
Richmond.....						
Robeson.....				500 00	255 94	755 94
Rockingham.....						
Rowan.....			1,508 54	2,262 20	162 70	3,933 44
Rutherford.....			400 00	740 00		1,140 00
Sampson.....		90 00	2,012 90	934 76	616 60	3,654 26
Scotland.....						
Stanly.....			300 00		25 00	325 00
Stokes.....						
Surry.....		60 00	750 00	1,140 00		1,950 00
Swain.....						
Transylvania.....		130 36	39 47		257 07	426 90
Tyrrell.....						
Union.....		60 00	217 51			277 51
Vance.....		59 00	46 00	35 00		140 00
Wake.....			3,257 30	1,554 96		4,812 26
Warren.....		17 55		196 00	23 50	237 05
Washington.....						
Watauga.....						
Wayne.....						
Wilkes.....		200 00	2,662 00	44 00	561 00	3,467 00
Wilson.....		135 00	172 74	350 00		657 74
Yadkin.....		5 00	100 00	50 00		155 00
Yancey.....			194 00	100 00		294 00
Total.....	950 00	1,898 27	46,945 74	21,014 81	5,319 32	76,128 14

TABLE II. PER CAPITA AMOUNT RAISED FOR EACH CHILD 1908-'09.

This table shows the school fund actually raised during the year, the per capita amount raised for each child of school age, the total amount of all taxable property, and the amount of taxable property for each child of school age.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total available fund, 1908-'09.....	\$ 2,325,863.12	\$ 1,093,239.91	\$3,419,103.03
Total available fund, 1907-'08.....	\$ 2,160,936.36	\$ 1,133,295.34	\$3,294,231.70
Increase.....	\$ 164,926.76	\$ *40,055.43	\$ 124,871.33
School population, 1908-'09.....	598,657	128,908	727,565
School population, 1907-'08.....	590,550	125,166	715,716
Increase.....	8,101	3,742	11,849
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.88	\$ 8.32	\$ 4.69
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1908-'09.....	1,715,677.89	864,351.27	2,580,029.16
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1907-'08.....	1,530,959.95	796,049.55	2,327,009.50
Increase.....	184,717.94	68,301.72	253,019.66
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1908-'09.....	2.86	6.70	3.54
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1907-'08.....	2.59	6.36	3.25
Increase.....	.27	.34	.29
Value of all taxable property.....			576,115,170.00
Taxable property for each child, 1908-'09.....			792.00

\*Decrease.

TABLE III. AMOUNT RAISED BY TAXATION FOR EACH \$100 TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR EACH INHABITANT IN 1900.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.88	\$ 8.32	\$ 4.69
Per capita amount raised by taxation for each child of school age, 1908-'09.....	2.86	6.70	3.54
Taxable property for each child, 1908-'09.....			792.00
Amount raised for each \$100 taxable property, 1908-'09.....			.44
Per capita amount raised (1908-'09) for each inhabitant (census 1900).....			1.36

## B. SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES 1908-'09.

This table gives the total amount spent in teaching and supervision, buildings and supplies, administration, etc.; the balance on hand June 30, 1909, and the total expenditures.

SUMMARY OF TABLE IV AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total expenditures, 1908-'09.....	\$ 2,029,023.77	\$ 1,040,236.59	\$3,069,260.36
Total expenditures, 1907-'08.....	1,876,226.05	1,081,934.14	2,958,160.19
Increase.....	152,797.72	*41,697.55	111,100.17
Teaching and supervision, 1908-'09.....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Teaching and supervision, 1907-'08.....	1,241,456.60	603,901.38	1,845,357.98
Increase.....	95,409.48	34,169.14	129,578.62
Buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Buildings and supplies, 1907-'08.....	463,593.97	340,993.81	804,587.78
Increase.....	*28,774.99	*63,972.83	*92,747.82
Administration, 1908-'09.....	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Administration, 1907-'08.....	100,677.21	21,563.59	122,240.80
Increase.....	*8,197.81	1,597.25	*6,580.56
Public high schools.....	114,480.07	.....	114,480.07
Loans repaid, interest, etc.....	50,359.24	101,984.25	152,343.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	296,839.35	53,003.32	349,842.67
Percentage for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09....	65.8	61.3	64.3
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	21.4	26.6	23.5
Percentage for administration, 1908-'09.....	4.5	2.2	3.7

\*Decrease.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Alamance.....	\$ 67,056 01	\$ 50,383 77	\$ 32,916 34	\$ 10,831 75	\$ 1,320 68	\$ 8,677 16	\$ 2,250 00	\$ 3,065 00	\$ 16,672 24
Rural.....	41,234 21	24,873 78	16,599 59	5,090 64	933 55	8,677 16	2,250 00		16,360 43
Burlington.....	13,160 62	13,460 09	7,241 25	4,189 14	29 70			2,000 00	*299 47
Graham.....	6,557 13	6,453 67	4,925 50	764 61	333 56			430 00	103 46
Haw River.....	3,319 55	3,308 22	2,350 00	308 11	15 11			635 00	11 33
Mebane.....	2,784 50	2,288 01	1,800 00	479 25	8 76				496 49
Alexander.....	14,190 97	10,940 80	7,617 37	2,273 68	365 12		684 63		3,250 17
Alleghany.....	8,344 48	8,313 02	5,434 17	1,759 27	569 58		550 00		31 46
Anson.....	32,396 75	29,332 33	16,187 50	9,487 06	1,373 94	1,733 41	2,250 00	33 83	3,064 42
Rural.....	23,046 43	19,990 27	11,627 50	5,149 56	929 38	1,733 41	2,250 00	33 83	3,056 16
Wadesboro.....	9,350 32	9,342 06	4,560 00	4,337 50	444 56				8 26
Ashe.....	16,014 15	15,203 36	12,018 47	1,376 19	492 59		1,316 11		810 79
Beaufort.....	47,373 63	40,932 19	30,507 86	5,240 84	1,545 99	4,800 00	900 00	2,737 50	6,641 44
Rural.....	28,901 58	22,918 52	18,595 86	2,376 52	1,036 64	4,800 00	900 00	9 50	5,983 06
Washington.....	15,109 35	14,744 51	9,271 00	2,296 16	509 35			2,668 00	364 84
Belhaven.....	3,562 70	3,269 16	2,641 00	568 16				60 00	293 54
Bertie.....	33,882 81	26,537 94	18,888 02	5,782 79	719 13	1,140 00	1,000 00	148 00	7,344 87
Rural.....	26,165 87	19,458 62	15,083 02	2,508 47	719 13	1,140 00	1,000 00	148 00	6,707 25
Aulander.....	2,150 00	1,870 00	1,460 00	410 00					280 00
Windsor.....	5,566 94	5,209 32	2,345 00	2,864 32					357 62
Bladen.....	24,719 80	24,106 64	15,656 56	6,148 86	1,301 22		1,000 00		613 16
Brunswick.....	14,075 68	11,699 85	9,607 90	1,536 59	555 36				2,375 83
Buncombe.....	116,782 52	113,864 31	63,941 10	35,172 36	4,830 74	12,464 42	2,250 00	7,670 11	2,918 21
Rural.....	50,300 15	48,720 45	24,609 95	12,417 31	1,773 08	12,464 42	2,250 00	7,670 11	1,579 70
Asheville.....	66,482 37	65,143 86	39,331 15	22,755 05	3,057 66				1,338 51
Burke.....	20,291 54	17,219 69	12,144 66	3,662 69	1,323 04	721 00		89 30	3,071 85
Rural.....	12,049 03	8,977 18	7,038 16	1,167 37	682 35	721 00		89 30	3,071 85
Morganton.....	8,242 51	8,242 51	5,106 50	2,495 32	640 69				
Cabarrus.....	38,387 27	35,925 31	26,098 13	8,401 54	894 14	5,030 00	531 50		2,461 96
Rural.....	22,497 29	20,524 80	14,626 16	4,551 00	816 14	5,030 00	531 50		1,972 49
Concord.....	15,889 98	15,400 51	11,471 97	3,850 54	78 00				489 47
Caldwell.....	28,708 52	28,100 40	19,061 05	6,268 18	1,999 29	2,700 00	500 00	271 88	608 12
Rural.....	15,235 10	15,384 66	10,915 65	3,369 41	599 60	2,700 00	500 00		*149 56
Lenoir.....	10,693 38	10,320 15	6,122 80	2,880 42	1,245 05			71 88	373 23
Granite.....	†1,652 60	†1,652 60	†1,502 60		†159 00				
Rhodhiss.....	1,127 44	742 99	520 00	18 35	4 64			200 00	384 45
Camden.....	7,657 73	8,313 12	6,372 62	611 62	216 12		765 87	316 89	*655 39

\*Deficit.

†Approximate.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Carteret .....	\$ 17,513.98	\$ 14,507.92	8,082.61	4,902.52	522.79	\$ 1,000.00			\$ 3,006.06
Rural .....	12,604.41	11,489.42	9,493.23	1,378.97	604.41			12.81	1,114.99
Catawba .....	35,407.80	33,893.09	23,553.53	7,576.06	1,149.23	3,483.25	1,094.77	519.50	1,514.71
Rural .....	24,508.71	24,239.28	16,224.03	5,785.18	1,135.30	3,483.25	1,094.77		269.43
Hickory .....	5,347.77	5,207.19	4,510.00	697.19					140.58
Newton .....	5,551.32	4,446.62	2,819.50	1,093.69	13.93			519.50	1,104.70
Chatham .....	23,907.23	24,073.00	15,659.83	3,468.09	1,332.14		1,500.00	2,112.94	*165.77
Cherokee .....	25,056.30	17,763.91	11,514.12	2,559.14	885.01	1,150.00	1,800.00	1,005.64	7,292.39
Rural .....	16,553.76	9,593.10	4,544.12	1,968.14	835.20	1,150.00	1,800.00	445.64	6,960.66
Andrews .....	4,700.00	4,675.00	3,770.00	345.00				560.00	25.00
Murphy .....	3,802.54	3,495.81	3,200.00	246.00	49.81				306.73
Chowan .....	18,491.26	13,878.27	10,965.81	2,149.38	763.08	1,355.60			4,612.99
Rural .....	12,871.08	8,811.67	6,910.81	1,402.17	498.69	1,355.60			4,059.41
Edenton .....	5,620.18	5,066.60	4,055.00	747.21	264.39				553.58
Clay .....	3,176.62	3,176.62	2,572.00	432.99	171.63				
Cleveland .....	36,870.41	36,600.41	26,205.29	6,177.70	1,142.42	2,770.20	1,318.20	1,756.80	270.00
Rural .....	28,153.41	28,138.41	19,000.29	5,038.70	1,024.42	2,770.20	1,318.20	1,756.80	15.00
Shelby .....	5,331.00	5,076.00	4,080.00	890.00	106.00				255.00
Kings Mountain .....	3,386.00	3,386.00	3,125.00	249.00	12.00				
Columbus .....	42,712.36	41,368.14	27,615.86	8,468.15	1,578.33		2,147.00	1,558.80	1,344.22
Craven .....	52,869.01	48,189.08	24,878.55	20,677.81	1,132.72	6,864.00	1,500.00		4,679.93
Rural .....	21,599.70	18,796.83	13,262.40	3,262.53	771.90	6,864.00	1,500.00		2,802.87
New Bern .....	31,269.31	29,392.25	11,616.15	17,415.28	360.82				1,877.06
Cumberland .....	48,578.57	46,593.76	30,957.76	10,179.61	1,687.47	2,655.43	1,500.00	2,268.92	1,984.81
Rural .....	31,772.25	31,677.21	21,577.45	7,407.86	977.20	2,655.43	1,500.00	214.70	95.04
Fayetteville .....	14,390.77	12,708.55	8,300.92	1,983.47	665.87			1,758.29	1,688.22
Hope Mills .....	2,409.55	2,208.00	1,079.39	788.28	44.40			295.93	201.55
Currituck .....	15,711.74	14,283.97	7,432.20	2,061.44	475.37		195.00	4,119.96	1,427.77
Dare .....	7,745.26	7,075.84	6,019.61	746.36	309.87				669.42
Davidson .....	35,115.58	30,683.10	23,745.72	4,459.24	1,077.89	3,428.68	1,000.00	400.25	4,432.48
Rural .....	21,956.12	20,029.29	15,497.47	2,363.93	967.89	3,428.68	1,000.00	200.00	1,926.83
Lexington .....	6,165.42	6,093.35	4,740.00	1,153.10				200.25	72.07
Thomasville .....	6,994.04	4,560.46	3,508.25	942.21	110.00				2,433.58
Davie .....	13,651.21	10,646.69	7,005.37	1,522.97	554.15		1,564.20		3,004.52
Duplin .....	30,309.50	29,261.41	19,794.82	6,641.19	975.40		1,600.00	250.00	1,048.09

\*Deficit.



## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expenditures.	Spent for Teaching and Supervision.	Spent for Buildings and Supplies.	Spent for Administration.	Paid to City Schools.	Transferred to High School Fund.	Borrowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Durham .....	\$ 128,011.77	\$ 116,940.40	\$ 64,809.84	\$28,733.08	\$ 3,197.48	\$14,604.80	\$ 1,500.00	\$18,700.00	\$11,071.37
Rural .....	49,009.53	39,367.17	22,222.09	14,373.33	1,271.75	\$14,604.80	1,500.00		9,732.36
Durham .....	78,912.24	77,573.23	42,587.75	14,359.75	1,925.73			18,700.00	1,339.01
Edgecombe .....	34,861.66	35,146.31	23,480.98	9,034.27	1,381.06	6,933.00	1,250.00		*284.65
Rural .....	25,932.54	26,346.96	17,075.98	6,951.19	1,069.79	\$6,933.00	1,250.00		*414.42
Tarboro .....	8,929.12	8,799.35	6,405.00	2,083.08	311.27				129.77
Forsyth .....	73,018.53	64,420.57	44,209.32	15,143.79	1,344.09	11,760.00	3,018.87	704.50	8,597.96
Rural .....	47,793.72	39,223.34	23,334.32	11,886.66	978.99	11,760.00	3,018.87	4.50	8,570.38
Winston .....	23,000.00	23,000.00	19,890.00	3,010.00	100.00				
Kernersville .....	2,224.81	2,197.23	985.00	247.13	265.10			700.00	27.58
Franklin .....	46,066.39	40,553.47	22,868.11	14,545.53	1,851.70	3,020.00	650.00	638.13	5,512.92
Rural .....	19,737.64	18,149.04	13,848.07	2,635.06	1,315.91	3,020.00	650.00		1,288.60
Franklinton .....	5,667.81	5,208.53	3,175.04	1,947.24	86.25				459.28
Louisburg .....	15,997.11	12,622.56	4,160.00	7,609.38	323.18			530.00	3,374.55
Youngsville .....	4,663.83	4,273.34	1,685.00	2,353.85	126.36			108.13	390.49
Gaston .....	53,214.72	52,668.67	35,026.66	13,233.98	1,128.49	3,881.49	2,625.00	634.54	546.05
Rural .....	37,216.87	36,702.07	23,867.91	9,070.13	1,104.49	3,881.49	2,625.00	34.54	514.80
Gastonia .....	13,047.85	13,047.85	9,039.00	4,004.85	4.09				
Cherryville .....	2,950.00	2,918.75	2,119.75	179.00	20.00			600.00	31.25
Gates .....	14,100.11	13,317.94	8,173.29	3,157.28	507.65		500.00	979.72	782.17
Graham .....	4,312.58	4,081.97	3,433.50	93.49	290.51			264.47	230.61
Granville .....	43,757.15	45,462.99	23,515.79	16,859.99	2,212.21	3,075.00	2,250.00	625.00	*1,705.84
Rural .....	34,909.84	37,379.09	17,647.45	15,612.37	1,869.27	3,075.00	2,250.00		*2,469.25
Oxford .....	8,847.31	8,083.90	5,868.34	1,247.62	342.94			625.09	763.41
Greene .....	10,316.76	9,959.42	7,050.71	1,923.28	447.51			537.92	357.34
Guilford .....	112,636.74	105,177.08	71,891.89	18,399.75	3,708.54	15,531.00	3,375.00	7,862.03	7,408.53
Rural .....	61,494.82	54,311.21	35,577.85	10,616.98	2,779.35	15,531.00	3,375.00	1,962.03	7,183.61
Greensboro .....	27,239.59	27,239.59	22,546.54	4,401.80	291.25				
High Point .....	22,715.60	22,490.68	12,717.50	3,256.37	586.81			5,990.00	224.92
Guilford College .....	1,186.73	1,186.73	1,050.00	85.60	51.13				
Halifax .....	79,701.95	62,048.37	37,252.04	19,789.73	2,008.14	6,875.60	1,500.00	1,498.46	17,653.58
Rural .....	43,092.85	27,001.77	21,669.65	2,165.39	1,168.36	6,875.60	1,500.00	498.46	16,001.08
Scotland Neck .....	6,278.86	6,512.16	4,830.00	1,182.16				500.00	*233.30
Weldon .....	6,959.87	7,176.88	4,962.39	1,962.99	251.59				*217.01
Enfield .....	5,524.33	4,642.75	3,350.00	566.47	226.28			500.00	881.58
Roanoke Rapids .....	17,846.04	16,714.81	2,410.00	13,912.81	362.00				1,131.23

\*Deficit.

†The sheriff pays directly to the treasurer of Durham City its part of the funds collected from county taxes. \$82,575.00 was paid to Rocky Mount. Accounted for in report of city superintendent.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Re-paid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Harnett .....	\$ 37,605.87	\$ 34,918.36	\$ 19,952.26	\$ 7,325.28	\$ 1,431.73	.....	\$ 1,092.00	\$ 5,117.09	\$ 2,687.51
Rural .....	28,357.49	27,055.15	16,207.01	7,013.86	1,431.73	900.00	1,092.00	1,310.55	1,302.34
Dunn .....	9,248.38	7,863.21	3,745.25	311.42	.....	.....	.....	3,806.54	1,385.17
Haywood .....	40,126.81	27,837.95	20,152.55	3,273.03	787.37	2,125.00	1,500.00	.....	14,413.86
Rural .....	31,726.81	17,564.85	14,027.05	1,250.43	787.37	2,125.00	1,500.00	.....	14,161.96
Waynesville .....	8,400.00	8,148.10	6,125.50	2,022.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	251.90
Henderson .....	22,331.35	20,805.20	14,245.00	3,777.10	1,890.11	779.61	750.00	142.99	1,549.15
Rural .....	18,266.21	16,805.74	11,030.00	3,026.20	1,856.55	779.61	750.00	142.99	1,460.47
Hendersonville .....	4,088.14	3,999.46	3,215.00	750.90	33.56	.....	.....	.....	88.68
Hertford .....	16,632.29	15,985.65	8,928.43	3,166.54	654.76	.....	1,950.00	1,285.92	666.64
Hyde .....	16,051.75	10,476.26	6,606.84	2,682.57	386.55	600.00	640.60	159.70	5,375.49
Rural .....	14,831.75	9,276.26	5,406.84	2,682.57	386.55	600.00	640.60	159.70	5,375.49
Swan Quarter .....	†1,200.00	†1,200.00	†1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iredell .....	53,062.42	48,784.33	28,982.19	12,784.98	1,571.31	4,334.85	1,243.35	4,202.50	4,278.09
Rural .....	26,951.20	27,133.55	17,576.79	7,233.33	1,077.58	4,334.85	1,243.35	2.50	*182.35
Mooresville .....	6,905.27	5,630.13	4,404.00	832.40	393.73	.....	.....	.....	1,275.14
Statesville .....	19,205.95	16,020.65	7,001.40	4,719.25	100.00	.....	.....	4,200.00	3,185.30
Jackson .....	16,276.35	15,820.54	10,600.75	4,192.69	527.10	.....	500.00	.....	455.81
Johnston .....	57,447.03	46,376.14	32,794.81	9,215.63	1,820.02	2,344.74	2,300.00	245.68	11,070.89
Rural .....	47,759.38	39,163.49	26,540.31	8,617.42	1,618.13	2,344.74	2,300.00	57.63	8,595.89
Selma .....	5,005.56	3,581.56	3,192.00	290.79	95.79	.....	.....	2.98	1,424.00
Smithfield .....	4,682.09	3,631.09	3,062.50	307.42	76.10	.....	.....	185.07	1,051.00
Jones .....	14,324.59	11,628.54	8,159.11	2,094.48	374.95	.....	1,000.00	.....	2,696.05
Lee .....	14,390.44	13,868.78	10,848.69	1,719.71	465.96	1,256.48	625.00	209.42	521.66
Rural .....	9,613.96	9,092.77	7,228.69	609.70	419.96	1,256.48	625.00	209.42	521.19
Sanford .....	4,776.48	4,776.01	3,620.00	1,110.01	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.47
Lenoir .....	35,581.16	35,011.57	26,743.43	5,859.33	1,367.06	7,935.58	900.00	141.75	569.59
Rural .....	16,137.64	17,128.80	12,912.10	2,321.20	995.50	6,964.66	900.00	.....	*991.16
Kinston .....	14,664.24	13,170.19	11,786.33	1,175.84	208.02	.....	.....	.....	1,494.05
LaGrange .....	4,779.28	4,712.58	2,045.00	2,362.29	163.54	.....	.....	141.75	66.70
Lincoln .....	22,602.14	21,643.10	15,937.75	3,835.57	804.53	1,404.84	1,015.59	49.66	959.04
Rural .....	16,932.10	15,735.05	11,082.65	2,801.14	786.01	1,404.84	1,015.59	49.66	1,197.05
Lincolnton .....	5,670.04	5,908.05	4,855.10	1,034.43	18.52	.....	.....	.....	*238.01
Macon .....	15,350.60	14,399.97	10,407.35	3,607.65	504.81	.....	480.16	.....	950.63
Madison .....	30,168.78	18,067.80	9,938.11	6,356.67	773.02	.....	1,000.00	.....	12,100.98

\*Deficit.

†Approximate.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Martin.....	\$ 42,550 68	\$ 23,801 19	\$ 15,488 34	\$ 5,131 23	\$ 1,342 49	\$ 1,755 00	\$ 1,500 00	339 13	\$18,749 49
Rural.....	35,801 67	17,406 92	11,288 34	3,664 59	953 99	1,755 00	1,500 00		18,394 75
Williamston...	3,947 01	4,053 67	2,400 00	990 94	323 60			339 13	*106 66
Robersonville..	2,802 00	2,340 60	1,800 00	475 70	64 90				461 40
McDowell.....	33,368 17	24,581 33	13,502 83	7,224 98	2,236 77	963 00	1,040 00	576 75	8,786 84
Rural.....	28,175 97	19,442 64	10,077 83	6,109 17	2,155 61	963 00	1,040 00	60 00	8,733 33
Marion.....	5,192 20	5,138 69	3,425 00	1,115 81	81 13			516 75	53 51
Mecklenburg....	120,012 97	117,235 95	71,446 68	21,807 35	4,231 92	24,511 18	2,250 00	17,500 00	2,777 02
Rural.....	49,210 76	46,423 67	27,805 46	14,534 02	1,834 19	24,511 18	2,250 00		2,787 09
Charlotte.....	70,802 21	70,812 28	43,641 22	7,273 33	2,397 73			17,500 00	*10 07
Mitchell.....	13,528 68	12,825 02	9,387 94	1,682 50	501 98		1,208 60	44 00	703 66
Montgomery....	17,290 62	16,914 34	10,528 30	1,684 84	975 24	599 16	1,000 00	2,725 96	376 28
Rural.....	15,384 17	14,508 39	8,548 30	1,299 59	934 54	599 16	1,000 00	2,725 96	875 78
Troy.....	1,906 45	2,405 95	1,980 00	385 25	40 70				*499 50
Moore.....	26,607 88	21,916 83	15,856 14	3,094 30	619 32	688 15	750 00	1,597 07	4,691 05
Rural.....	23,194 90	19,202 43	13,841 74	2,396 30	617 32	688 15	750 00	1,597 07	3,992 47
Southern Pines.	3,412 98	2,714 40	2,014 40	698 00	2 00				698 58
Nash.....	80,847 89	76,247 00	36,362 27	36,689 30	1,531 06	3,171 43	1,500 00	164 37	4,600 89
Rural.....	38,372 45	33,629 88	20,160 17	10,417 58	1,387 76	3,171 43	1,500 00	164 37	4,742 57
Rocky Mount...	39,277 52	39,560 11	13,739 10	25,696 01	125 00				*282 59
Spring Hope....	3,197 92	3,057 01	2,463 00	575 71	18 30				140 91
New Hanover....	52,055 62	45,475 12	36,891 70	7,103 89	1,473 07	34,142 01		6 46	6,580 50
Rural.....	17,913 61	11,333 11	8,542 50	1,311 08	1,473 07	34,142 01		6 46	6,580 50
Wilmington....	34,142 01	34,142 01	28,349 20	5,792 81					
Northampton....	24,645 47	24,526 63	16,644 38	3,572 58	965 92		2,343 75	1,000 00	118 84
Onslow.....	17,662 25	16,638 74	13,215 17	1,991 98	628 09		800 00	3 50	1,023 51
Orange.....	16,172 41	15,776 82	11,321 13	2,532 85	631 15		500 00	791 69	395 59
Pamlico.....	14,861 01	11,819 91	7,068 38	3,082 42	494 11		1,175 00		3,041 10
Pasquotank....	68,957 98	67,399 37	19,976 40	42,782 89	1,018 61	5,480 00		3,621 47	1,558 61
Rural.....	7,658 39	7,611 87	5,391 60	1,791 49	428 78	5,480 00			46 52
Elizabeth City..	61,299 59	59,787 50	14,584 80	40,991 40	589 83			3,621 47	1,512 09
Pender.....	23,709 22	20,601 70	12,500 95	5,012 51	1,310 87		1,155 00	622 37	3,107 52
Perquimans....	14,061 05	12,830 67	8,743 42	3,804 83	282 42	1,000 00			1,230 38
Rural.....	8,503 49	7,295 54	5,505 92	1,507 20	282 42	1,000 00			1,207 95
Hertford.....	5,557 56	5,535 13	3,237 50	2,297 63					22 43

\*Deficit.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Person.....	\$ 18,484.03	\$ 17,730.99	\$ 15,091.60	\$ 1,043.44	\$ 765.89	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 330.06	\$ 753.04
Rural.....	13,357.91	13,033.92	10,965.60	618.36	619.90	1,400.00	509.00	330.06	323.99
Roxboro.....	5,126.12	4,697.07	4,126.00	425.08	145.99				429.05
Pitt.....	68,666.22	54,160.77	37,687.30	11,687.98	1,881.67	1,552.00	2,750.00	153.82	14,505.45
Rural.....	58,958.05	44,712.29	30,510.50	9,416.30	1,881.67	1,552.00	2,750.00	153.82	14,245.76
Greenville.....	9,708.17	9,448.48	7,176.80	2,271.68					259.69
Polk.....	8,883.08	7,546.46	5,832.40	742.82	471.24		500.00		1,336.62
Randolph.....	51,568.83	52,117.00	22,162.89	11,587.25	1,433.00	1,670.72	2,000.00	14,933.86	*548.17
Rural.....	30,169.42	29,625.10	16,762.89	9,571.10	1,291.11	1,670.72	2,000.00		544.32
Ashboro.....	17,973.69	19,066.18	3,080.00	1,265.81	106.89			14,613.48	*1,092.49
Randleman.....	3,425.72	3,425.72	2,320.00	750.34	35.00			320.38	
Richmond.....	29,830.54	26,091.17	16,518.11	7,266.91	506.15	1,838.50	1,800.00		3,739.37
Rural.....	18,545.10	15,115.84	9,578.11	3,249.58	488.15	1,838.50	1,800.00		3,429.26
Rockingham.....	7,694.68	7,391.08	4,375.00	3,016.08					303.60
Hamlet.....	3,590.76	3,584.25	2,565.00	1,001.25	18.00				6.51
Robeson.....	65,975.04	63,016.45	43,463.85	11,475.70	2,669.88	2,045.00	3,368.77	2,038.25	2,958.59
Rural.....	56,046.24	53,860.29	36,318.85	10,082.95	2,598.88	2,045.00	3,368.77	1,490.84	2,185.95
Lumberton.....	5,155.41	5,455.41	4,427.50	480.50				547.41	
Maxton.....	4,473.39	3,700.75	2,717.50	912.25	71.00				772.64
Rockingham.....	43,799.05	43,375.08	28,064.28	12,123.25	1,694.27	5,158.50	750.00	743.28	423.97
Rural.....	29,382.61	29,420.00	17,534.28	10,023.79	844.65	5,158.50	750.00	267.28	*37.39
Reidsville.....	9,666.44	9,315.08	6,650.00	1,674.46	514.62			476.00	351.36
Ruffin.....	†1,850.00	†1,850.00	†1,300.00	†250.00	†300.00				
Madison.....	2,900.00	2,790.00	2,580.00	175.00	35.00				110.00
Rowan.....	56,606.55	48,776.68	38,277.04	7,346.08	903.56	6,198.00	2,250.00		7,829.87
Rural.....	41,906.55	34,076.68	24,277.04	6,646.08	903.56	6,198.00	2,250.00		7,829.87
Salisbury.....	†14,700.00	†14,700.00	14,000.00	700.00					
Rutherford.....	21,011.10	20,209.89	15,936.21	2,651.78	1,112.80		500.00		810.21
Sampson.....	42,643.24	38,732.66	23,833.98	7,504.07	1,751.05	960.00	1,500.00	4,143.56	3,910.58
Rural.....	39,244.02	35,408.47	21,023.98	7,336.96	1,669.07	960.00	1,500.00	3,878.46	3,835.55
Clinton.....	3,399.22	3,324.19	2,810.00	167.11	81.98			265.10	75.03
Scotland.....	13,157.39	11,584.97	8,019.95	1,625.98	439.04		1,500.00		1,572.42
Stanly.....	20,382.34	18,119.12	13,737.65	3,941.34	440.13	1,303.88			2,263.22
Rural.....	15,813.40	13,661.77	10,790.40	2,475.12	396.25	1,303.88			2,151.63
Albemarle.....	4,568.94	4,457.35	2,947.25	1,466.22	43.88				111.59
Stokes.....	14,727.01	14,184.26	11,040.64	2,289.35	854.27				542.75

\*Deficit. †Approximate. Superintendent failed to report.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Surry.....	\$ 35,542.18	\$ 34,350.11	\$ 22,179.01	\$ 8,456.18	\$ 860.22	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 2,625.00	\$ 229.70	\$ 1,192.07
Rural.....	24,238.81	23,878.76	14,562.01	5,831.53	860.22	1,850.00	2,625.00		360.05
Mount Airy.....	10,343.37	9,642.04	6,967.00	2,445.34				229.70	701.33
Pilot Mountain.....	960.00	829.31	650.00	179.31					130.69
Swain.....	12,938.62	11,094.25	7,664.47	1,546.52	383.26		1,500.00		1,844.37
Transylvania.....	20,822.42	14,462.05	8,193.09	4,330.55	757.09		1,000.00	181.32	6,360.37
Tyrrell.....	7,076.28	5,698.57	4,437.89	1,004.92	255.76				1,377.71
Union.....	38,955.49	36,346.53	30,739.25	2,978.11	1,081.67	2,200.00	1,547.50		2,608.96
Rural.....	29,959.11	27,673.31	23,079.25	2,006.89	1,039.67	2,200.00	1,547.50		2,285.80
Monroe.....	8,996.38	8,673.22	7,660.00	971.22	42.00				323.16
Vance.....	34,777.13	31,687.49	22,625.02	3,949.19	1,161.58	6,889.91	1,487.40	2,464.30	3,089.64
Rural.....	21,182.61	18,154.97	11,901.52	2,672.09	978.41	6,889.91	1,487.40	1,115.55	3,027.64
Henderson.....	13,594.52	13,532.52	10,723.50	1,277.10	183.17			1,348.75	62.00
Wake.....	109,694.48	103,322.08	58,372.30	27,643.91	6,947.98	16,202.86	4,296.20	6,061.69	6,372.40
Rural.....	65,356.44	62,632.30	28,769.91	19,133.60	4,370.90	16,202.86	4,296.20	6,061.69	2,724.14
Raleigh.....	44,338.04	40,689.78	29,602.39	8,510.31	2,577.08				3,648.26
Warren.....	18,743.85	18,712.67	12,940.00	3,029.06	1,241.45		1,500.00	2.16	31.18
Washington.....	14,243.14	12,654.57	9,991.00	675.33	464.08	1,300.00	1,500.00	24.16	1,588.57
Rural.....	9,446.94	7,863.46	5,351.00	545.68	464.08	1,300.00	1,500.00	2.70	1,583.48
Roper.....	†1,850.00	†1,850.00	†1,850.00						
Plymouth.....	2,946.20	2,941.11	2,790.00	129.65				21.46	5.09
Watauga.....	11,602.53	10,011.56	7,596.15	596.83	319.25			1,499.33	1,590.97
Wayne.....	66,584.18	58,231.60	39,908.74	14,487.61	1,811.80	7,009.85	1,575.00	448.45	8,352.58
Rural.....	32,058.41	28,467.10	17,305.25	8,149.64	1,437.21	7,009.85	1,575.00		3,591.31
Goldsboro.....	19,424.84	19,276.16	16,311.49	2,342.00	242.11			380.56	148.68
Mount Olive.....	6,205.86	4,618.40	3,505.00	†1,000.00	†113.40				1,587.46
Fremont.....	8,895.07	5,869.94	2,787.00	2,995.97	19.08			67.89	3,025.13
Wilkes.....	35,721.74	34,885.97	25,042.85	6,569.47	1,467.91	1,073.25	1,500.00	335.74	835.77
Rural.....	29,415.59	29,062.39	20,077.85	5,816.43	1,380.47	1,073.25	1,500.00	287.64	353.20
Wilkesboro.....	1,967.84	1,967.84	1,775.00	119.04	25.70			48.10	
N. Wilkesboro.....	4,338.31	3,855.74	3,160.00	634.00	61.74				482.57
Wilson.....	86,286.99	65,926.79	32,790.36	13,362.35	1,555.65	8,519.00	825.00	17,393.43	20,360.20
Rural.....	44,217.32	32,282.03	18,726.86	9,918.49	1,208.00	8,519.00	825.00	1,603.68	11,935.29
Wilson City.....	32,735.68	32,534.76	13,083.50	3,313.86	347.65			15,789.75	200.92
Lucama.....	9,332.99	1,110.00	980.00	130.00					8,223.99

\*Deficit.      †Approximate. Superintendent failed to report.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Paid to City Schools.	Trans- ferred to High School Fund.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Balance or Deficit.
Yadkin .....	\$ 13,556.32	\$ 12,178.91	\$ 9,635.08	\$ 1,474.83	\$ 469.00	\$ .....	\$ 600.00	\$ .....	\$ 1,377.41
Yancey .....	8,695.32	7,785.22	6,294.00	1,079.26	411.96	.....	.....	.....	910.10
North Carolina ..	3,419,103.03	3,069,260.36	1,974,936.60	711,839.96	115,660.24	286,420.54	114,480.07	152,343.49	349,842.67
Rural .....	2,325,863.12	2,029,023.77	1,336,866.08	434,818.98	92,499.40	28,420.54	114,480.07	50,359.24	296,839.35
City .....	1,093,239.91	1,040,236.59	638,070.52	277,020.98	23,160.84	.....	.....	101,984.25	53,003.32

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION 1908-09.

This table shows the amount of money expended for teaching and supervision, and a comparison with the total amount spent for schools.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE V AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
All expenditures, 1908-'09.....	\$2,029,023.77	\$1,040,236.59	\$3,069,260.36
All expenditures, 1907-'08.....	1,876,226.05	1,081,934.14	2,958,160.19
For supervision (superintendents), 1908-'09.....	71,910.32	94,993.57	166,903.89
For supervision (superintendents), 1907-'08.....	67,183.82	90,117.01	157,300.83
Increase.....	4,726.50	4,876.56	9,603.06
White teachers, 1908-'09.....	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
White teachers, 1907-'08.....	952,445.93	421,697.28	1,374,143.21
Increase.....	74,996.85	27,858.20	112,855.05
Colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Colored teachers, 1907-'08.....	221,826.85	92,087.09	313,913.94
Increase.....	5,686.13	1,434.38	7,120.51
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09.....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1907-'08.....	1,241,456.60	603,901.38	1,845,357.98
Increase.....	95,409.48	34,169.14	129,578.62
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09.....	65.9	61.3	64.3
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1907-'08.....	66.2	55.7	62.4
Increase.....	*.3	5.6	1.9
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1908-'09.....	3.5	9.1	5.4
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1907-'08.....	3.6	8.3	5.0
Increase.....	*.1	.8	.4
Average salary of superintendents, 1908-'09.....	\$ 733.77	\$ 1,091.88	\$ 902.18
Average salary of superintendents, 1907-'08.....	692.61	1,112.55	883.71
Increase.....	41.16	*20.67	18.47

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Alamance.....	\$ 4,766.29	\$ 23,817.47	\$ 4,332.58	\$ 32,916.34
Rural.....	1,266.29	12,487.47	2,845.83	16,599.59
Burlington.....	1,500.00	5,291.25	450.00	7,241.25
Graham.....	1,200.00	3,278.75	446.75	4,925.50
Haw River.....	800.00	1,400.00	150.00	2,350.00
Mebane.....		1,360.00	440.00	1,800.00
Alexander.....	458.80	6,746.20	412.37	7,617.37
Alleghany.....	291.68	4,878.49	264.00	5,434.17

\*Decrease.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Anson.....	\$ 1,846.00	\$ 10,080.48	\$ 4,261.02	\$ 16,187.50
Rural.....	646.00	7,440.48	3,541.02	11,627.50
Wadesboro.....	1,200.00	2,640.00	720.00	4,560.00
Ashe.....	400.00	11,208.34	410.13	12,018.47
Beaufort.....	3,000.00	21,538.35	5,969.51	30,507.86
Rural.....	700.00	13,906.35	3,989.51	18,595.86
Washington.....	1,500.00	6,271.00	1,500.00	9,271.00
Belhaven.....	800.00	1,361.00	480.00	2,641.00
Bertie.....	2,230.00	11,869.15	4,788.87	18,888.02
Rural.....	710.00	10,009.15	4,363.87	15,083.02
Aulander.....	720.00	740.00	.....	1,460.00
Windsor.....	800.00	1,120.00	425.00	2,345.00
Bladen.....	845.00	11,034.26	3,777.30	15,656.56
Brunswick.....	†704.00	6,741.91	2,161.99	9,607.90
Buncombe.....	3,896.63	52,270.97	7,773.50	63,941.10
Rural.....	1,880.00	21,450.70	1,279.25	24,609.95
Asheville.....	2,016.63	30,820.27	6,494.25	39,331.15
Burke.....	1,866.00	9,015.72	1,262.94	12,144.66
Rural.....	666.00	5,689.22	682.94	7,038.16
Morganton.....	1,200.00	3,326.50	580.00	5,106.50
Cabarrus.....	2,500.00	20,127.97	3,470.16	26,098.13
Rural.....	1,000.00	11,774.75	1,851.41	14,626.16
Concord.....	1,500.00	8,353.22	1,618.75	11,471.97
Caldwell.....	1,657.33	15,904.52	1,499.20	19,061.05
Rural.....	657.33	9,313.32	945.00	10,915.65
Lenoir.....	1,000.00	4,568.60	554.20	6,122.80
Granite.....	.....	1,502.60	.....	1,502.60
Rhodhiss.....	.....	520.00	.....	520.00
Camden.....	252.00	4,854.70	1,265.92	6,372.62
Carteret.....	300.00	7,072.61	710.00	8,082.61
Caswell.....	674.99	5,800.02	3,018.22	9,493.23
Catawba.....	2,500.00	19,146.13	1,907.40	23,553.53
Rural.....	600.00	14,438.63	1,185.40	16,224.03
Hickory.....	1,000.00	2,987.50	522.50	4,510.00
Newton.....	900.00	1,720.00	199.50	2,819.50
Chatham.....	734.00	11,417.84	3,507.99	15,659.83

†Of this sum \$154 was paid on salary for 1908.



## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Cherokee.....	\$ 2,031 15	\$ 9,242.97	\$ 240 00	\$ 11,514 12
Rural.....	381.15	4,022.97	140 00	4,544 12
Andrews.....	800 00	2,870.00	100 00	3,770.00
Murphy.....	850 00	2,350 00		3,200 00
Chowan.....	1,581.00	6,579.25	2,805.56	10,965.81
Rural.....	381 00	3,949.25	2,580.56	6,910.81
Edenton.....	1,200 00	2,630 00	225 00	4,055 00
Clay.....	150 00	2,342 00	80.00	2,572 00
Cleveland.....	2,800 00	20,836.09	2,569.20	26,205.29
Rural.....	1,200 00	15,796.09	2,004.20	19,000.29
Shelby.....	800 00	2,840 00	440 00	4,080.00
Kings Mountain.....	800 00	2,200 00	125 00	3,125.00
Columbus.....	876 00	23,674.18	3,065.68	27,615.86
Craven.....	2,500 00	17,268.55	5,110.00	24,878.55
Rural.....	1,000 00	8,912.40	3,350 00	13,262.40
New Bern.....	1,500 00	8,356.15	1,760.00	11,616.15
Cumberland.....	2,700 00	22,821.02	5,436.74	30,957.76
Rural.....	1,200 00	16,491.70	3,885.75	21,577.45
Fayetteville.....	1,500 00	5,249.93	1,550.99	8,300.92
Hope Mills.....	†.....	1,079.39		1,079.39
Currituck.....	204.50	5,790.75	1,436.95	7,432.20
Dare.....	257.50	5,406.61	355.50	6,019.61
Davidson.....	3,200 00	17,943.67	2,602.05	23,745.72
Rural.....	1,200 00	12,775.42	1,522.05	15,497.47
Lexington.....	1,000.00	3,180.00	560 00	4,740 00
Thomasville.....	1,000 00	1,988.25	520 00	3,508.25
Davie.....	400 00	5,548.46	1,056.91	7,005.37
Duplin.....	544 00	15,269.07	3,981.75	19,794.82
Durham.....	3,660 00	51,186.59	9,963.25	64,809.84
Rural.....	1,560.00	18,398.84	2,263.25	22,222.09
Durham.....	2,100 00	32,787.75	7,700 00	42,587.75
Edgecombe.....	1,983.37	16,070.81	5,426.80	23,480.98
Rural.....	†1,083.37	11,940.81	4,051.80	17,075.98
Tarboro.....	900 00	4,130 00	1,375 00	6,405 00
Forsyth.....	2,646 00	34,735.69	6,827.63	44,209.32
Rural.....	996 00	19,025.69	3,312.63	23,334.32
Winston.....	1,650 00	15,000 00	3,240 00	19,890 00
Kernersville.....	†.....	710 00	275 00	985 00

†Paid from public high school fund.

‡Only a part of annual salary.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Franklin.....	\$ 4,325.04	\$ 13,762.67	\$ 4,780.40	\$ 22,868.11
Rural.....	900.00	9,742.67	3,205.40	13,848.07
Franklinton.....	1,575.04	1,200.00	400.00	3,175.04
Louisburg.....	1,100.00	2,160.00	900.00	4,160.00
Youngsville.....	750.00	660.00	275.00	1,685.00
Gaston.....	3,470.00	28,365.42	3,191.24	35,026.66
Rural.....	1,300.00	20,376.67	2,191.24	23,867.91
Gastonia.....	1,500.00	6,589.00	1,000.00	9,089.00
Cherryville.....	670.00	1,449.75	.....	2,119.75
Gates.....	436.50	5,404.38	2,332.41	8,173.29
Graham.....	375.00	3,058.50	.....	3,433.50
Granville.....	2,200.00	16,113.71	5,202.08	23,515.79
Rural.....	1,200.00	12,280.37	4,167.08	17,647.45
Oxford.....	1,000.00	3,833.34	1,035.00	5,868.34
Greene.....	507.00	4,626.61	1,917.10	7,050.71
Guilford.....	5,212.50	56,813.82	9,865.57	71,891.89
Rural.....	1,800.00	29,392.28	4,385.57	35,577.85
Greensboro.....	1,787.50	17,769.04	2,990.00	22,546.54
High Point.....	1,625.00	8,602.50	2,490.00	12,717.50
Guilford College.....	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
Halifax.....	5,671.57	22,111.76	9,468.71	37,252.04
Rural.....	1,121.57	12,788.12	7,759.96	21,669.65
Scotland Neck.....	1,050.00	3,330.00	450.00	4,830.00
Weldon.....	1,500.00	2,843.64	618.75	4,962.39
Enfield.....	1,000.00	1,910.00	440.00	3,350.00
Roanoke Rapids.....	1,000.00	1,240.00	200.00	2,440.00
Harnett.....	1,971.61	16,489.16	1,491.49	19,952.26
Rural.....	1,021.61	13,693.91	1,491.49	16,207.01
Dunn.....	950.00	2,795.25	.....	3,745.25
Haywood.....	1,600.00	17,799.55	753.00	20,152.55
Rural.....	600.00	13,427.05	.....	14,027.05
Waynesville.....	1,000.00	4,372.50	753.00	6,125.50
Henderson.....	1,680.00	11,175.00	1,390.00	14,245.00
Rural.....	680.00	9,400.00	950.00	11,030.00
Hendersonville.....	1,000.00	1,775.00	440.00	3,215.00
Hertford.....	575.00	5,069.48	3,283.95	8,928.43
Hyde.....	345.60	4,194.69	2,066.55	6,606.84
Rural.....	345.60	2,994.69	2,066.55	5,406.84
Swan Quarter.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Iredell.....	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 21,892.33	\$ 3,989.86	\$ 28,982.19
Rural.....	600.00	14,350.93	2,625.86	17,576.79
Mooreville.....	1,000.00	2,860.00	541.00	4,401.00
Statesville.....	1,500.00	4,681.40	820.00	7,001.40
Jackson.....	351.50	9,830.55	418.70	10,600.75
Johnston.....	2,935.30	25,067.57	4,791.94	32,794.81
Rural.....	1,083.30	21,580.07	3,876.94	26,540.31
Selma.....	852.00	1,890.00	450.00	3,192.00
Smithfield.....	1,000.00	1,597.50	465.00	3,062.50
Jones.....	320.65	5,740.96	2,067.50	8,159.11
Lee.....	1,602.60	7,618.27	1,627.82	10,848.69
Rural.....	402.60	5,198.27	1,627.82	7,228.69
Sanford.....	1,200.00	2,420.00		3,620.00
Lenoir.....	2,301.40	20,599.79	3,842.24	26,743.43
Rural.....	1,101.00	9,278.86	2,532.24	12,912.10
Kinston.....	1,200.40	9,560.93	1,025.00	11,786.33
LaGrange.....		1,760.00	285.00	2,045.00
Lincoln.....	1,729.00	12,823.70	1,385.05	15,937.75
Rural.....	729.00	9,408.60	945.05	11,082.65
Lincolnton.....	1,000.00	3,415.10	440.00	4,855.10
Macon.....	300.00	9,784.85	322.50	10,407.35
Madison.....	465.00	9,185.28	287.83	9,938.11
Martin.....	1,425.00	9,819.01	4,244.33	15,488.34
Rural.....	975.00	6,949.01	3,364.33	11,288.34
Williamston.....	‡50.00	1,710.00	640.00	2,400.00
Robersonville.....	*400.00	1,160.00	240.00	1,800.00
McDowell.....	1,410.00	10,982.47	1,110.36	13,502.83
Rural.....	600.00	8,367.47	1,110.36	10,077.83
Marion.....	810.00	2,615.00		3,425.00
Mecklenburg.....	3,775.00	57,348.35	10,325.33	71,448.68
Rural.....	1,375.00	22,301.63	4,128.83	27,805.46
Charlotte.....	2,400.00	35,041.72	6,199.50	43,641.22
Mitchell.....	290.00	8,796.00	301.94	9,387.94
Montgomery.....	778.75	7,667.49	2,082.06	10,528.30
Rural.....	138.75	6,827.49	1,582.06	8,548.30
Troy.....	640.00	840.00	500.00	1,980.00

\*Salary \$900, of which \$500 was paid from public high school fund.

†Paid from public high school fund.

‡Salary \$800. Balance paid from public high school fund.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Moore.....	\$ 2,100 00	\$ 10,964 23	\$ 2,791 91	\$ 15,856 14
Rural.....	1,200 00	9,849 83	2,791 91	13,841 74
Southern Pines.....	900 00	1,114 40		2,014 40
Nash.....	3,438 54	26,818 33	6,105 49	36,362 27
Rural.....	1,138 54	14,861 23	4,160 40	20,160 17
Rocky Mount.....	1,500 00	10,494 10	1,745 00	13,739 10
Spring Hope.....	800 00	1,463 00	200 00	2,463 00
New Hanover.....	2,520 00	24,982 20	9,389 50	36,891 70
Rural.....	720 00	5,092 50	2,730 00	8,542 50
Wilmington.....	1,800 00	19,889 70	6,659 50	28,349 20
Northampton.....	1,155 09	10,505 20	4,984 18	16,644 38
Onslow.....	900 00	10,278 44	2,036 73	13,215 17
Orange.....	725 00	8,209 00	2,297 13	11,321 13
Pamlico.....	421 77	5,008 05	1,638 56	7,068 38
Pasquotank.....	2,300 00	13,880 05	3,796 35	19,976 40
Rural.....	500 00	3,210 25	1,681 35	5,391 60
Elizabeth City.....	1,800 00	10,669 80	2,115 00	14,584 80
Pender.....	600 00	8,560 70	3,340 25	12,500 95
Perquimans.....	1,328 00	4,800 17	2,555 25	8,743 42
Rural.....	228 00	3,322 67	1,955 25	5,505 92
Hertford.....	1,100 00	1,537 50	600 00	3,237 50
Person.....	1,253 15	10,740 00	3,098 45	15,091 60
Rural.....	453 15	7,990 00	2,522 45	10,965 60
Roxboro.....	800 00	2,750 00	576 00	4,126 00
Pitt.....	2,700 00	29,736 55	5,250 75	37,687 30
Rural.....	1,500 00	24,914 75	4,095 75	30,510 50
Greenville.....	1,200 00	4,821 80	1,155 00	7,176 80
Polk.....	353 00	4,609 70	869 70	5,832 40
Randolph.....	2,169 25	17,749 08	2,244 56	22,162 89
Rural.....	769 25	14,349 08	1,644 56	16,762 89
Ashboro.....	800 00	1,680 00	600 00	3,080 00
Randleman.....	600 00	1,720 00		2,320 00
Richmond.....	2,918 09	10,166 62	3,433 49	16,518 11
Rural.....	908 00	6,226 62	2,443 49	9,578 11
Rockingham.....	1,200 00	2,680 00	495 00	4,375 00
Hamlet.....	810 00	1,260 00	495 00	2,565 00

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Robeson.....	\$ 3,575.00	\$ 27,597.96	\$ 12,290.89	\$ 43,463.85
Rural.....	1,475.00	23,390.46	11,453.39	*36,318.85
Lumberton.....	1,200.00	2,677.50	550.00	4,427.50
Maxton.....	900.00	1,530.00	287.50	2,717.50
Rockingham.....	3,500.00	19,547.32	5,016.96	28,064.28
Rural.....	1,500.00	12,777.32	3,256.96	17,534.28
Reidsville.....	1,200.00	4,090.00	1,360.00	6,650.00
Ruffin.....		1,300.00		1,300.00
Madison.....	800.00	1,380.00	400.00	2,580.00
Rowan.....	2,422.00	30,060.76	5,794.28	38,277.04
Rural.....	1,150.00	18,682.76	4,444.28	24,277.04
Salisbury.....	1,272.00	11,378.00	1,350.00	14,000.00
Rutherford.....	800.00	13,533.98	1,602.23	15,936.21
Sampson.....	1,550.00	17,704.26	4,579.72	23,833.98
Rural.....	750.00	16,264.26	4,009.72	21,023.98
Clinton.....	800.00	1,440.00	570.00	2,810.00
Scotland.....	429.63	4,778.11	2,812.21	8,019.95
Stanly.....	969.70	12,043.46	724.49	13,737.65
Rural.....	289.70	9,776.21	724.49	10,790.40
Albemarle.....	680.00	2,267.25		2,947.25
Stokes.....	600.00	9,642.19	798.45	11,040.64
Surry.....	2,105.00	18,596.81	1,477.20	22,179.01
Rural.....	620.00	12,996.81	945.20	14,562.01
Mount Airy.....	1,485.00	4,950.00	532.00	6,967.00
Pilot Mountain.....		650.00		650.00
Swain.....	350.00	7,131.42	183.05	7,664.47
Transylvania.....	494.75	7,196.93	501.41	8,193.09
Tyrrell.....	78.00	3,615.58	744.31	4,437.89
Union.....	2,100.00	23,826.25	4,813.00	30,739.25
Rural.....	600.00	18,386.25	4,093.00	23,079.25
Monroe.....	1,500.00	5,440.00	720.00	7,660.00
Vance.....	2,750.00	15,592.49	4,282.53	22,625.02
Rural.....	1,000.00	†8,733.99	2,167.53	11,901.52
Henderson.....	1,750.00	6,858.50	2,115.00	10,723.50
Wake.....	3,895.84	42,385.75	12,090.71	58,372.30
Rural.....	1,895.84	20,887.74	5,986.33	28,769.91
Raleigh.....	2,000.00	21,498.01	6,104.38	29,602.39

\*Of this sum \$3,415.07 was paid for Croatan Indian schools.

†Of this sum \$180 was paid for conveying pupils to and from school.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Warren.....	\$ 550.00	\$ 8,621.00	\$ 3,769.00	\$ 12,940.00
Washington.....	1,962.00	5,666.50	2,362.50	9,991.00
Rural.....	262.00	3,476.50	1,612.50	5,351.00
Roper.....	800.00	750.00	300.00	1,850.00
Plymouth.....	900.00	1,440.00	450.00	2,790.00
Watauga.....	300.00	7,126.15	170.00	7,596.15
Wayne.....	4,400.00	27,241.34	8,267.40	39,908.74
Rural.....	900.00	12,669.25	3,736.00	17,305.25
Goldsboro.....	1,600.00	11,442.00	3,269.40	16,311.40
Mount Olive.....	1,000.00	1,600.00	905.00	3,505.00
Fremont.....	900.00	1,530.00	357.00	2,787.00
Wilkes.....	2,531.00	20,316.27	2,165.58	25,012.85
Rural.....	831.00	17,281.27	1,965.58	20,077.85
Wilkesboro.....	700.00	1,075.00	-----	1,775.00
North Wilkesboro.....	1,000.00	1,960.00	200.00	3,160.00
Wilson.....	2,400.00	22,754.37	7,635.99	32,790.36
Rural.....	1,000.00	13,449.37	4,277.49	18,726.86
Wilson City.....	†1,400.00	8,505.00	3,178.50	13,083.50
Lucama.....	*.....	800.00	180.00	980.00
Yadkin.....	400.00	8,638.83	596.25	9,635.08
Yancey.....	249.00	5,845.00	200.00	6,294.00
North Carolina.....	166,903.89	1,486,998.26	321,034.45	1,974,936.60
Rural.....	71,910.32	1,037,442.78	227,512.98	1,336,866.08
City.....	94,993.51	449,555.48	93,521.47	638,170.52

\*Paid from public high school fund.

†Salary, \$1,500.00.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES, 1908-'09.

This table shows what was spent for the following: Fuel and janitors, furniture, libraries, supplies, schoolhouses (white), schoolhouses (colored), insurance and rent, and interest and sinking-fund account.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Fuel and janitors, 1908-'09.....	\$ 27,744.17	\$ 54,997.03	\$ 82,741.20
Fuel and janitors, 1907-'08.....	27,774.58	51,335.37	79,109.95
Increase.....	*30.41	3,661.66	3,631.25
Furniture, 1908-'09.....	46,119.07	18,824.18	64,943.25
Furniture, 1907-'08.....	38,473.27	28,918.49	67,391.76
Increase.....	7,645.80	*10,094.31	2,448.51
Libraries, 1908-'09.....	12,662.84	1,326.13	13,988.97
Libraries, 1907-'08.....	12,370.67	1,954.28	14,324.95
Increase.....	292.17	*628.15	*335.98
Supplies, 1908-'09.....	8,562.02	19,330.18	27,892.20
Supplies, 1907-'08.....	8,404.55	17,370.59	25,775.14
Increase.....	157.47	1,959.59	2,117.06
Houses (white), 1908-'09.....	254,590.89	134,875.60	389,466.49
Houses (white), 1907-'08.....	294,503.64	182,727.72	477,231.36
Increase.....	*39,912.75	*47,852.12	*87,764.87
Houses (colored), 1908-'09.....	25,056.90	12,187.19	37,244.06
Houses (colored), 1907-'08.....	29,372.84	23,447.50	52,820.34
Increase.....	*4,315.94	*11,260.31	*15,576.25
Insurance and rent, 1908-'09.....	8,536.76	7,136.63	15,673.39
Insurance and rent, 1907-'08.....	8,764.56	5,823.25	14,587.81
Increase.....	*227.80	1,313.38	1,085.58
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1908-'09.....	51,546.33	28,344.04	79,890.37
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1907-'08.....	43,929.86	29,416.61	3,346.47
Increase.....	7,616.47	*1,072.57	6,543.90
Total for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Total for buildings and supplies, 1907-'08.....	463,593.97	340,993.81	804,587.78
Increase.....	*28,774.99	*63,972.83	*92,747.82
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	21.4	26.6	23.2
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1907-'08.....	24.7	31.5	27.2
Increase.....	*3.3	*4.0	*4.0

\*Decrease.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Alamance.....	\$3,609.21	\$1,117.54	\$ 171.96	\$ 399.79	\$ 93.26	\$1,858.40	\$ 3,462.89	\$ 118.70	\$10,831.75
Rural.....	235.03	843.74	129.98	351.87	76.07	1,542.40	1,792.85	118.70	5,090.64
Burlington.....	2,796.59	40.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,351.86	.....	4,189.14
Graham.....	348.89	100.00	24.00	47.92	11.00	194.15	38.65	.....	764.61
Haw River.....	136.45	4.45	17.98	.....	6.19	121.85	21.19	.....	308.11
Mebane.....	92.25	128.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	258.34	.....	479.25
Alexander.....	310.61	196.76	69.37	.....	.....	.....	1,466.94	230.00	2,273.68
Alleghany.....	.....	67.39	73.30	20.00	.....	503.30	1,095.37	.....	1,759.27
Anson.....	441.21	442.59	52.25	105.00	60.24	1,562.24	5,985.23	838.30	9,487.06
Rural.....	241.21	392.59	2.25	105.00	22.74	564.24	2,985.23	838.30	5,149.56
Wadesboro.....	200.00	50.00	50.00	.....	37.50	1,000.00	3,000.00	.....	4,337.50
Ashe.....	112.68	139.18	.....	210.00	25.00	282.80	603.73	2.80	1,376.19
Beaufort.....	1,373.84	616.33	493.53	491.50	269.50	912.00	994.73	89.41	5,240.84
Rural.....	325.49	21.50	8.60	240.00	27.50	852.00	826.76	74.67	2,376.52
Washington.....	926.35	435.98	397.62	251.50	42.00	60.00	167.97	14.74	2,296.16
Belhaven.....	122.00	158.85	87.31	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	568.16
Bertie.....	642.98	1,073.39	388.09	15.00	153.10	714.00	2,273.11	523.12	5,782.79
Rural.....	331.53	351.26	.....	15.00	85.60	64.00	1,137.96	523.12	2,508.47
Aulander.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	350.00	.....	.....	410.00
Windsor.....	271.45	722.13	388.09	.....	47.50	300.00	1,135.15	.....	2,864.32
Bladen.....	31.32	463.68	.....	165.00	6.00	379.72	4,892.67	210.47	6,148.86
Brunswick.....	3.47	232.98	12.65	.....	15.00	125.60	906.34	240.55	1,536.59
Buncombe.....	4,558.26	3,156.40	1,260.69	580.01	330.10	1,977.10	22,924.62	385.18	35,172.36
Rural.....	1,011.48	1,723.95	259.41	185.48	330.10	1,695.60	7,211.29	.....	12,417.31
Asheville.....	3,546.78	1,432.45	1,001.28	394.53	.....	281.50	15,713.33	385.18	22,755.05
Burke.....	641.60	833.09	200.26	40.00	82.50	1,450.94	410.30	4.00	3,662.69
Rural.....	128.39	274.70	35.54	40.00	60.00	357.44	271.30	.....	1,167.37
Morganton.....	513.21	558.39	164.72	.....	22.50	1,093.50	139.00	4.00	2,495.32
Cabarrus.....	1,770.18	895.22	403.21	135.10	172.50	1,069.92	3,565.27	390.14	8,401.54
Rural.....	414.94	618.87	168.75	135.10	85.00	1,069.92	1,668.28	390.14	4,551.00
Concord.....	1,355.24	276.35	234.46	.....	87.50	.....	1,896.99	.....	3,850.54
Caldwell.....	732.43	737.31	95.38	50.00	110.00	1,397.20	3,058.19	87.67	6,268.18
Rural.....	47.57	402.53	.....	50.00	110.00	512.20	2,159.44	87.67	3,369.41
Lenoir.....	670.79	334.78	92.10	.....	.....	884.00	898.75	.....	2,880.42
Granite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhodhiss.....	14.07	.....	3.28	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	18.35



## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Camden .....	\$ 80.50	\$ 77.34	\$ 32.50	\$ 90.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 265.03	\$ 66.25	\$ 611.62
Carteret .....	84.43	444.13	20.00	60.00	28.50	362.60	3,902.86	.....	4,902.52
Caswell .....	96.75	232.42	77.78	100.42	67.00	406.50	57.80	340.30	1,378.97
Catawba .....	987.64	290.19	358.14	75.00	147.65	1,376.24	4,273.36	67.84	7,576.06
Rural .....	454.92	260.54	241.28	75.00	54.80	775.12	3,855.68	67.84	5,785.18
Hickory .....	323.75	.....	87.46	.....	2.25	54.00	229.73	.....	697.19
Newton .....	208.97	29.65	29.40	.....	90.60	547.12	187.95	.....	1,093.69
Chatham .....	335.26	305.72	14.37	95.00	102.31	748.40	1,587.07	279.96	3,468.09
Cherokee .....	420.00	.....	148.19	45.00	5.00	885.60	1,055.35	.....	2,559.14
Rural .....	.....	.....	98.19	15.00	5.00	885.60	964.35	.....	1,968.14
Andrews .....	300.00	.....	30.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	345.00
Murphy .....	120.00	.....	20.00	15.00	.....	.....	91.00	.....	246.00
Chowan .....	610.59	576.06	143.59	60.00	50.00	.....	476.67	232.47	2,149.38
Rural .....	369.32	498.49	85.32	60.00	.....	.....	156.57	232.47	1,402.17
Edenton .....	241.27	77.57	58.27	.....	50.00	.....	320.10	.....	747.21
Clay .....	5.94	.....	15.00	.....	.....	80.80	331.25	.....	432.99
Cleveland .....	1,246.35	1,061.17	221.39	45.02	120.13	637.67	2,814.47	31.50	6,177.70
Rural .....	802.35	986.17	121.39	15.02	90.13	637.67	2,381.47	1.50	5,038.70
Shelby .....	400.00	.....	50.00	30.00	.....	.....	380.00	30.00	890.00
Kings Mountain .....	44.00	75.00	50.00	.....	30.00	.....	50.00	.....	249.00
Columbus .....	166.89	1,069.32	.....	42.00	9.90	1,520.05	5,247.58	412.41	8,468.15
Craven .....	1,008.47	521.96	324.13	390.00	42.00	290.70	17,094.78	1,065.77	20,677.81
Rural .....	110.52	364.28	185.79	390.00	7.00	280.20	1,353.08	571.66	3,262.53
New Bern .....	897.95	157.68	138.34	.....	35.00	10.50	15,741.70	434.11	17,415.28
Cumberland .....	603.97	1,513.88	239.16	120.09	751.57	1,322.33	4,504.70	1,124.00	19,179.61
Rural .....	187.00	1,229.73	171.02	120.09	76.80	322.90	4,504.70	795.71	7,407.86
Fayetteville .....	344.12	244.16	22.70	.....	44.77	999.13	.....	328.29	1,983.47
Hope Mills .....	72.85	39.99	45.41	.....	630.00	.....	.....	.....	788.28
Currituck .....	54.00	606.25	8.50	42.00	33.00	458.20	722.29	137.20	2,061.44
Dare .....	.....	.....	209.57	5.00	90.00	292.88	148.91	.....	746.36
Davidson .....	1,369.57	1,054.48	249.02	.....	133.50	1,024.00	570.35	58.32	4,450.24
Rural .....	703.96	411.24	88.56	.....	7.50	524.00	570.35	58.32	2,363.93
Lexington .....	470.85	575.40	91.45	.....	15.40	.....	.....	.....	1,153.10
Thomasville .....	194.76	67.84	69.01	.....	110.60	500.00	.....	.....	942.21
Davie .....	174.14	95.34	7.30	255.00	5.00	.....	986.19	.....	1,522.97
Duplin .....	233.66	483.15	37.21	75.00	30.09	1,932.77	3,824.10	25.00	6,641.19

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Durham.....	\$4,926.82	\$1,865.14	\$1,814.99	\$ 378.34	\$ 409.08	\$ 939.10	\$14,422.27	\$3,977.34	\$28,733.08
Rural.....	891.40	1,115.25	236.84	378.34	224.03	345.00	11,182.47	.....	14,373.33
Durham.....	4,035.42	749.89	1,578.15	.....	185.05	594.10	3,239.80	2,977.34	14,359.75
Edgecombe.....	1,476.05	982.67	174.84	215.26	116.90	51.20	4,794.57	1,222.78	9,034.27
Rural.....	396.97	347.67	124.84	211.26	71.90	51.20	4,549.57	1,197.78	6,951.19
Tarboro.....	1,079.08	635.00	50.00	4.00	45.00	.....	245.00	25.00	2,083.08
Forsyth.....	3,329.36	1,100.38	745.48	315.00	287.71	548.58	8,214.97	602.31	15,143.79
Rural.....	1,199.44	981.38	372.48	315.00	162.71	455.20	7,898.14	502.31	11,886.66
Winston.....	2,072.00	100.00	373.00	.....	125.00	.....	240.00	100.00	3,010.00
Kernersville...	57.92	19.00	.....	.....	.....	93.38	76.83	.....	247.13
Franklin.....	624.46	1,884.35	281.69	152.00	319.82	5,520.88	2,266.71	3,495.62	14,545.53
Rural.....	80.73	858.42	45.74	125.00	138.27	193.92	1,068.36	124.62	2,635.06
Franklinton...	231.74	125.14	26.47	.....	.....	1,073.71	394.18	96.00	1,947.24
Louisburg....	223.19	801.79	150.00	27.00	148.55	2,200.00	783.85	3,275.00	7,609.38
Youngsville....	88.80	99.00	59.48	.....	33.00	2,053.25	20.32	.....	2,353.85
Gaston.....	1,901.95	4,793.77	1,215.35	260.25	181.00	1,555.00	2,546.12	800.54	13,253.98
Rural.....	795.40	2,438.71	875.46	260.25	.....	1,531.00	2,372.77	796.54	9,070.13
Gastonia.....	1,031.55	2,315.06	319.89	.....	181.00	.....	153.35	4.00	4,004.85
Cherryville....	75.00	40.00	20.00	.....	.....	24.00	20.00	.....	179.00
Gates.....	266.66	622.85	23.35	30.00	57.00	223.20	1,795.92	138.30	3,157.28
Graham.....	.....	11.29	.....	.....	5.00	27.20	50.00	.....	93.49
Granville.....	615.56	1,129.05	105.21	395.29	171.55	824.06	12,234.78	1,384.49	16,859.99
Rural.....	343.79	1,064.97	90.20	395.29	159.30	681.30	12,174.08	703.44	15,612.37
Oxford.....	271.77	64.08	15.01	.....	12.25	142.76	60.70	681.05	1,247.62
Greene.....	194.38	379.58	61.47	80.00	60.00	233.20	869.16	45.49	1,923.28
Guilford.....	3,866.66	1,516.26	1,786.20	334.51	575.28	2,098.90	7,801.41	411.53	18,390.95
Rural.....	1,318.08	1,370.61	224.14	334.51	436.28	1,642.80	5,068.59	221.97	10,616.98
Greensboro....	1,563.55	.....	1,109.96	.....	.....	.....	1,538.73	189.56	4,401.80
High Point....	899.43	145.65	452.10	.....	139.00	456.10	1,194.05	.....	3,286.37
Guilford College	85.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.60
Halifax.....	1,643.48	1,724.76	419.50	273.64	595.60	2,174.25	11,437.10	1,521.40	19,787.73
Rural.....	512.98	89.73	27.50	255.00	141.29	.....	630.00	508.80	2,165.30
Scotland Neck..	430.40	.....	79.87	.....	208.65	420.00	43.24	.....	1,182.16
Weldon.....	314.00	46.96	115.84	18.64	76.00	634.75	754.20	12.60	1,962.99
Enfield.....	111.15	151.56	15.10	.....	54.00	225.00	9.66	.....	566.47
Roanoke Rapids	274.95	1,436.51	181.19	.....	115.66	904.50	10,000.00	1,000.00	13,912.81

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

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TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Harnett.....	\$ 480.38	\$ 387.96	\$ 61.88	\$ 45.00	\$ 215.20	\$2,723.90	\$ 2,395.37	\$ 785.59	\$7,325.28
Rural.....	345.60	358.44	41.58	45.00	245.20	2,723.90	2,468.55	785.59	7,013.86
Dunn.....	134.78	29.52	20.30				126.82		311.42
Haywood.....	1,322.60			5.00	100.00	795.20	1,035.00	15.23	3,273.03
Rural.....				5.00		195.20	1,035.00	15.23	1,250.43
Waynesville.....	1,322.60				100.00	600.00			2,022.60
Henderson.....	406.25	358.76	68.85	45.00	59.00	640.20	1,952.74	246.30	3,777.10
Rural.....	85.00	330.00	45.00	45.00	29.00	602.40	1,875.00	14.80	3,026.20
Hendersonville.....	321.25	28.76	23.85		30.00	37.80	77.74	231.50	750.90
Hertford.....	297.21	148.30	64.17	120.00	11.30		1,994.72	530.84	3,166.54
Hyde.....	154.47	85.40	4.88	30.00		305.30	1,911.89	190.63	2,682.57
Rural.....	154.47	85.40	4.88	30.00		305.30	1,911.89	190.63	2,682.57
Swan Quarter.....									
Iredell.....	1,688.33	1,430.67	509.84	245.85	245.36	1,354.98	6,914.37	395.58	12,784.98
Rural.....	525.16	1,245.49	123.29	195.00	41.86	655.82	4,061.63	385.08	7,233.33
Moore'sville.....	360.92	127.98	100.00		68.50	175.00			832.40
Statesville.....	802.25	57.20	286.55	50.85	135.00	524.16	2,852.74	10.50	4,719.25
Jackson.....	45.87	200.00	15.00	120.00	104.15	264.00	3,413.67	30.00	4,192.69
Johnston.....	1,322.30	774.32	102.95	300.00	71.15	1,027.29	5,120.50	497.12	9,215.63
Rural.....	1,041.05	656.19		300.00	36.05	1,027.29	5,077.22	479.62	8,617.42
Selma.....	135.50	43.50	83.94		13.10		11.50	3.25	290.79
Smithfield.....	145.75	74.63	19.01		22.00		31.78	14.25	307.42
Jones.....				20.00			1,768.25	306.23	2,094.48
Lee.....	380.00	10.75	58.84	21.92	62.75	1,070.56	91.82	23.07	1,719.71
Rural.....	69.00	10.75	36.84	21.92	39.75	332.80	75.57	23.07	609.70
Sanford.....	311.00		22.00		23.00	737.76	16.25		1,110.01
Lenoir.....	1,670.14	1,423.51	290.97	147.65	133.12	548.50	1,434.35	211.09	5,859.33
Rural.....	291.05	278.38	52.94	105.00	74.22	136.00	1,176.43	207.18	2,321.20
Kinston.....	704.66	89.98	238.03	42.65	6.40		90.21	3.91	1,175.84
LaGrange.....	674.43	1,055.15			52.50	412.50	167.71		2,362.29
Lincoln.....	791.18	458.19	414.06	218.14	43.30	740.48	1,151.61	18.61	3,835.57
Rural.....	312.53	458.19	12.11	218.14	3.30	635.65	1,112.61	18.61	2,801.11
Lincolnton.....	478.65		401.95		40.00	104.83	9.00		1,034.43
Macon.....	65.70	304.98		300.92	101.00	322.56	1,863.49	49.00	3,007.65
Madison.....	15.68	153.65	9.00	30.00	36.00	511.14	5,601.20		6,356.67

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Martin.....	\$ 502.44	\$ 299.84	\$ 242.60	\$ 285.00	\$ 165.66	\$ 442.23	\$ 2,994.13	\$ 199.33	\$5,131.23
Rural.....	165.27	144.84	33.45	285.00	50.16	-----	2,822.05	163.82	3,664.59
Williamston....	257.92	155.00	63.28	-----	115.50	322.23	41.50	35.51	990.94
Robersonville..	79.25	-----	145.87	-----	-----	120.00	130.58	-----	475.70
McDowell.....	348.80	891.08	219.56	90.00	197.80	240.70	5,231.84	5.20	7,224.98
Rural.....	97.60	632.75	13.05	90.00	56.80	240.70	4,973.07	5.20	6,109.17
Marion.....	251.20	258.33	206.51	-----	141.00	-----	258.77	-----	1,115.81
Mecklenburg....	5,678.75	2,013.26	1,107.80	190.00	30.80	949.30	11,536.72	300.72	21,807.35
Rural.....	1,265.19	1,048.79	183.19	190.00	30.80	949.30	10,566.03	300.72	14,534.02
Charlotte.....	4,413.56	964.47	924.61	-----	-----	-----	970.69	-----	7,273.33
Mitchell.....	75.00	175.00	-----	75.00	30.00	492.50	815.00	20.00	1,682.50
Montgomery....	65.51	200.00	3.90	25.00	66.00	318.80	902.31	103.32	1,684.84
Rural.....	39.63	50.00	-----	25.00	66.00	318.80	696.84	103.32	1,299.59
Troy.....	25.88	150.00	3.90	-----	-----	-----	205.47	-----	355.25
Moore.....	265.85	381.84	85.24	307.85	107.00	582.54	624.45	739.53	3,094.30
Rural.....	9.25	210.19	-----	307.85	1.00	582.54	546.03	739.53	2,396.30
Southern Pines..	256.60	171.74	85.24	-----	106.00	-----	78.42	-----	698.00
Nash.....	1,540.02	2,234.12	1,473.42	80.00	1,694.29	1,945.63	26,231.47	1,490.35	36,689.30
Rural.....	448.42	1,411.36	255.41	30.00	486.03	824.54	6,021.47	940.35	10,417.58
Rocky Mount...	982.00	809.51	1,145.99	50.00	1,198.51	750.00	20,210.00	550.00	25,696.01
Spring Hope....	109.60	13.25	72.02	-----	9.75	371.09	-----	-----	575.71
New Hanover....	1,646.54	55.32	4,057.25	30.68	151.90	-----	1,064.67	97.53	7,103.89
Rural.....	243.11	55.32	14.73	30.68	72.20	-----	885.89	9.15	1,311.08
Wilmington....	1,403.43	-----	4,042.52	-----	79.70	-----	178.78	88.38	5,792.81
Northampton....	528.55	183.29	15.61	-----	78.95	721.70	1,722.79	321.69	3,572.58
Onslow.....	-----	172.25	229.75	60.00	-----	421.49	947.21	161.28	1,991.98
Orange.....	88.30	325.22	11.84	75.00	-----	475.76	1,219.12	337.61	2,532.85
Pamlico.....	105.55	572.08	19.53	40.62	105.55	795.60	1,405.44	38.05	3,082.42
Pasquotank....	1,746.00	557.39	245.74	73.54	238.45	1,687.96	37,831.88	401.93	42,782.80
Rural.....	364.00	142.02	24.57	73.54	5.25	92.80	747.01	342.30	1,791.49
Elizabeth City..	1,382.00	415.37	221.17	-----	233.20	1,595.16	37,084.87	59.63	40,991.40
Pender.....	132.90	1,546.41	79.26	197.10	49.50	824.43	2,128.02	54.89	5,012.51
Perquimans....	661.60	31.26	10.55	30.00	236.00	1,491.24	1,077.52	266.66	3,804.83
Rural.....	189.83	31.26	10.55	30.00	-----	128.40	858.14	259.02	1,507.20
Hertford.....	471.77	-----	-----	-----	236.00	1,362.84	219.38	7.64	2,297.63

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Person.....	\$ 375.35	\$ 170.28	\$ 252.68	\$ 405.59	\$ 28.00	\$.....	\$ 83.40	\$ 28.14	\$1,043.44
Rural.....	165.58	89.05	127.60	105.59	28.00	.....	83.40	28.14	618.36
Roxboro.....	209.77	90.23	125.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.08
Pitt.....	1,136.60	712.78	1,354.15	110.00	415.18	1,650.04	5,835.43	473.80	11,687.98
Rural.....	621.66	610.18	883.35	110.00	326.98	1,650.04	4,740.29	473.80	9,416.30
Greenville.....	514.94	102.60	470.80	.....	88.20	.....	1,005.14	.....	2,271.68
Polk.....	65.32	59.07	3.00	.....	.....	60.90	537.29	17.24	742.82
Randolph.....	1,011.06	715.28	37.65	231.28	714.50	2,066.35	6,577.61	233.52	11,587.25
Rural.....	285.49	580.28	.....	187.00	25.00	1,682.20	6,577.61	233.52	9,571.10
Ashboro.....	375.57	135.00	12.31	44.28	689.50	9.15	.....	.....	1,265.81
Randleman.....	350.00	.....	25.34	.....	.....	375.00	.....	.....	750.34
Richmond.....	608.89	681.49	323.03	129.96	94.10	830.45	3,849.66	753.33	7,266.91
Rural.....	94.50	405.89	20.62	89.96	94.10	530.45	1,305.71	708.35	3,249.58
Rockingham.....	360.39	103.60	293.16	30.00	.....	.....	2,193.95	34.98	3,016.08
Hamlet.....	150.00	172.00	9.25	10.00	.....	300.00	350.00	10.00	1,001.25
Robeson.....	727.39	1,178.48	310.55	270.00	770.94	1,265.80	5,915.51	1,037.03	11,475.70
Rural.....	284.89	1,178.48	185.55	270.00	670.94	1,090.80	5,375.26	1,027.03	10,082.95
Lumberton.....	280.50	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	480.50
Maxton.....	162.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	175.00	540.25	10.00	912.25
Rockingham.....	1,021.46	1,826.20	661.71	90.00	681.58	637.50	6,932.67	272.13	12,123.25
Rural.....	250.35	1,826.20	280.16	90.00	556.58	.....	6,832.67	187.83	10,023.79
Reidsville.....	571.11	.....	156.55	.....	125.00	637.50	100.00	84.30	1,674.46
Ruffin.....	50.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Madison.....	150.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.00
Rowan.....	1,449.86	906.11	76.00	15.00	172.95	896.25	3,328.04	501.87	7,346.08
Rural.....	765.86	906.11	60.00	15.00	172.95	896.25	3,328.01	501.87	6,646.08
Salisbury.....	684.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.00
Rutherford.....	31.17	182.61	10.55	135.00	320.60	590.85	1,187.51	193.49	2,651.78
Sampson.....	217.01	677.31	258.56	465.85	130.35	688.38	4,275.76	790.85	7,504.07
Rural.....	141.51	677.31	166.95	465.85	130.35	688.38	4,275.76	790.85	7,336.96
Clinton.....	75.50	.....	91.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167.11
Scotland.....	111.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,391.78	122.45	1,625.98
Stanly.....	354.98	117.81	119.53	30.00	27.85	672.42	2,501.85	116.90	3,941.34
Rural.....	189.33	117.81	.....	30.00	20.35	498.88	1,501.85	116.90	2,475.12
Albemarle.....	165.65	.....	119.53	.....	7.50	173.54	1,000.00	.....	1,466.22

†Of this sum \$414.22 was paid for Croatan Indian schools.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Stokes.....	\$ 138.17	\$ 446.57	\$ .....	\$ 90.00	\$ .....	\$ 377.46	\$ 1,175.00	\$ 62.15	\$2,289.35
Surry.....	731.71	444.95	8.90	59.99	47.10	1,684.10	5,422.98	56.45	8,456.18
Rural.....	112.27	444.95	8.90	59.99	22.00	934.10	4,192.87	56.45	5,831.53
Mount Airy.....	354.23	.....	.....	.....	11.00	759.00	1,130.11	.....	2,445.34
Pilot Mountain.....	65.21	.....	.....	.....	14.10	.....	100.00	.....	179.31
Swain.....	341.62	169.99	.....	.....	71.50	544.40	440.97	8.04	1,546.52
Transylvania.....	230.75	827.57	36.15	160.00	21.60	584.40	2,467.04	3.04	4,330.55
Tyrrell.....	73.28	29.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	882.29	20.00	1,004.92
Union.....	624.23	269.23	337.03	130.00	174.30	349.10	1,021.39	81.83	2,978.11
Rural.....	203.42	201.35	.....	120.00	106.80	295.90	999.99	79.43	2,006.89
Monroe.....	420.81	67.88	337.03	10.00	67.50	44.20	21.40	2.40	971.22
Vance.....	1,172.62	190.36	341.80	194.45	204.30	.....	1,655.78	189.88	3,949.19
Rural.....	373.55	190.36	44.32	194.45	155.35	.....	1,655.78	58.28	2,672.09
Henderson.....	799.07	.....	297.48	.....	48.95	.....	.....	131.60	1,277.10
Wake.....	4,687.36	1,213.19	590.33	315.00	1,244.46	2,325.23	16,284.86	983.48	27,643.91
Rural.....	1,171.01	1,181.19	325.00	265.00	995.41	16.67	14,492.01	687.31	19,133.60
Raleigh.....	3,516.35	32.00	265.33	50.00	249.05	2,308.56	1,792.85	296.17	8,510.31
Warren.....	100.26	69.20	29.60	60.00	22.00	680.00	1,587.09	480.91	3,029.06
Washington.....	157.38	27.00	61.26	10.00	56.25	248.00	86.74	28.70	673.33
Rural.....	157.38	27.00	47.86	10.00	.....	188.00	86.74	28.70	545.68
Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	.....	.....	13.40	.....	56.25	60.00	.....	.....	129.65
Watanga.....	.....	6.00	.....	90.00	.....	154.08	346.75	.....	596.83
Wayne.....	2,035.87	2,389.49	497.61	367.45	233.40	1,886.08	6,249.76	827.95	14,487.61
Rural.....	731.27	1,592.76	29.19	177.69	94.95	1,353.50	3,364.73	805.55	8,149.64
Goldsboro.....	1,160.60	49.28	335.26	189.76	25.15	532.58	26.97	22.40	2,342.00
Mount Olive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Fremont.....	144.00	747.45	133.16	.....	113.30	.....	1,858.06	.....	2,995.97
Wilkes.....	324.21	495.94	209.96	1,175.00	26.00	744.04	3,539.77	63.55	6,569.47
Rural.....	134.21	376.94	187.92	1,170.00	.....	744.04	3,139.77	63.55	5,816.43
Wilkesboro.....	65.00	.....	22.04	.....	26.00	.....	6.00	.....	119.04
N. Wilkesboro.....	125.00	119.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	385.00	.....	631.00

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Wilson.....	\$2,233.00	\$1,393.86	\$ 961.83	\$ 160.00	\$ 126.00	\$1,120.54	\$ 5,953.30	\$1,413.82	\$13,362.35
Rural.....	708.81	\$72.77	510.60	120.00	27.00	464.00	5,835.30	1,379.92	9,918.49
Wilson City....	1,449.19	521.00	451.14	.....	99.00	656.54	103.00	33.90	3,313.86
Lucama.....	75.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	130.00
Yadkin.....	236.65	50.00	53.21	240.00	10.00	158.48	591.49	135.00	1,474.83
Yancey.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	4.50	223.00	836.76	10.00	1,079.26
North Carolina ..	82,741.20	64,943.25	27,892.20	13,988.97	15,673.39	79,890.37	389,466.49	37,244.09	711,839.96
Rural.....	27,744.17	46,119.07	8,562.02	12,662.84	8,536.76	51,546.33	254,500.89	25,056.90	434,818.98
City.....	54,997.03	18,824.18	19,330.18	1,326.13	7,136.63	28,344.04	134,875.60	12,187.19	277,020.98

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC., 1908-'09.

This table shows what was paid for the administration of the school fund—treasurer, board of education, committeemen, taking school census, errors, overcharges and borrowed money, and all other expenses.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE VII AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Treasurer, 1908-'09-----	\$ 40,347.79	\$ 6,834.50	\$ 47,182.29
Treasurer, 1907-'08-----	37,793.84	5,617.64	43,411.48
Increase -----	2,553.95	1,216.86	3,770.81
Board of Education, 1908-'09-----	19,342.18	60.88	19,403.06
Board of Education, 1907-'08-----	18,384.35	51.92	18,436.27
Increase -----	957.83	8.96	966.79
Taking census and committeemen, 1908-'09----	10,760.22	1,211.83	11,972.05
Taking census and committeemen, 1907-'08----	10,270.27	1,956.09	12,226.36
Increase -----	489.95	*744.26	*254.31
Other expenses, 1908-'09-----	22,049.21	15,053.63	37,102.84
Other expenses, 1907-'08-----	34,228.75	13,937.94	48,166.69
Increase -----	*12,179.54	1,115.69	*11,063.85
Total for administration, 1908-'09-----	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Total for administration, 1907-'08†-----	100,677.21	21,563.59	122,240.80
Increase -----	*8,177.81	1,597.25	*6,580.56
Percentage spent for administration, 1908-'09 -	4.6	2.2	3.8
Percentage spent for administration, 1907-'08 -	†5.4	†1.9	†4.1
Increase -----	*.8	*.3	*.3

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee-men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administration.
Alamance-----	\$ 652.36	\$ 211.81	\$ 353.51	\$ 103.00	\$ 1,320.68
Rural -----	627.36	150.93	52.26	103.00	933.55
Burlington-----		29.70			29.70
Graham-----	25.00	20.98	287.58		333.56
Haw River-----		10.20	4.91		15.11
Mebane-----			8.76		8.76
Alexander-----	206.37	95.55	63.20		365.12
Alleghany-----	149.64	147.82	58.24	213.88	569.58
Anson-----	500.46	253.10	150.70	469.68	1,373.94
Rural -----	389.66	253.10	137.70	148.92	929.38
Wadesboro-----	110.80		13.00	320.76	444.56

\*Decrease.

†This item represents actual administration expenses. Borrowed money, etc., has been subtracted.



TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Ashe-----	\$ 294.35	\$ 132.80	\$ 53.94	\$ 11.50	\$ 492.59
Beaufort-----	551.25	303.72	160.16	530.86	1,545.99
Rural-----	500.00	303.72	145.16	87.76	1,036.64
Washington-----	51.25	-----	15.00	443.10	509.35
Belhaven-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bertie-----	384.27	84.15	91.62	159.09	719.13
Rural-----	384.27	84.15	91.62	159.09	719.13
Aulander-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Windsor-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bladen-----	462.99	266.55	216.44	355.24	1,301.22
Brunswick-----	257.12	215.27	31.61	51.36	555.36
Buncombe-----	1,285.55	352.85	431.32	2,761.02	4,830.74
Rural-----	562.22	352.85	308.02	549.99	1,773.08
Asheville-----	723.33	-----	123.30	2,211.03	3,057.66
Burke-----	338.98	234.11	172.52	577.43	1,323.04
Rural-----	188.98	234.11	144.26	115.00	682.35
Morganton-----	150.00	-----	28.26	462.43	640.69
Cabarrus-----	568.66	71.70	88.95	164.83	894.14
Rural-----	518.66	71.70	60.95	164.83	816.14
Concord-----	50.00	-----	28.00	-----	78.00
Caldwell-----	546.66	92.23	102.80	1,257.60	1,999.29
Rural-----	344.80	92.23	75.42	87.15	599.60
Lenoir-----	201.86	-----	22.74	†1,020.45	1,245.05
Granite-----	-----	-----	-----	150.00	150.00
Rhodhiss-----	-----	-----	4.64	-----	4.64
Camden-----	147.98	46.00	22.14	-----	216.12
Carteret-----	304.70	66.58	58.23	93.28	522.79
Caswell-----	222.38	118.35	88.76	174.92	604.41
Catawba-----	559.83	351.94	84.30	153.16	1,149.23
Rural-----	559.83	351.94	81.42	142.11	1,135.30
Hickory-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Newton-----	-----	-----	2.88	11.05	13.93
Chatham-----	470.60	169.40	90.99	601.15	1,332.14
Cherokee-----	211.93	570.44	82.14	20.50	885.01
Rural-----	162.12	570.44	82.14	20.50	835.20
Andrews-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Murphy-----	49.81	-----	-----	-----	49.81

†Of this sum \$924.45 was spent for text-books.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Chowan -----	\$ 380.49	\$ 88.46	\$ 111.88	\$ 182.25	\$ 763.08
Rural -----	199.35	88.46	101.88	109.00	498.69
Edenton -----	181.14		10.00	73.25	264.39
Clay -----	63.53	78.10	30.00		171.63
Cleveland -----	702.05	91.60	205.12	143.65	1,142.42
Rural -----	606.05	91.60	183.12	143.65	1,024.42
Shelby -----	96.00		10.00		106.00
Kings Mountain -----			12.00		12.00
Columbus -----	575.85	580.15	169.18	253.15	1,578.33
Craven -----	653.28	118.82	159.80	200.82	1,132.72
Rural -----	493.28	118.82	159.80		771.90
New Bern -----	160.00			200.82	360.82
Cumberland -----	1,157.78	208.51	92.00	229.18	1,687.47
Rural -----	673.19	208.51	92.00	3.50	977.20
Fayctteville -----	440.19			225.68	665.87
Hope Mills -----	44.40				44.40
Currituck -----	218.34	219.85	30.54	6.64	475.37
Dare -----	138.74	92.91	22.88	55.34	309.87
Davidson -----	576.93	206.78	197.30	96.88	1,077.89
Rural -----	466.93	206.78	197.30	96.88	967.89
Lexington -----					
Thomasville -----	110.00				110.00
Davie -----	207.84	257.64	28.12	60.55	554.15
Duplin -----	573.48	116.02	106.45	179.45	975.40
Durham -----	1,054.44	313.30	101.95	1,727.79	3,197.48
Rural -----	754.44	313.30	101.95	102.06	1,271.75
Durham -----	300.00			1,625.73	1,925.73
Edgecombe -----	652.77	73.10	181.10	474.09	1,381.06
Rural -----	561.50	73.10	181.10	254.09	1,069.79
Tarboro -----	91.27			220.00	311.27
Forsyth -----	435.00	176.27	247.82	485.00	1,344.09
Rural -----	400.00	176.27	167.72	235.00	978.99
Winston -----	25.00		75.00		100.00
Kernersville -----	10.00		5.10	250.00	265.10

‡\$257.50 paid to sheriff for collection of taxes.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Franklin-----	\$ 709.57	\$ 295.05	\$ 142.70	\$ 704.38	\$ 1,851.70
Rural-----	426.96	295.05	142.70	457.20	1,315.91
Franklinton-----				86.25	86.25
Louisburg-----	248.18			75.00	323.18
Youngsville-----	46.43			85.93	126.36
Gaston-----	100.00	27.40	265.50	735.59	1,128.49
Rural-----	100.00	27.40	255.50	721.59	1,104.49
Gastonia-----				4.00	4.00
Cherryville-----			10.00	10.00	20.00
Gates-----	259.28	134.99	77.34	36.04	507.65
Graham-----	60.53	76.50	33.00	120.48	290.51
Granville-----	854.93	245.95	165.70	945.63	2,212.21
Rural-----	775.27	245.95	165.70	682.35	1,869.27
Oxford-----	79.66			263.28	342.94
Greene-----	210.69	58.74	79.18	98.90	448.51
Guilford-----	379.40	791.95	158.82	2,378.37	3,708.54
Rural-----		791.95	158.82	1,828.58	2,779.35
Greensboro-----				291.25	291.25
High Point-----	379.40			207.41	586.81
Guilford College-----				51.13	51.13
Halifax-----	1,034.07	211.85	274.92	487.30	2,008.14
Rural-----	657.79	211.85	262.92	35.80	1,168.36
Scotland Neck-----					
Weldon-----	100.00			151.50	251.50
Enfield-----	176.28			50.00	226.28
Roanoke Rapids-----	100.00		12.00	250.00	362.00
Harnett-----	548.14	531.03	143.24	209.32	1,431.73
Rural-----	548.14	531.03	143.24	209.32	1,431.73
Dunn-----					
Haywood-----	385.97	90.40	92.40	218.60	787.37
Rural-----	385.97	90.40	92.40	218.60	787.37
Waynesville-----					
Henderson-----	943.92	239.50	44.53	662.16	1,890.11
Rural-----	†943.92	239.50	29.57	643.56	1,856.55
Hendersonville-----			14.96	18.60	33.56
Hertford-----	280.48	212.52	161.76		654.76

†For collection and disbursement.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—Continued.

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Hyde-----	\$ 190.28	\$ 100.80	\$ 33.62	\$ 61.85	\$ 386.55
Rural-----	190.28	100.80	33.62	61.85	386.55
Swan Quarter-----					
Iredell-----	827.02	274.99	108.57	360.73	1,571.31
Rural-----	617.02	274.99	108.57	77.00	1,077.58
Mooreville-----	110.00			283.73	393.73
Statesville-----	100.00				100.00
Jackson-----	301.41	77.40	56.05	92.24	527.10
Johnston-----	919.67	86.05	193.59	620.71	1,820.02
Rural-----	809.57	86.05	181.59	570.92	1,648.13
Selma-----	34.00		12.00	49.79	95.79
Smithfield-----	76.10				76.10
Jones-----	160.45	158.50	56.00		374.95
Lee-----	252.00	118.68	79.48	15.80	465.96
Rural-----	206.00	118.68	79.48	15.80	419.96
Sanford-----	46.00				46.00
Lenoir-----	642.02	82.95	207.02	435.07	1,367.06
Rural-----	492.02	82.95	149.00	271.53	995.50
Kinston-----	150.00		58.02		208.02
LaGrange-----				163.54	163.54
Lincoln-----	335.88	152.51	49.08	267.06	804.53
Rural-----	335.88	152.51	30.56	267.06	786.01
Lincolnton-----			18.52		18.52
Macon-----	282.35	100.00	68.26	54.20	504.81
Madison-----	354.27	130.60	118.02	170.13	773.02
Martin-----	499.32	270.35	125.42	447.40	1,342.49
Rural-----	375.72	270.35	115.42	192.50	953.99
Williamston-----	73.60			250.00	323.60
Robersonville-----	50.00		10.00	4.90	64.90
McDowell-----	458.12	917.84	88.68	772.13	2,236.77
Rural-----	408.12	917.84	88.68	741.00	2,155.64
Marion-----	50.00			31.13	81.13
Mecklenburg-----	606.00	501.56	311.00	2,813.36	4,231.92
Rural-----	606.00	501.56	128.88	597.75	1,834.19
Charlotte-----			182.12	2,215.61	2,397.73
Mitchell-----	255.98	126.00	120.00		501.98

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Montgomery -----	\$ 803.61	\$ 90.75	\$ 80.88	\$-----	\$ 975.24
Rural -----	†766.41	90.75	77.38	-----	934.54
Troy -----	37.20	-----	3.50	-----	40.70
Moore -----	389.06	33.00	116.84	80.42	619.32
Rural -----	389.06	33.00	114.84	80.42	617.32
Southern Pines -----	-----	-----	2.00	-----	2.00
Nash -----	877.07	44.60	341.00	268.39	1,512.76
Rural -----	752.07	44.60	341.00	250.09	1,387.76
Rocky Mount -----	125.00	-----	-----	-----	125.00
Spring Hope -----	-----	-----	-----	18.30	18.30
New Hanover -----	887.20	123.79	31.68	430.40	1,473.07
Rural -----	887.20	123.79	31.68	430.40	1,473.07
Wilmington -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Northampton -----	480.91	167.01	125.35	192.65	965.92
Onslow -----	326.25	229.86	71.98	-----	628.09
Orange -----	279.26	213.68	70.68	67.53	630.15
Pamlico -----	228.61	96.20	55.04	114.26	494.11
Pasquotank -----	540.03	77.65	105.58	295.35	1,018.61
Rural -----	256.70	77.65	50.78	43.65	428.78
Elizabeth City -----	283.33	-----	54.80	251.70	589.83
Pender -----	403.50	181.76	137.34	588.27	1,310.87
Perquimans -----	162.66	69.60	50.16	-----	282.42
Rural -----	162.66	69.60	50.16	-----	282.42
Hertford -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Person -----	409.11	143.59	105.20	107.99	765.89
Rural -----	271.94	143.59	96.38	107.99	619.90
Roxboro -----	137.17	-----	8.82	-----	145.99
Pitt -----	853.23	293.65	60.30	674.49	1,881.67
Rural -----	853.23	293.65	60.30	674.49	1,881.67
Greenville -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Polk -----	147.97	128.22	43.46	151.59	471.24
Randolph -----	675.76	334.58	89.54	333.12	1,433.00
Rural -----	613.64	334.58	66.94	275.95	1,291.11
Ashboro -----	37.12	-----	12.60	57.17	106.89
Randleman -----	25.00	-----	10.00	-----	35.00

†Includes sheriff's commissions for collection.

## EXPENDITURES, 1908-'09.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—Continued.

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee- men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administra- tion.
Richmond -----	\$ 337.11	\$ 48.90	\$ 90.54	\$ 29.60	\$ 506.15
Rural -----	337.11	48.90	82.54	19.60	488.15
Rockingham -----					
Hamlet -----			8.00	10.00	18.00
Robeson -----	1,143.20	798.15	226.00	502.53	2,669.88
Rural -----	1,083.20	798.15	215.00	502.53	2,598.88
Lumberton -----					
Maxton -----	60.00		11.00		71.00
Rockingham -----	780.43	59.50	258.60	595.69	1,694.27
Rural -----	342.36	59.50	147.10	295.69	844.65
Reidsville -----	438.12		76.50		514.62
Ruffin -----				300.00	300.00
Madison -----			35.00		35.00
Rowan -----	450.00	135.10	184.36	134.10	903.56
Rural -----	450.00	135.10	184.36	134.10	903.56
Salisbury -----					
Rutherford -----	383.33	414.00	159.42	156.15	1,112.90
Sampson -----	712.44	253.44	233.80	551.37	1,751.05
Rural -----	630.46	253.44	233.80	551.37	1,669.07
Clinton -----	81.98				81.98
Scotland -----	172.31	188.05	78.68		439.04
Stanly -----	304.69	44.30	85.44	5.70	440.13
Rural -----	260.81	44.30	85.44	5.70	396.25
Albemarle -----	43.88				43.88
Stokes -----	278.12	70.90	140.97	364.28	854.27
Surry -----	451.86	98.46	48.63	261.27	860.22
Rural -----	451.86	98.46	48.63	261.27	860.22
Mount Airy -----					
Pilot Mountain -----					
Swain -----	217.50	120.57	33.94	11.25	383.26
Transylvania -----	281.70	185.81	45.18	244.40	757.09
Tyrrell -----	111.74	54.60	19.92	69.50	255.76
Union -----	572.37	146.05	224.30	138.95	1,081.67
Rural -----	572.37	146.05	224.30	96.95	1,039.67
Monroe -----				42.00	42.00
Vance -----	752.17	119.97	125.82	163.62	1,161.58
Rural -----	627.17	119.97	125.82	105.45	978.41
Henderson -----	125.00			58.17	183.17

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION—Continued.

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.	Census and Committee-men.	All Other Expenses.	Total for Administration.
Wake -----	\$ 1,932.25	\$ 1,181.23	\$ 217.03	\$ 3,617.47	\$ 6,947.98
Rural -----	1,413.65	1,181.23	217.03	1,558.99	4,370.90
Raleigh -----	518.60			2,058.48	2,577.08
Warren -----	337.50	30.80	226.26	646.89	1,241.45
Washington -----	160.48	80.64	22.96	200.00	464.08
Rural -----	160.48	80.64	22.96	200.00	464.08
Roper -----					
Plymouth -----					
Watauga -----	168.16	44.05	92.04	15.00	319.25
Wayne -----	982.24	148.60	267.87	413.09	1,811.80
Rural -----	818.84	148.60	258.79	210.98	1,437.21
Goldsboro -----	50.00			192.11	242.11
Mount Olive -----	113.40				113.40
Fremont -----			9.08	10.00	19.08
Wilkes -----	622.09	134.95	80.68	630.19	1,467.91
Rural -----	572.09	134.95	68.94	604.49	1,380.47
Wilkesboro -----				25.70	25.70
North Wilkesboro -----	50.00		11.74		61.74
Wilson -----	843.58	188.46	95.89	427.72	1,555.65
Rural -----	768.58	188.46	95.89	155.07	1,208.00
Wilson City -----	75.00			272.65	347.65
Lucama -----					
Yadkin -----	238.80	105.20	100.00	25.00	469.00
Yancey -----	125.59	103.40	89.10	93.87	411.96
North Carolina -----	47,182.29	19,403.06	11,972.05	37,102.84	115,660.24
Rural -----	40,347.79	19,342.18	10,760.22	22,049.21	92,499.40
City -----	6,834.50	60.88	1,211.83	15,053.63	23,160.84

## C. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

**TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS 1908-'09.**

This table gives the school population, enrollment and average daily attendance, by races, for the several counties and towns, numerically, and also the percentage of school population enrolled, percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance for the State.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total school population, 1908-'09-----	598,657	128,908	727,565
Total school population, 1907-'08-----	590,555	125,166	715,716
Increase-----	8,102	3,742	11,849
White school population, 1908-'09-----	410,659	80,051	490,710
White school population, 1907-'08-----	406,156	77,759	483,915
Increase-----	4,503	2,292	6,795
Colored school population, 1908-'09-----	187,998	48,857	236,855
Colored school population, 1907-'08-----	184,394	47,407	231,801
Increase-----	3,604	1,450	5,054
Total enrollment, 1908-'09-----	442,935	78,267	521,202
Total enrollment, 1907-'08-----	423,221	74,495	497,716
Increase-----	19,714	3,772	23,486
White enrollment, 1908-'09-----	307,908	52,867	360,775
White enrollment, 1907-'08-----	296,008	50,567	346,575
Increase-----	11,900	2,300	14,200
Colored enrollment, 1908-'09-----	135,027	25,400	160,427
Colored enrollment, 1907-'08-----	127,213	23,928	151,141
Increase-----	7,814	1,472	9,286
Total average daily attendance, 1908-'09-----	280,794	55,175	335,969
Total average daily attendance, 1907-'08-----	258,233	50,255	308,488
Increase-----	22,561	4,920	27,481
White average daily attendance, 1908-'09-----	201,288	39,591	240,879
White average daily attendance, 1907-'08-----	183,675	36,696	220,371
Increase-----	17,613	2,895	20,508
Colored average daily attendance, 1908-'09-----	79,506	15,584	95,090
Colored average daily attendance, 1907-'08-----	74,558	13,559	88,117
Increase-----	4,948	2,025	6,973
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1908-'09-----	73.9	60.7	71.5
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1907-'08-----	71.7	59.5	69.5
Increase-----	2.2	1.2	2.0



TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	North Carolina.		
	Rural.	City.	
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1908-'09.	74.9	66.0	73.3
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1907-'08.	72.9	65.0	71.6
Increase -----	2.0	1.0	1.7
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1908-'09.	71.8	51.9	67.7
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1907-'08.	68.9	50.5	65.2
Increase -----	2.9	1.4	2.5
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.	63.3	70.4	64.4
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1907-'08.	61.0	67.5	61.8
Increase -----	2.3	2.9	2.6
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.	65.3	74.8	66.7
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attendance, 1907-'08.	62.0	72.6	63.6
Increase -----	3.3	2.2	3.1
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.	58.8	61.3	59.2
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily attendance, 1907-'08.	58.6	56.7	58.3
Increase -----	.2	4.6	.9

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attendance.	Colored Average Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attendance.
Alamance-----	6,862	2,611	9,473	4,723	1,822	6,545	3,628	1,044	4,672
Rural-----	4,155	1,919	6,074	2,950	1,372	4,322	2,179	762	2,941
Burlington-----	1,281	154	1,435	900	148	1,048	843	117	960
Graham-----	676	258	934	448	148	596	295	79	374
Haw River-----	510	81	591	274	35	309	209	20	229
Mebane-----	240	199	439	151	119	270	102	66	168
Alexander-----	3,767	287	4,054	3,270	224	3,494	2,930	182	3,112
Alleghany-----	2,969	152	3,121	2,420	68	2,488	1,432	53	1,485
Anson-----	3,950	4,667	8,617	3,412	3,906	7,318	2,221	2,587	4,808
Rural-----	3,226	4,048	7,274	2,884	3,567	6,451	1,883	2,385	4,268
Wadesboro-----	724	619	1,343	528	339	867	338	202	540
Ashe-----	7,242	225	7,467	4,567	180	4,747	3,745	61	3,806
Beaufort-----	5,539	3,956	9,525	4,347	2,738	7,085	2,778	1,632	4,410
Rural-----	4,128	2,634	6,762	3,273	1,990	5,263	1,984	1,247	3,231
Washington-----	1,011	1,002	2,013	683	508	1,191	538	290	828
Belhaven-----	400	350	750	391	240	631	256	95	351

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Bertie-----	3,120	4,587	7,707	2,528	3,363	5,891	1,632	1,983	3,615
Rural -----	2,808	4,378	7,186	2,191	3,212	5,403	1,383	1,926	3,309
Aulander -----	131	-----	131	167	-----	167	120	-----	120
Windsor -----	181	209	390	170	151	321	129	57	186
Bladen-----	2,977	2,808	5,785	2,520	2,438	4,958	1,640	1,242	2,882
Brunswick-----	2,535	1,764	4,299	2,250	1,762	4,012	1,219	989	2,208
Buncombe-----	14,106	3,025	17,131	9,951	1,575	11,526	6,159	1,100	7,259
Rural -----	9,884	1,082	10,966	7,565	707	8,272	4,426	419	4,845
Asheville -----	4,222	1,943	6,165	2,386	868	3,254	1,733	681	2,414
Burke-----	5,935	953	6,888	3,361	581	3,942	2,174	392	2,564
Rural -----	4,856	590	5,446	2,792	438	3,230	1,692	307	1,999
Morganton-----	1,079	363	1,442	569	143	712	482	85	567
Cabarrus-----	6,411	2,175	8,586	4,427	1,423	5,850	3,200	890	4,090
Rural -----	4,291	1,625	5,916	3,096	1,102	4,198	1,983	677	2,660
Concord-----	2,120	550	2,670	1,331	321	1,652	1,217	213	1,430
Caldwell-----	5,999	801	6,800	4,811	724	5,535	3,594	520	4,114
Rural -----	4,755	547	5,302	3,903	450	4,353	3,057	351	3,408
Lenoir -----	783	254	1,037	589	274	863	376	169	545
Granite -----	230	-----	230	175	-----	175	100	-----	100
Rhodhiss-----	231	-----	231	144	-----	144	61	-----	61
Camden-----	1,196	992	2,128	884	698	1,582	729	444	1,173
Carteret-----	3,461	714	4,175	2,282	391	2,673	1,434	222	1,656
Caswell-----	2,331	2,611	4,942	1,553	1,713	3,266	973	1,049	2,022
Catawba-----	8,489	1,333	9,822	5,753	871	6,624	4,231	527	4,758
Rural -----	6,766	793	7,559	4,742	565	5,307	3,485	338	3,823
Hickory -----	958	397	1,355	612	209	821	446	109	555
Newton -----	765	143	908	399	97	496	300	80	380
Chatham-----	5,132	2,927	8,059	3,729	2,057	5,786	2,550	1,295	3,845
Cherokee-----	5,829	212	6,041	4,330	201	4,531	2,953	110	3,063
Rural -----	5,016	172	5,188	3,655	151	3,806	2,527	80	2,607
Andrews-----	349	40	389	420	50	470	291	30	321
Murphy-----	464	-----	464	255	-----	255	135	-----	135
Chowan-----	1,608	1,773	3,381	1,219	1,323	2,542	761	837	1,598
Rural -----	1,157	1,637	2,794	881	1,248	2,129	516	791	1,307
Edenton-----	451	136	587	338	75	413	245	46	291
Clay-----	1,430	68	1,498	1,043	35	1,078	643	18	661

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Cleveland -----	7,914	1,695	9,609	5,624	1,242	6,866	3,576	641	4,217
Rural -----	6,658	1,444	8,102	4,720	1,084	5,804	2,884	545	3,429
Shelby -----	720	159	879	500	83	583	452	61	513
Kings Mountain -----	536	92	628	404	75	479	240	35	275
Columbus -----	6,018	2,997	9,015	4,418	2,148	6,566	2,705	1,400	4,105
Craven -----	3,206	4,353	7,559	2,545	2,661	5,206	1,621	1,436	3,057
Rural -----	2,249	2,610	4,859	1,771	1,917	3,688	1,031	1,040	2,071
New Bern -----	957	1,743	2,700	774	744	1,518	590	396	986
Cumberland -----	6,803	5,293	12,096	4,960	3,918	8,878	3,190	2,672	5,862
Rural -----	5,018	4,111	9,129	3,912	3,360	7,272	2,468	2,320	4,788
Fayetteville -----	1,240	1,182	2,422	717	558	1,275	538	352	890
Hope Mills -----	545	-----	545	331	-----	331	184	-----	184
Currituck -----	1,802	989	2,791	1,332	680	2,012	904	292	1,196
Dare -----	1,486	166	1,652	1,142	117	1,259	909	95	1,004
Davidson -----	8,118	1,154	9,272	5,924	956	6,880	4,025	537	4,562
Rural -----	6,588	723	7,311	4,929	629	5,558	3,353	339	3,692
Lexington -----	901	202	1,103	572	172	744	391	115	506
Thomasville -----	629	229	858	423	155	578	281	83	364
Davie -----	3,719	917	4,636	2,679	868	3,547	1,652	424	2,076
Duplin -----	4,905	3,013	7,918	4,775	2,469	7,244	4,081	1,750	5,831
Durham -----	6,763	3,900	10,663	4,539	2,510	7,049	3,089	1,354	4,443
Rural -----	3,643	2,204	5,847	2,467	1,323	3,790	1,509	575	2,084
Durham -----	3,120	1,696	4,816	2,072	1,187	3,259	1,580	779	2,359
Edgecombe -----	3,118	5,708	8,826	2,122	3,410	5,532	1,275	1,645	2,920
Rural -----	2,207	4,440	6,647	1,613	2,838	4,451	874	1,351	2,225
Tarboro -----	911	1,268	2,179	509	572	1,081	401	294	695
Forsyth -----	10,091	4,202	14,293	6,625	2,355	8,980	4,392	1,282	5,674
Rural -----	7,074	1,874	8,948	4,887	1,245	6,132	3,011	654	3,665
Winston -----	2,741	2,264	5,005	1,513	1,030	2,543	1,196	573	1,769
Kernersville -----	276	64	340	225	80	305	185	55	240
Franklin -----	4,128	4,334	8,462	3,131	2,644	5,775	1,896	1,515	3,411
Rural -----	3,260	3,170	6,430	2,499	1,940	4,439	1,492	1,229	2,721
Franklinton -----	289	400	689	209	283	492	147	108	255
Louisburg -----	329	594	923	268	290	558	177	108	285
Youngsville -----	250	170	420	155	131	286	80	70	150

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Gaston -----	9,315	3,001	12,316	6,107	2,076	8,183	3,831	1,238	5,069
Rural -----	7,316	2,556	9,872	4,884	1,743	6,627	3,003	1,068	4,071
Gastonia -----	1,465	445	1,910	856	333	1,189	575	170	745
Cherryville -----	534	-----	534	367	-----	367	253	-----	253
Gates -----	1,964	1,995	3,959	1,547	1,254	2,801	1,036	772	1,808
Graham -----	1,637	46	1,683	1,250	-----	1,250	637	-----	637
Granville -----	4,043	4,332	8,375	2,887	2,854	5,741	1,856	1,478	3,334
Rural -----	3,499	3,502	7,001	2,502	2,439	4,941	1,554	1,246	2,800
Oxford -----	544	830	1,374	385	415	800	302	232	534
Greene -----	2,180	1,973	4,153	1,704	1,532	3,236	1,005	764	1,769
Guilford -----	13,556	5,018	18,574	9,341	2,789	12,130	6,317	1,851	8,168
Rural -----	8,891	2,757	11,648	6,227	1,876	8,103	3,986	1,202	5,188
Greensboro -----	2,514	1,653	4,167	1,820	538	2,358	1,389	444	1,833
High Point -----	1,976	608	2,584	1,142	375	1,517	838	205	1,043
Guilford College -----	175	-----	175	152	-----	152	104	-----	104
Halifax -----	4,011	7,684	11,695	3,182	4,689	7,871	1,854	2,331	4,185
Rural -----	2,371	6,638	9,009	2,084	4,036	6,120	1,056	1,991	3,047
Scotland Neck -----	380	160	540	332	155	487	242	69	311
Weldon -----	325	394	729	268	216	484	217	101	318
Enfield -----	296	418	714	233	212	445	191	141	332
Roanoke Rapids -----	629	74	703	265	70	335	148	29	177
Harnett -----	5,455	2,215	7,670	4,030	1,159	5,189	2,472	693	3,165
Rural -----	4,930	2,215	7,145	3,604	1,159	4,763	2,257	693	2,950
Dunn -----	525	-----	525	426	-----	426	215	-----	215
Haywood -----	5,850	235	6,085	4,405	173	4,578	2,706	105	2,811
Rural -----	5,115	-----	5,115	3,751	-----	3,751	2,245	-----	2,245
Waynesville -----	735	235	970	654	173	827	461	105	566
Henderson -----	4,481	669	5,150	3,499	496	3,995	2,120	331	2,451
Rural -----	3,994	408	4,402	3,040	332	3,372	1,772	235	2,007
Hendersonville -----	487	261	748	459	164	623	348	96	444
Hertford -----	2,165	3,235	5,400	1,232	2,336	3,568	754	1,311	2,065
Hyde -----	1,815	1,483	3,298	1,325	1,235	2,560	913	875	1,788
Rural -----	1,657	1,431	3,088	1,201	1,197	2,398	826	851	1,677
Swan Quarter -----	158	52	210	124	38	162	87	24	111

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Iredell -----	8,522	2,727	11,249	6,769	1,778	8,547	4,505	1,125	5,630
Rural -----	6,637	2,261	8,898	5,610	1,394	7,004	3,628	889	4,517
Mooresville -----	870	200	1,070	531	187	718	363	96	459
Statesville -----	1,015	266	1,281	628	197	825	514	140	654
Jackson -----	4,461	230	4,691	3,023	184	3,207	1,846	99	1,945
Johnston -----	10,156	3,343	13,499	7,454	2,534	9,988	4,586	1,371	5,957
Rural -----	9,292	2,780	12,072	6,887	2,162	9,049	4,212	1,171	5,383
Selma -----	459	270	729	284	175	459	201	65	266
Smithfield -----	405	293	698	283	197	480	173	135	308
Jones -----	1,474	1,317	2,791	1,059	1,095	2,154	614	641	1,255
Lee -----	2,624	1,233	3,857	2,037	957	2,994	1,423	586	2,009
Rural -----	1,944	1,233	3,177	1,545	957	2,502	1,030	586	1,616
Sanford -----	680	-----	680	492	-----	492	393	-----	393
Lenoir -----	3,896	2,742	6,638	4,339	1,619	5,958	3,138	1,099	4,237
Rural -----	2,248	1,555	3,803	3,237	1,045	4,282	2,348	856	3,204
Kinston -----	1,316	855	2,171	854	398	1,252	628	150	778
LaGrange -----	332	332	664	248	176	424	162	93	255
Lincoln -----	4,890	1,167	6,057	3,693	584	4,277	2,490	605	3,095
Rural -----	4,256	877	5,133	3,242	394	3,636	2,063	440	2,503
Lincolnton -----	634	290	924	451	190	641	427	165	592
Macon -----	4,127	220	4,347	3,097	128	3,225	1,964	97	2,061
Madison -----	7,723	183	7,906	5,190	84	5,274	3,166	52	3,218
Martin -----	2,892	2,941	5,833	2,615	2,237	4,852	1,860	1,456	3,316
Rural -----	2,430	2,509	4,939	2,170	1,978	4,148	1,574	1,285	2,859
Williamston -----	241	325	566	216	203	419	146	145	291
Robersonville -----	221	107	328	229	56	285	140	26	166
McDowell -----	5,104	404	5,508	3,463	288	3,751	2,411	179	2,590
Rural -----	4,638	404	5,042	3,131	288	3,419	2,150	179	2,329
Marion -----	466	-----	466	332	-----	332	261	-----	261
Mecklenburg -----	12,585	8,722	21,307	8,973	5,077	14,050	6,613	3,168	9,781
Rural -----	6,739	5,480	12,219	5,486	3,543	9,029	4,054	2,125	6,179
Charlotte -----	5,846	3,242	9,088	3,487	1,534	5,021	2,559	1,043	3,602
Mitchell -----	6,324	169	6,493	4,556	103	4,659	2,807	81	2,888
Montgomery -----	3,709	1,351	5,060	2,777	964	3,741	1,910	618	2,528
Rural -----	3,359	1,138	4,497	2,573	789	3,362	1,778	468	2,246
Troy -----	350	213	563	204	175	379	132	150	282

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Moore -----	3,922	2,000	5,922	3,116	1,528	4,644	2,100	967	3,067
Rural -----	3,827	2,000	5,827	3,035	1,528	4,563	2,044	967	3,011
Southern Pines -----	95		95	81		81	56		56
Nash -----	6,547	4,728	11,275	3,971	2,314	6,285	2,631	1,505	4,136
Rural -----	4,876	3,363	8,239	2,774	1,682	4,456	1,604	1,075	2,679
Rocky Mount -----	1,360	1,000	2,360	925	440	1,365	871	350	1,221
Spring Hope -----	311	365	676	272	192	464	156	80	236
New Hanover -----	3,942	3,747	7,689	2,862	2,010	4,872	2,161	1,217	3,378
Rural -----	814	941	1,755	627	703	1,330	387	426	813
Wilmington -----	3,128	2,806	5,934	2,235	1,307	3,542	1,774	791	2,565
Northampton -----	2,802	4,275	7,077	2,077	3,013	5,090	1,328	1,558	2,886
Onslow -----	3,176	1,530	4,706	2,659	1,257	3,916	1,984	928	2,912
Orange -----	3,142	1,723	4,865	2,349	1,044	3,393	1,506	590	2,096
Pamlico -----	2,164	1,322	3,486	1,729	878	2,607	1,097	544	1,641
Pasquotank -----	2,641	2,645	5,286	1,861	1,509	3,370	1,370	850	2,220
Rural -----	1,223	1,323	2,546	963	1,036	1,999	627	552	1,179
Elizabeth City -----	1,418	1,322	2,740	898	473	1,371	743	298	1,041
Pender -----	2,223	2,579	4,802	1,776	1,792	3,568	1,175	1,143	2,318
Perquimans -----	1,773	1,812	3,585	1,344	1,431	2,775	974	812	1,786
Rural -----	1,533	1,586	3,119	1,121	1,275	2,396	789	704	1,493
Hertford -----	240	226	466	223	156	379	185	108	293
Person -----	3,338	2,493	5,831	2,319	1,802	4,121	1,401	890	2,291
Rural -----	2,991	2,380	5,371	1,903	1,564	3,557	1,146	761	1,907
Roxboro -----	347	113	460	326	238	564	255	129	384
Pitt -----	6,361	5,864	12,225	5,667	3,634	9,301	4,482	1,779	6,261
Rural -----	5,875	5,152	11,027	5,221	3,220	8,441	4,110	1,608	5,718
Greenville -----	486	712	1,198	446	414	860	372	171	543
Polk -----	2,119	399	2,518	1,423	397	1,820	899	260	1,159
Randolph -----	8,820	1,386	10,206	6,257	975	7,232	4,432	678	5,110
Rural -----	7,592	1,190	8,782	5,412	833	6,245	3,848	561	4,409
Ashboro -----	455	196	651	416	142	558	329	117	446
Randleman -----	773		773	429		429	255		255
Richmond -----	3,497	3,199	6,696	2,153	2,341	4,494	1,342	1,340	2,682
Rural -----	2,851	2,610	5,461	1,644	2,001	3,645	986	1,168	2,154
Rockingham -----	386	277	663	258	174	432	195	97	292
Hamlet -----	260	312	572	251	166	417	161	75	236

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Robeson-----	7,276	8,737	16,013	5,925	6,965	12,890	3.858	4.033	7.891
Rural -----	6,643	*8,332	14,975	5,387	*6,716	12,103	3.466	*3.886	7.352
Lumberton -----	436	290	726	370	159	529	258	92	350
Maxton -----	197	115	312	168	90	258	134	55	189
Rockingham-----	9,067	4,739	13,806	5,556	2,675	8,231	3.732	1.745	5.477
Rural -----	7,442	3,041	10,483	4,541	1,788	6,329	2.877	1.019	3.896
Reidsville -----	1,115	1,123	2,238	615	520	1,135	532	452	984
Ruffin -----	160	150	310	125	90	215	100	60	160
Madison-----	350	425	775	275	277	552	223	214	437
Rowan -----	9,316	3,004	12,320	6,509	2,223	8,732	4.687	1.353	6.040
Rural -----	7,798	2,258	10,056	5,609	1,824	7,433	3.852	1.153	5.005
Salisbury -----	1,518	746	2,264	900	399	1,299	835	200	1,035
Rutherford -----	7,211	1,635	8,846	5,175	986	6,161	3.495	568	4.063
Sampson -----	6,679	4,058	10,737	5,451	3,064	8,515	4.061	1.789	5.850
Rural -----	6,313	3,587	9,900	5,151	2,671	7,822	3.858	1.578	5.436
Clinton-----	366	471	837	300	393	693	203	211	414
Scotland -----	1,508	1,851	3,359	829	1,623	2,452	529	967	1,496
Stanly -----	5,676	737	6,413	3,821	546	4,367	2.862	372	3.234
Rural -----	4,851	737	5,588	3,506	546	4,052	2.631	372	3.003
Albemarle -----	825	-----	825	315	-----	315	231	-----	231
Stokes -----	6,058	868	6,926	4,630	573	5,203	2,490	380	2.870
Surry -----	9,572	986	10,558	6,832	817	7,649	4,556	503	5,059
Rural -----	8,204	718	8,922	5,956	615	6,571	3,947	378	4,325
Mount Airy -----	1,144	268	1,412	678	202	880	483	125	608
Pilot Mountain-----	224	-----	224	198	-----	198	126	-----	126
Swain -----	3,053	111	3,164	2,212	68	2,280	1,170	40	1,210
Transylvania -----	2,118	252	2,370	1,776	219	1,995	1,146	125	1,265
Tyrrell -----	1,088	442	1,530	820	334	1,154	512	181	693
Union -----	7,388	3,431	10,819	6,846	2,594	9,440	4,433	1,713	6,146
Rural -----	6,609	3,154	9,763	6,266	2,388	8,654	3,968	1,587	5,555
Monroe -----	779	277	1,056	580	206	786	465	126	591
Vance-----	2,935	3,624	6,559	2,135	2,132	4,267	1,608	1,204	2,812
Rural -----	1,562	2,404	3,966	1,404	1,559	2,963	1,094	918	2,012
Henderson -----	1,373	1,220	2,593	731	573	1,304	514	286	800

\*Including Croatan Indians.

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Popu- lation.	Colored School Popu- lation.	Total School Popu- lation.	White School Enroll- ment.	Colored School Enroll- ment.	Total School Enroll- ment.	White Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.	Total Aver- age Daily Attend- ance.
Wake -----	11,163	9,427	20,590	7,615	5,609	13,224	4,803	3,290	8,093
Rural -----	7,360	5,852	13,212	5,648	4,483	10,131	3,390	2,436	5,826
Raleigh -----	3,803	3,575	7,378	1,967	1,126	3,093	1,413	854	2,267
Warren -----	2,335	4,687	7,022	1,451	3,246	4,697	899	1,703	2,602
Washington -----	1,741	1,907	3,648	1,207	1,200	2,407	841	667	1,508
Rural -----	1,292	1,234	2,526	836	824	1,660	596	500	1,096
Roper -----	180	320	500	139	188	327	80	90	170
Plymouth -----	269	353	622	232	188	420	165	77	242
Watauga -----	5,129	77	5,206	3,847	-----	3,847	1,885	-----	1,885
Wayne -----	6,679	4,725	11,404	5,458	3,528	8,986	3,463	2,214	5,677
Rural -----	4,514	2,780	7,294	3,765	2,218	5,983	2,204	1,223	3,427
Goldsboro -----	1,556	1,306	2,862	1,100	874	1,974	865	715	1,580
Mount Olive -----	340	454	794	349	306	655	241	211	452
Fremont -----	269	185	454	244	130	374	153	65	218
Wilkes -----	10,064	1,037	11,101	7,734	804	8,538	4,633	517	5,150
Rural -----	9,265	947	10,212	7,154	737	7,891	4,200	470	4,670
Wilkesboro -----	312	-----	312	264	-----	264	179	-----	179
North Wilkesboro -----	487	90	577	316	67	383	254	47	301
Wilson -----	4,979	4,260	9,239	3,910	2,622	6,532	3,520	1,324	4,844
Rural -----	3,728	2,384	6,112	2,993	1,974	4,967	2,862	1,028	3,890
Wilson City -----	1,034	1,775	2,809	764	566	1,330	577	262	839
Lucama -----	217	101	318	153	82	235	81	34	115
Yadkin -----	4,936	490	5,426	3,733	302	4,035	2,493	179	2,672
Yancey -----	4,354	101	4,455	2,990	76	3,066	1,552	16	1,568
North Carolina -----	490,710	236,855	727,565	360,775	160,427	521,202	240,879	95,090	335,969
Rural -----	410,659	187,998	598,657	307,908	135,027	442,935	201,288	79,506	280,794
City -----	80,051	48,857	128,908	52,867	25,400	78,267	39,591	15,584	55,175



## D. SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM, 1908-'09.

This table shows, by races, the total number of teachers, the school term in days, the whole annual amount paid teachers, the average annual amount paid each teacher.

SUMMARY OF TABLE IX AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number of teachers, 1908-'09 -----	9,370	1,587	10,957
Total number of teachers, 1907-'08 -----	9,052	1,498	10,550
Increase -----	318	89	407
White teachers, 1908-'09 -----	6,926	1,203	8,129
White teachers, 1907-'08 -----	6,650	1,125	7,775
Increase -----	276	78	354
Colored teachers, 1908-'09 -----	2,444	384	2,828
Colored teachers, 1907-'08 -----	2,402	373	2,775
Increase -----	42	11	53
Amount paid all teachers, 1908-'09 -----	\$ 1,264,955.76	\$ 543,076.95	\$ 1,808,032.71
Amount paid all teachers, 1907-'08 -----	1,174,272.78	513,784.37	1,688,057.15
Increase -----	90,682.98	29,292.58	119,975.56
Amount paid white teachers, 1908-'09 -----	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
Amount paid white teachers, 1907-'08 -----	952,445.93	421,697.28	1,374,143.21
Increase -----	84,996.85	27,858.20	112,855.05
Amount paid colored teachers, 1908-'09 -----	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Amount paid colored teachers, 1907-'08 -----	221,826.85	92,087.09	313,913.94
Increase -----	5,686.13	1,434.38	7,120.51
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1908-'09 --	135.00	342.07	165.02
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1907-'08 --	129.72	342.98	160.00
Increase -----	5.28	* .91	5.02
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1908-'09, -----	149.81	273.69	182.93
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1907-'08, -----	143.84	374.84	176.73
Increase -----	5.97	1.15	6.20
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1908-'09, -----	93.09	240.94	113.52
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1907-'08, -----	92.35	246.88	113.12
Increase -----	.74	*5.94	.40
Average term of all schools (in days), 1908-'09 -----	89.6	172.3	101.3
Average term of all schools (in days), 1907-'08 -----	87.1	165.6	98.3
Increase -----	2.5	6.7	3.0
Average term of white schools (in days), 1908-'09 ----	92.7	175.8	105.0
Average term of white schools (in days), 1907-'08 ----	89.2	165.5	100.0
Increase -----	3.5	10.5	5.0

\*Decrease.

## SALARIES AND TERM, 1908-'09.

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1908-'09--	81.2	161.3	91.9
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1907-'08 --	82.1	163.1	93.0
Increase -----	*, 9	*1.8	*1.1
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1908-'09 -- \$	30.12	\$ 39.82	\$ 32.58
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1907-'08 --	29.78	41.42	32.58
Increase -----	.34	*1.60	-----
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1908-'09	32.32	42.50	34.80
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1907-'08	32.24	45.04	35.34
Increase -----	.08	*2.54	*.54
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1908-1909.	22.92	29.87	24.70
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1907-1908.	22.48	30.20	24.32
Increase -----	.44	*, 33	.08

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Alamance -----	118	150	-----	\$ 23,817.47	\$201.99	34	101	-----	\$ 4,332.58	\$127.42
Rural -----	80	147	160	12,487.47	156.09	28	87	-----	2,845.83	101.63
Burlington -----	18	180	-----	5,291.25	293.95	2	180	-----	450.00	225.00
Graham -----	10	170	-----	3,278.75	327.87	2	170	-----	446.75	223.37
Haw River -----	6	140	-----	1,400.00	233.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mebane -----	4	160	-----	1,360.00	340.00	2	160	-----	440.00	220.00
Alexander -----	67	72	100	6,746.20	100.68	8	65	-----	412.37	51.54
Alleghany -----	51	80	-----	4,778.49	93.79	3	80	-----	264.00	88.00
Anson -----	61	99	-----	10,080.48	165.25	46	93	-----	4,261.02	96.84
Rural -----	52	89	115	7,440.48	143.08	42	82	115	3,541.02	84.31
Wadesboro -----	9	160	-----	2,640.00	293.22	4	160	-----	720.00	180.00
Ashe -----	118	73	130	11,208.34	94.98	10	73	-----	410.13	41.01
Beaufort -----	92	103	-----	21,538.35	234.11	46	83	-----	5,969.15	129.76
Rural -----	69	85	128	13,996.35	201.54	38	67	-----	3,989.51	104.98
Washington -----	17	157	-----	6,271.00	368.88	6	157	-----	1,500.00	250.00
Belhaven -----	6	160	-----	1,361.00	226.83	2	160	-----	480.00	260.00
Bertie -----	79	90	-----	11,869.15	150.24	58	79	-----	4,788.87	82.60
Rural -----	69	90	142	10,009.15	145.06	54	73	-----	4,363.87	80.80
Aulander -----	5	160	-----	740.00	148.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Windsor -----	5	160	-----	1,120.00	224.00	4	160	-----	425.00	106.25

\*Decrease.

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Bladen -----	78	85	128	\$ 11,034.26	\$141.46	46	78	100	\$ 3,777.30	\$ 82.11
Brunswick -----	46	72	90	6,741.91	146.12	23	63	-----	2,161.99	93.99
Buncombe -----	182	125	-----	52,270.97	287.20	33	88	-----	7,773.50	235.56
Rural -----	135	102	154	21,450.70	158.88	17	86	135	1,279.25	75.23
Asheville -----	47	190	-----	30,820.27	698.30	16	190	-----	6,494.25	405.89
Burke -----	74	101	-----	9,015.72	121.83	11	103	-----	1,262.94	114.81
Rural -----	61	92	-----	5,689.22	93.13	8	75	-----	682.94	85.36
Morganton -----	13	145	-----	3,326.15	255.85	3	145	-----	580.00	193.33
Cabarrus -----	87	114	-----	20,127.97	231.35	27	102	-----	3,470.16	128.52
Rural -----	61	90	123	11,774.75	193.02	21	78	-----	1,851.41	88.16
Concord -----	26	170	-----	8,353.22	321.27	6	170	-----	1,618.75	269.79
Caldwell -----	95	98	-----	15,904.52	171.01	18	89	-----	1,499.20	79.40
Rural -----	76	81	-----	9,313.32	122.54	14	75	-----	945.00	67.50
Lenoir -----	13	180	-----	4,568.60	415.32	4	140	-----	554.20	138.55
Granite -----	4	140	-----	1,502.60	375.65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhodhiss -----	2	130	-----	520.00	260.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Camden -----	27	80	140	4,854.70	179.80	12	80	92	1,265.92	105.49
Carteret -----	60	83	100	7,072.61	117.87	8	68	-----	710.00	88.75
Caswell -----	49	80	107	5,800.02	118.36	38	80	107	3,018.22	79.42
Catawba -----	127	93	-----	19,146.13	150.75	20	93	-----	1,907.40	100.38
Rural -----	108	81	101	14,438.63	133.69	15	80	-----	1,185.40	79.02
Hickory -----	11	160	-----	2,987.50	271.59	3	160	-----	522.50	261.25
Newton -----	8	160	-----	1,720.00	215.00	2	120	-----	199.50	99.75
Chatham -----	88	79	107	11,417.84	129.74	40	78	-----	3,507.99	87.69
Cherokee -----	98	91	-----	9,242.97	94.31	4	80	-----	240.00	60.00
Rural -----	86	80	100	4,022.97	46.76	3	80	100	140.00	46.66
Andrews -----	8	160	-----	2,870.00	358.75	1	80	-----	100.00	100.00
Murphy -----	4	180	-----	2,350.00	587.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chowan -----	28	128	-----	6,579.25	234.93	23	104	-----	2,805.56	121.98
Rural -----	20	107	-----	3,949.25	197.46	22	101	-----	2,580.56	117.29
Edenton -----	8	180	-----	2,630.00	328.75	1	180	-----	225.00	225.00
Clay -----	15	80	160	2,342.00	156.13	1	80	-----	80.00	80.00
Cleveland -----	131	99	-----	20,836.09	171.60	28	89	-----	2,569.20	95.15
Rural -----	111	88	123	15,796.09	142.30	25	80	80	2,004.20	80.16
Shelby -----	11	160	-----	2,840.00	258.18	2	160	-----	440.00	220.00
Kings Mountain -----	9	160	-----	2,200.00	244.44	1	100	-----	125.00	125.00

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Columbus .....	113	94	140	\$ 23,674.18	\$121.01	36	74	120	\$ 3,065.68	\$ 85.15
Craven .....	70	111	-----	17,268.55	246.69	44	94	-----	5,110.00	116.13
Rural .....	51	89	136	8,912.40	174.75	35	80	80	3,350.00	95.71
New Bern .....	19	169	-----	8,356.15	439.79	9	147	-----	1,760.00	195.55
Cumberland .....	119	108	-----	22,821.02	191.77	64	87	-----	5,436.74	84.94
Rural .....	101	100	144	16,491.70	163.28	58	80	-----	3,885.75	66.99
Fayetteville .....	12	160	-----	5,249.93	437.49	6	160	-----	1,550.99	258.49
Hope Mills .....	6	140	-----	1,079.39	179.89	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Currituck .....	43	90	106	5,790.75	134.66	13	90	98	1,436.95	110.52
Dare .....	35	93	94	5,406.61	125.90	3	93	94	355.50	118.50
Davidson .....	119	162	-----	17,943.67	150.79	24	97	-----	2,602.05	104.25
Rural .....	103	79	120	12,775.42	124.03	19	81	-----	1,522.05	80.11
Lexington .....	10	160	-----	3,180.00	318.00	3	160	-----	560.00	186.66
Thomasville .....	6	160	-----	1,988.25	331.37	2	160	-----	520.00	260.00
Davie .....	54	83	130	5,548.46	102.75	15	74	-----	1,056.91	70.46
Duplin .....	99	80	120	15,269.07	154.23	46	80	120	3,981.75	86.55
Durham .....	115	172	-----	5,186.59	450.91	42	168	-----	9,963.25	237.22
Rural .....	61	161	174	18,398.84	302.62	18	145	163	2,263.25	125.73
Durham .....	54	185	-----	32,787.75	607.18	24	185	-----	7,700.00	320.83
Edgecombe .....	56	134	-----	16,070.81	285.90	42	98	-----	5,426.80	129.20
Rural .....	44	122	153	11,940.81	271.38	35	86	-----	4,051.80	115.76
Tarboro .....	12	180	-----	4,130.00	344.16	7	160	-----	1,375.00	196.42
Forsyth .....	154	122	-----	34,735.69	225.55	41	127	-----	6,827.63	166.52
Rural .....	109	102	137	19,025.69	174.54	24	112	-----	3,312.63	138.02
Winston .....	39	176	-----	15,000.00	384.61	15	154	-----	3,240.00	216.00
Kernersville .....	6	140	-----	710.00	118.33	2	110	-----	275.00	137.50
Franklin .....	78	102	-----	13,762.67	176.44	50	94	-----	4,780.40	95.60
Rural .....	64	89	151	9,742.67	152.22	42	83	101	3,205.40	76.32
Franklinton .....	4	160	-----	1,200.00	300.00	2	160	-----	400.00	200.00
Louisburg .....	5	180	-----	2,160.00	432.00	4	180	-----	900.00	225.00
Youngsville .....	5	140	-----	660.00	132.00	2	100	-----	275.00	137.50
Gaston .....	126	124	-----	28,365.42	225.28	35	67	-----	3,191.24	91.17
Rural .....	100	115	150	20,376.67	203.76	31	63	106	2,191.24	70.68
Gastonia .....	18	160	-----	6,539.00	363.27	4	160	-----	1,000.00	250.00
Cherryville .....	8	155	-----	1,449.75	181.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Gates -----	41	116	140	\$ 5,404.38	\$139.23	24	63	111	\$ 2,332.41	\$ 98.01
Graham -----	23	80	-----	3,058.50	109.23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Granville -----	88	113	-----	16,113.71	183.11	48	91	-----	5,202.08	107.37
Rural -----	76	102	130	12,280.37	161.58	43	81	91	4,167.08	96.90
Oxford -----	12	180	-----	3,833.34	319.44	5	180	-----	1,035.00	207.00
Greene -----	35	80	-----	4,626.61	132.18	22	80	-----	1,917.10	87.14
Guilford -----	212	136	-----	56,813.82	309.20	56	120	-----	9,865.57	176.17
Rural -----	137	117	134	29,392.28	214.54	35	89	101	4,385.57	125.30
Greensboro -----	50	180	-----	17,769.04	355.38	10	180	-----	2,990.00	299.00
High Point -----	22	156	-----	8,602.50	391.02	11	166	-----	2,490.00	226.30
Guilford College	3	137	-----	1,050.00	350.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Halifax -----	85	148	-----	22,111.76	260.13	68	113	-----	9,468.71	139.24
Rural -----	54	136	-----	12,788.12	236.81	59	104	-----	7,759.96	131.55
Scotland Neck -----	10	178	-----	3,330.00	333.00	2	178	-----	450.00	225.00
Weldon -----	9	175	-----	2,843.64	315.96	3	175	-----	618.75	206.25
Enfield -----	7	160	-----	1,910.00	272.85	3	160	-----	440.00	146.66
Roanoke Rapids	5	160	-----	1,240.00	248.00	1	160	-----	200.00	200.00
Harnett -----	100	89	-----	16,489.16	164.89	28	70	-----	1,491.49	53.26
Rural -----	90	82	127	13,693.91	152.12	28	70	-----	1,491.49	53.26
Dunn -----	10	150	-----	2,795.25	279.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haywood -----	79	121	-----	17,799.55	225.31	3	180	-----	753.00	251.00
Rural -----	66	110	150	13,427.05	203.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waynesville -----	13	180	-----	4,372.50	336.34	3	180	-----	753.00	251.00
Henderson -----	77	102	-----	11,175.00	145.12	12	120	-----	1,390.00	115.83
Rural -----	69	94	114	9,400.00	136.23	10	109	120	950.00	95.00
Hendersonville -----	8	175	-----	1,775.00	221.87	2	175	-----	440.00	220.00
Hertford -----	39	76	-----	5,069.48	129.98	43	71	-----	3,283.95	76.37
Hyde -----	41	99	-----	4,194.69	102.30	21	64	-----	2,066.55	98.55
Rural -----	37	93	127	2,994.69	80.93	21	64	100	2,066.55	98.55
Swan Quarter -----	4	160	-----	1,200.00	300.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iredell -----	148	119	-----	21,892.33	147.92	39	88	-----	3,989.86	102.30
Rural -----	126	84	125	14,350.93	113.89	33	75	86	2,625.86	79.54
Mooresville -----	10	160	-----	2,860.00	286.00	3	160	-----	544.00	181.33
Statesville -----	12	170	-----	4,681.40	390.11	3	160	-----	820.00	273.33

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Jackson -----	60	104	149	\$ 9,830.55	\$163.92	4	80	-----	\$ 418.70	\$104.67
Johnston -----	144	99	-----	25,067.57	174.08	42	88	-----	4,791.94	114.09
Rural -----	132	92	145	21,580.07	163.48	37	80	120	3,876.94	104.78
Selma -----	6	180	-----	1,890.00	315.00	2	180	-----	450.00	225.00
Smithfield -----	6	175	-----	1,597.50	266.25	3	120	-----	465.00	155.00
Jones -----	32	80	160	5,740.96	179.40	22	77	140	2,097.50	95.34
Lee -----	49	91	-----	7,618.27	155.47	20	74	-----	1,627.82	813.91
Rural -----	39	73	143	5,198.27	133.28	20	74	91	1,627.82	813.91
Sanford -----	10	160	-----	2,420.00	242.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lenoir -----	76	124	-----	20,599.79	271.05	29	98	-----	3,842.24	132.49
Rural -----	50	98	-----	9,278.86	185.57	23	81	-----	2,532.24	110.09
Kinston -----	20	180	-----	9,560.93	478.04	4	180	-----	1,025.00	256.25
LaGrange -----	6	160	-----	1,760.00	293.33	2	135	-----	285.00	142.50
Lincoln -----	87	101	-----	12,823.70	147.30	15	88	-----	1,385.05	92.33
Rural -----	76	93	127	9,408.60	123.79	13	77	-----	945.05	72.69
Lincolnton -----	11	160	-----	3,415.10	310.46	2	160	-----	440.00	220.00
Macon -----	71	80	121	9,784.85	137.81	4	80	-----	322.50	80.62
Madison -----	80	82	117	9,185.28	114.81	3	82	-----	287.83	95.94
Martin -----	57	103	-----	9,819.01	154.71	36	93	-----	4,244.33	117.89
Rural -----	47	91	160	6,949.01	147.85	32	85	-----	3,364.33	105.13
Williamston -----	5	160	-----	1,710.00	342.00	3	160	-----	640.00	213.33
Robersonville -----	5	160	-----	1,160.00	232.00	1	160	-----	240.00	240.00
McDowell -----	61	96	-----	10,982.47	180.04	10	75	-----	1,110.36	111.03
Rural -----	53	83	143	8,367.47	157.87	10	75	-----	1,110.36	111.03
Marion -----	8	180	-----	2,615.00	326.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mecklenburg -----	186	145	-----	57,343.35	308.29	74	113	-----	10,328.33	139.16
Rural -----	110	120	145	22,301.63	202.74	52	85	-----	4,128.83	79.40
Charlotte -----	76	182	-----	35,041.72	461.06	22	180	-----	6,199.50	281.79
Mitchell -----	84	78	140	8,796.00	104.71	4	76	-----	301.94	75.48
Montgomery -----	69	85	-----	7,667.49	111.12	21	95	-----	2,082.06	99.14
Rural -----	65	80	-----	6,827.49	105.38	17	80	-----	1,582.06	93.06
Troy -----	4	160	-----	840.00	210.00	4	160	-----	500.00	125.00
Moore -----	85	84	-----	10,964.23	128.99	32	80	-----	2,791.91	87.24
Rural -----	81	80	137	9,849.83	121.60	32	80	81	2,791.91	87.24
Southern Pines -----	4	172	-----	1,114.40	276.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
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Nash -----	115	116	-----	\$ 26,818.33	\$233.22	47	92	-----	\$ 6,105.40	\$129.90
Rural -----	83	93	160	14,861.23	179.05	39	75	87	4,160.40	106.67
Rocky Mount ---	26	180	-----	10,494.10	403.23	6	180	-----	1,745.00	290.63
Spring Hope ---	6	160	-----	1,463.00	243.83	2	160	-----	200.00	100.00
New Hanover ----	67	155	-----	24,982.20	372.86	36	150	-----	9,389.59	260.82
Rural -----	17	142	-----	5,092.52	299.56	13	140	-----	2,730.00	210.00
Wilmington ----	50	160	-----	19,889.70	357.79	23	160	-----	6,659.50	289.54
Northampton ----	70	89	155	10,505.20	150.07	46	82	90	4,984.18	108.13
Onslow -----	65	91	147	10,278.44	158.15	25	80	85	2,036.73	81.46
Orange -----	61	90	115	8,299.00	136.04	24	81	-----	2,297.13	95.71
Pamlico -----	43	73	92	5,008.05	116.46	19	84	89	1,638.56	86.22
Pasquotank ----	48	134	-----	13,880.05	289.16	23	115	-----	3,796.35	165.05
Rural -----	24	88	-----	3,210.25	133.76	16	81	-----	1,681.35	105.08
Elizabeth City --	24	180	-----	10,669.80	444.57	7	180	-----	2,115.00	302.14
Pender -----	51	100	144	8,560.70	167.85	39	82	115	3,340.25	85.64
Perquimans ----	35	90	-----	4,860.17	138.86	24	83	-----	2,555.25	106.46
Rural -----	29	78	-----	3,322.67	114.57	21	74	-----	1,955.25	93.10
Hertford -----	6	150	-----	1,537.50	256.25	3	150	-----	600.00	200.00
Person -----	60	110	-----	10,740.00	179.00	35	105	-----	3,098.45	88.52
Rural -----	50	100	125	7,990.00	159.80	32	100	-----	2,522.45	78.82
Roxboro -----	10	160	-----	2,750.00	275.00	3	160	-----	576.00	192.00
Pitt -----	138	112	-----	29,736.55	215.48	57	87	-----	5,250.75	92.11
Rural -----	126	107	160	24,914.75	197.73	52	80	100	4,095.75	78.76
Greenville ----	12	156	-----	4,821.80	401.81	5	157	-----	1,155.00	231.00
Polk -----	36	80	-----	4,609.70	128.04	10	80	-----	869.70	86.97
Randolph -----	136	91	-----	17,749.08	130.50	25	89	-----	2,244.56	89.78
Rural -----	119	81	113	14,349.08	120.58	22	80	-----	1,644.56	74.75
Ashboro -----	9	160	-----	1,680.00	186.60	3	160	-----	600.00	200.00
Randleman ----	8	157	-----	1,720.00	215.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Richmond -----	56	128	-----	10,166.62	181.52	31	101	-----	3,433.49	110.75
Rural -----	44	114	150	6,226.62	141.51	27	90	120	2,443.49	90.49
Rockingham ----	8	180	-----	2,680.00	335.00	2	180	-----	495.00	247.50
Hanlet -----	4	180	-----	1,260.00	315.00	2	180	-----	495.00	247.50

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
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Robeson .....	113	114	-----	\$ 27,597.96	\$244.32	93	81	-----	\$12,290.89	\$132.16
Rural.....	100	106	137	23,390.46	233.90	*88	80	109	11,453.39	130.15
Lumberton .....	8	170	-----	2,677.50	334.68	3	102	-----	550.00	183.33
Maxton.....	5	176	-----	1,530.00	306.00	2	100	-----	287.50	143.75
Rockingham.....	117	107	-----	19,547.32	167.07	45	89	-----	5,016.96	111.48
Rural.....	95	96	176	12,777.32	134.49	35	76	176	3,256.96	93.17
Reidsville .....	12	160	-----	4,090.00	340.83	6	160	-----	1,360.00	226.66
Ruffin .....	4	140	-----	1,300.00	325.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Madison .....	6	160	-----	1,380.00	230.00	4	100	-----	400.00	100.00
Rowan .....	156	103	-----	30,060.76	192.62	45	89	-----	5,794.28	128.76
Rural.....	130	92	158	18,682.76	143.71	40	80	90	4,444.28	111.10
Salisbury .....	26	160	-----	11,378.00	437.61	5	160	-----	1,350.00	270.00
Rutherford .....	100	88	155	13,533.98	135.33	21	89	-----	1,602.23	76.29
Sampson .....	120	88	-----	17,704.26	147.53	55	87	-----	4,579.72	83.26
Rural.....	114	84	108	16,264.26	142.67	51	84	-----	4,009.72	78.62
Clinton .....	6	160	-----	1,440.00	240.00	4	120	-----	570.00	142.50
Scotland.....	25	104	120	4,778.11	191.12	23	85	100	2,812.21	122.27
Stanly .....	87	88	-----	12,043.46	138.43	10	60	-----	724.49	72.49
Rural.....	78	79	-----	9,776.21	123.62	10	60	-----	724.49	72.49
Albemarle .....	9	160	-----	2,267.25	251.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stokes.....	85	82	105	9,642.19	113.43	10	83	100	798.45	79.84
Surry .....	120	94	-----	18,596.81	154.97	15	75	-----	1,477.20	98.48
Rural.....	103	83	104	12,996.81	126.18	13	62	-----	945.20	72.70
Mount Airy .....	13	163	-----	4,950.00	380.76	2	163	-----	532.00	266.00
Pilot Mountain .....	4	160	-----	650.00	162.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Swain .....	50	96	160	7,131.42	142.62	2	75	-----	183.05	91.02
Transylvania .....	40	108	139	7,196.93	179.92	3	117	-----	501.41	167.13
Tyrrell .....	25	82	145	3,615.58	144.62	8	80	-----	744.31	93.03
Union .....	128	102	-----	23,826.25	186.14	43	88	-----	4,813.00	111.46
Rural.....	114	93	101	18,386.25	161.28	40	81	-----	4,093.00	102.32
Monroe .....	14	180	-----	5,440.00	388.56	3	180	-----	720.00	240.00
Vance .....	62	141	-----	15,592.49	251.49	32	106	-----	4,282.53	133.82
Rural.....	44	125	142	8,733.99	198.49	24	81	92	2,167.53	90.31
Henderson .....	18	180	-----	6,858.50	381.03	8	180	-----	2,115.00	264.37

\*Of this number, 21 are for Croatan Indian schools.



TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
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Wake-----	187	121	-----	\$ 42,385.75	\$226.66	107	94	-----	\$12,090.71	\$ 112.99
Rural-----	136	111	134	20,887.74	153.59	81	76	83	5,986.33	73.90
Raleigh-----	51	147	-----	21,498.01	421.53	26	147	-----	6,104.38	234.77
Warren-----	50	105	150	8,621.00	172.42	46	81	83	3,769.00	81.93
Washington-----	36	101	-----	5,666.50	157.40	25	95	-----	2,362.50	94.50
Rural-----	26	80	160	3,476.50	131.71	20	80	160	1,612.50	80.62
Roper-----	4	160	-----	750.00	187.50	2	160	-----	300.00	150.00
Plymouth-----	6	155	-----	1,440.00	240.00	3	155	-----	450.00	150.00
Watauga-----	85	80	120	7,126.15	183.83	3	80	-----	170.00	56.66
Wayne-----	117	115	-----	27,241.34	232.83	57	111	-----	8,267.40	145.91
Rural-----	81	88	133	12,669.25	156.41	39	82	102	3,736.00	95.79
Goldsboro-----	26	180	-----	11,442.09	440.08	11	180	-----	3,269.40	297.21
Mount Olive-----	6	160	-----	1,600.00	266.66	5	160	-----	905.00	181.00
Fremont-----	4	180	-----	1,530.00	382.50	2	180	-----	357.00	178.50
Wilkes-----	167	88	-----	20,316.27	121.65	23	79	-----	2,165.58	94.15
Rural-----	155	83	101	17,281.27	111.49	22	75	86	1,965.58	89.34
Wilkesboro-----	5	137	-----	1,075.00	215.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Wilkesboro.	7	160	-----	1,960.00	280.00	1	160	-----	200.00	200.00
Wilson-----	91	129	-----	22,754.37	250.04	39	122	-----	7,635.99	195.79
Rural-----	69	117	140	13,449.37	194.62	28	101	-----	4,277.49	152.76
Wilson City-----	19	180	-----	8,505.00	448.05	10	180	-----	3,178.50	317.85
Lucama-----	3	160	-----	800.00	266.66	1	120	-----	180.00	180.00
Yadkin-----	64	83	140	8,638.83	134.98	8	75	-----	596.25	74.53
Yancey-----	57	80	134	5,845.00	102.54	2	80	-----	200.00	100.00
North Carolina-----	8,129	105.0	-----	1,486,998.26	182.93	2,828	91.9	-----	321,034.45	113.52
Rural-----	6,926	92.7	-----	1,037,442.78	149.81	2,444	81.2	-----	227,512.98	93.09
City-----	1,203	175.8	-----	449,555.48	373.69	384	161.3	-----	93,521.47	240.94

## E. SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, AND SCHOOLS.

**TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY 1908-'09.**

This table shows by races the number and value of public schoolhouses and grounds, rural and city.

SUMMARY OF TABLE X AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total value all school property, 1908-'09-----	\$ 2,846,998	\$ 2,588,791	\$ 5,435,789
Total value all school property, 1907-'08-----	2,508,671	2,408,641	4,917,312
Increase -----	338,327	180,150	518,477
Value white school property, 1908-'09-----	2,487,614	2,303,926	4,791,540
Value white school property, 1907-'08-----	2,170,394	2,111,861	4,282,255
Increase -----	317,220	192,065	509,285
Value colored school property, 1908-'09-----	359,384	284,865	644,249
Value colored school property, 1907-'08-----	338,277	296,780	635,057
Increase -----	21,107	*11,915	9,192
Total number schoolhouses, 1908-'09-----	7,401	269	7,670
Total number schoolhouses, 1907-'08-----	7,282	255	7,537
Increase -----	119	14	133
Number white schoolhouses, 1908-'09-----	5,189	173	5,362
Number white schoolhouses, 1907-'08-----	5,104	164	5,268
Increase -----	85	9	94
Number colored schoolhouses, 1908-'09-----	2,212	96	2,308
Number colored schoolhouses, 1907-'08-----	2,178	91	2,269
Increase -----	34	5	39
Average value each schoolhouse, 1908-'09-----	\$ 384	\$ 9,623	\$ 708
Average value each schoolhouse, 1907-'08-----	344	9,445	642
Increase -----	40	178	66
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1908-'09---	479	13,317	893
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1907-'08---	425	12,877	810
Increase -----	54	440	83
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1908-'09--	162	2,965	279
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1907-'08--	156	3,262	248
Increase -----	6	297	31

\*Decrease.

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Alamance -----	60	\$ 77,040	29	\$ 5,520	89	\$ 82,560
Rural -----	54	32,265	26	3,260	80	35,525
Burlington -----	3	16,500	1	1,500	4	18,000
Graham -----	1	16,775	1	560	2	17,335
Haw River -----	1	6,000	-----	-----	1	6,000
Mebane -----	1	5,500	1	200	2	5,700
Alexander -----	49	4,800	5	309	54	5,109
Alleghany -----	41	23,600	3	300	52	23,900
Anson -----	45	41,700	41	10,700	86	52,400
Rural -----	43	25,700	40	8,700	83	34,400
Wadesboro -----	2	16,000	1	2,000	3	18,000
Ashe -----	99	30,000	10	500	109	30,500
Beaufort -----	78	66,900	34	9,061	112	75,961
Rural -----	76	19,900	33	4,061	109	23,961
Washington -----	1	45,000	1	5,000	2	50,000
Belhaven -----	1	2,000	-----	-----	1	2,000
Bertie -----	64	47,800	56	10,480	120	58,280
Rural -----	62	23,800	55	10,080	117	33,880
Aulander -----	1	4,000	-----	-----	1	4,000
Windsor -----	1	20,000	1	400	2	20,400
Bladen -----	70	30,335	46	4,088	116	34,423
Brunswick -----	49	12,175	25	4,150	74	16,325
Buncombe -----	98	171,605	18	17,355	116	188,960
Rural -----	89	66,405	13	2,110	102	68,515
Asheville -----	9	105,200	5	15,245	14	120,445
Burke -----	52	37,100	9	2,700	61	39,800
Rural -----	51	12,100	8	1,700	59	13,800
Morganton -----	1	25,000	1	1,000	2	26,000
Cabarrus -----	45	92,350	23	8,075	68	100,425
Rural -----	43	29,350	22	3,075	65	32,425
Concord -----	2	63,000	1	5,000	3	68,000
Caldwell -----	72	41,607	16	1,741	88	43,348
Rural -----	69	19,407	14	1,091	83	20,498
Lenoir -----	1	18,000	2	650	3	18,650
Granite -----	1	3,000	-----	-----	1	3,000
Rhodhiss -----	1	1,200	-----	-----	1	1,200

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Camden -----	19	\$ 8,200	12	\$ 1,400	31	\$ 9,600
Carteret -----	40	20,380	8	1,975	48	22,355
Caswell -----	40	10,000	38	3,750	78	13,750
Catawba -----	77	57,690	18	4,500	95	62,190
Rural -----	75	28,190	16	3,000	91	31,190
Hickory -----	1	15,000	1	1,000	2	16,000
Newton -----	1	14,500	1	500	2	15,000
Chatham -----	72	25,000	37	3,000	109	28,000
Cherokee -----	62	49,980	2	1,500	64	51,480
Rural -----	57	30,980	1	500	58	31,480
Andrews -----	4	14,000	1	1,000	5	15,000
Murphy -----	1	5,000			1	5,000
Chowan -----	20	18,000	15	4,000	35	22,000
Rural -----	19	6,000	15	4,000	34	10,000
Edenton -----	1	12,000			1	12,000
Clay -----	16	6,000			16	6,000
Cleveland -----	75	68,150	23	2,450	98	70,600
Rural -----	73	30,150	21	1,100	94	31,250
Shelby -----	1	35,000	1	1,000	2	36,000
Kings Mountain -----	1	3,000	1	350	2	3,350
Columbus -----	87	50,060	36	4,955	123	55,015
Craven -----	50	96,600	33	14,590	83	111,190
Rural -----	47	16,600	32	4,590	79	21,190
New Bern -----	3	80,000	1	10,000	4	90,000
Cumberland -----	75	86,000	54	13,700	129	99,700
Rural -----	72	48,500	53	8,700	125	57,200
Fayetteville -----	2	30,000	1	5,000	3	35,000
Hope Mills -----	1	7,500			1	7,500
Currituck -----	33	20,000	14	1,483	47	21,483
Dare -----	19	6,000	3	75	22	6,075
Davidson -----	89	47,935	18	3,908	107	51,843
Rural -----	87	17,935	16	1,508	103	19,443
Lexington -----	1	20,000	1	1,200	2	21,200
Thomasville -----	1	10,000	1	1,200	2	11,200
Davie -----	34	11,310	11	1,150	45	12,460
Duplin -----	72	7,000	40	2,000	112	9,000

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Durham -----	31	\$ 215,500	18	\$ 30,500	49	\$ 246,000
Rural-----	26	40,500	16	5,500	42	46,000
Durham -----	5	175,000	2	25,000	7	200,000
Edgecombe-----	43	22,100	38	11,000	81	33,100
Rural-----	39	17,600	35	8,000	74	25,600
Tarboro -----	4	4,500	3	3,000	7	7,500
Forsyth -----	85	185,500	23	24,500	108	210,000
Rural-----	80	45,500	21	8,500	101	54,000
Winston-----	4	130,000	1	15,000	5	145,000
Kernersville-----	1	10,000	1	1,000	2	11,000
Franklin -----	45	71,010	38	7,980	83	78,990
Rural-----	42	24,010	36	3,480	78	27,490
Franklinton -----	1	17,000	-----	-----	1	17,000
Louisburg-----	1	25,000	1	4,000	2	29,000
Youngsville -----	1	5,000	1	500	2	5,500
Gaston -----	63	79,179	30	8,090	93	87,269
Rural-----	61	45,179	29	4,090	90	49,269
Gastonia-----	1	30,000	1	4,000	2	34,000
Cherryville-----	1	4,000	-----	-----	1	4,000
Gates-----	31	13,000	23	2,500	54	15,500
Graham -----	22	4,600	1	25	23	4,625
Granville-----	51	31,080	43	6,603	94	37,683
Rural-----	49	24,830	41	4,203	90	29,033
Oxford -----	2	6,250	2	2,400	4	8,650
Greene -----	28	13,950	19	2,875	47	16,825
Guilford -----	91	243,125	31	23,160	122	266,285
Rural-----	82	79,125	29	8,160	111	87,285
Greensboro-----	6	85,000	2	15,000	8	100,000
High Point-----	2	75,000	-----	-----	2	75,000
Guilford College-----	1	4,000	-----	-----	1	4,000
Halifax-----	47	63,343	52	14,830	99	78,173
Rural-----	42	13,310	48	9,470	90	22,780
Scotland Neck-----	1	19,000	1	1,000	2	20,000
Weldon-----	1	15,033	1	2,360	2	17,393
Enfield-----	2	6,000	1	1,000	3	7,000
Roanoke Rapids-----	1	10,000	1	1,000	2	11,000

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Harnett -----	59	\$ 53,075	27	\$ 3,255	86	\$ 56,330
Rural -----	58	33,075	27	3,255	85	41,330
Dunn -----	1	15,000			1	15,000
Haywood -----	52	45,000	2	1,200	54	46,200
Rural -----	50	25,000	1	600	51	25,600
Waynesville -----	2	20,000	1	600	3	20,600
Henderson -----	47	43,340	9	2,200	56	45,540
Rural -----	46	31,340	8	1,200	54	32,540
Hendersonville -----	1	12,000	1	1,000	2	13,000
Hertford -----	32	7,500	33	5,000	65	12,500
Hyde -----	25	17,075	19	2,410	44	19,485
Rural -----	24	15,075	18	2,210	42	17,285
Swan Quarter -----	1	2,000	1	200	2	2,200
Iredell -----	90	90,538	32	9,600	122	100,138
Rural -----	88	30,538	30	5,600	118	36,138
Mooresville -----	1	25,000	1	200	2	25,200
Statesville -----	1	35,000	1	3,800	2	38,800
Jackson -----	44	32,515	3	1,450	47	33,965
Johnston -----	109	50,895	38	7,425	147	58,320
Rural -----	107	43,395	36	5,825	143	49,220
Selma -----	1	2,500	1	600	2	3,100
Smithfield -----	1	5,000	1	1,000	2	6,000
Jones -----	27	8,100	17	1,850	44	9,950
Lee -----	29	22,700	12	1,300	41	24,000
Rural -----	28	6,200	12	1,300	40	7,500
Sanford -----	1	16,500			1	16,500
Lenoir -----	42	63,000	25	7,800	67	70,800
Rural -----	39	24,000	23	4,300	62	28,300
Kinston -----	2	28,000	1	2,500	3	30,500
LaGrange -----	1	11,000	1	1,000	2	12,000
Lincoln -----	58	39,542	13	3,600	71	43,142
Rural -----	57	19,542	12	2,600	69	22,142
Lincolnton -----	1	20,000	1	1,000	2	21,000
Macon -----	59	18,670	4	375	63	19,045

## SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1908-'09.

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TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Madison -----	68	\$ 27,285	3	\$ 600	71	\$ 27,885
Martin -----	45	30,500	30	10,150	75	40,650
Rural -----	43	22,000	28	8,000	71	30,000
Williamston -----	1	5,000	1	1,500	2	6,500
Robersonville -----	1	3,500	1	650	2	4,150
McDowell -----	57	56,300	9	1,200	66	57,500
Rural -----	56	40,300	9	1,200	65	41,500
Marion -----	1	16,000	-----	-----	1	16,000
Mecklenburg -----	79	207,153	59	14,985	138	222,138
Rural -----	69	72,153	56	7,485	125	79,638
Charlotte -----	10	135,000	3	7,500	13	142,500
Mitchell -----	62	18,250	3	450	65	18,700
Montgomery -----	59	12,461	19	2,820	78	15,281
Rural -----	58	10,961	17	1,820	75	12,781
Troy -----	1	1,500	2	1,000	3	2,500
Moore -----	61	55,065	22	2,575	83	57,640
Rural -----	60	43,065	22	2,575	82	45,640
Southern Pines -----	1	12,000	-----	-----	1	12,000
Nash -----	54	87,675	38	13,000	92	100,675
Rural -----	50	34,675	35	7,200	85	41,875
Rocky Mount -----	2	45,000	1	5,000	3	50,000
Spring Hope -----	2	8,000	2	800	4	8,800
New Hanover -----	17	92,725	13	16,200	300	108,925
Rural -----	14	7,725	11	5,200	25	12,925
Wilmington -----	3	85,000	2	11,000	5	96,000
Northampton -----	41	14,750	43	2,650	84	17,400
Onslow -----	52	17,000	20	2,250	72	19,250
Orange -----	39	20,665	25	4,395	64	25,060
Pamlico -----	22	20,000	13	1,700	35	21,700
Pasquotank -----	24	66,500	18	8,325	42	74,825
Rural -----	21	11,500	16	4,325	37	15,825
Elizabeth City -----	3	55,000	2	4,000	5	59,000
Pender -----	39	25,000	33	5,000	72	30,000

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Perquimans -----	27	\$ 24,500	19	\$ 8,000	46	\$ 32,500
Rural-----	26	9,500	18	3,000	44	12,500
Hertford -----	1	15,000	1	5,000	2	20,000
Person -----	47	31,360	33	4,595	80	35,955
Rural-----	45	11,360	32	1,995	77	13,355
Roxboro -----	2	20,000	1	2,600	3	22,600
Pitt -----	81	100,000	52	20,500	133	120,500
Rural-----	80	75,000	51	15,500	131	90,500
Greenville -----	1	25,000	1	5,000	2	30,000
Polk -----	28	3,983	7	1,000	35	4,983
Randolph-----	97	86,102	17	903	114	87,005
Rural-----	94	46,102	16	403	110	46,505
Ashboro -----	2	25,000	1	500	3	25,500
Randleman -----	1	15,000			1	15,000
Richmond -----	29	36,100	22	7,150	51	43,250
Rural-----	27	10,600	20	4,900	47	15,500
Rockingham -----	1	18,000	1	1,750	2	19,750
Hamlet -----	1	7,500	1	500	2	8,000
Robeson -----	82	87,685	81	21,025	163	108,710
Rural-----	79	48,185	*79	15,025	158	63,210
Lumberton -----	1	35,000	1	5,000	2	40,000
Maxton-----	2	4,500	1	1,000	3	5,500
Rockingham -----	79	69,517	46	9,706	125	79,223
Rural-----	73	39,217	42	5,456	115	44,673
Reidsville -----	2	25,000	1	3,000	3	28,000
Ruffin -----	2	1,300	1	250	3	1,550
Madison -----	2	4,000	2	1,000	4	5,000
Rowan -----	84	91,960	33	14,950	117	106,910
Rural-----	82	51,960	32	4,950	114	56,910
Salisbury -----	2	40,000	1	10,000	3	50,000
Rutherford-----	75	35,006	23	3,240	98	38,246
Sampson -----	91	46,900	50	7,000	141	53,900
Rural-----	90	43,400	50	7,000	140	50,400
Clinton -----	1	3,500			1	3,500

\*Of these, 22 are for Croatan Indians.

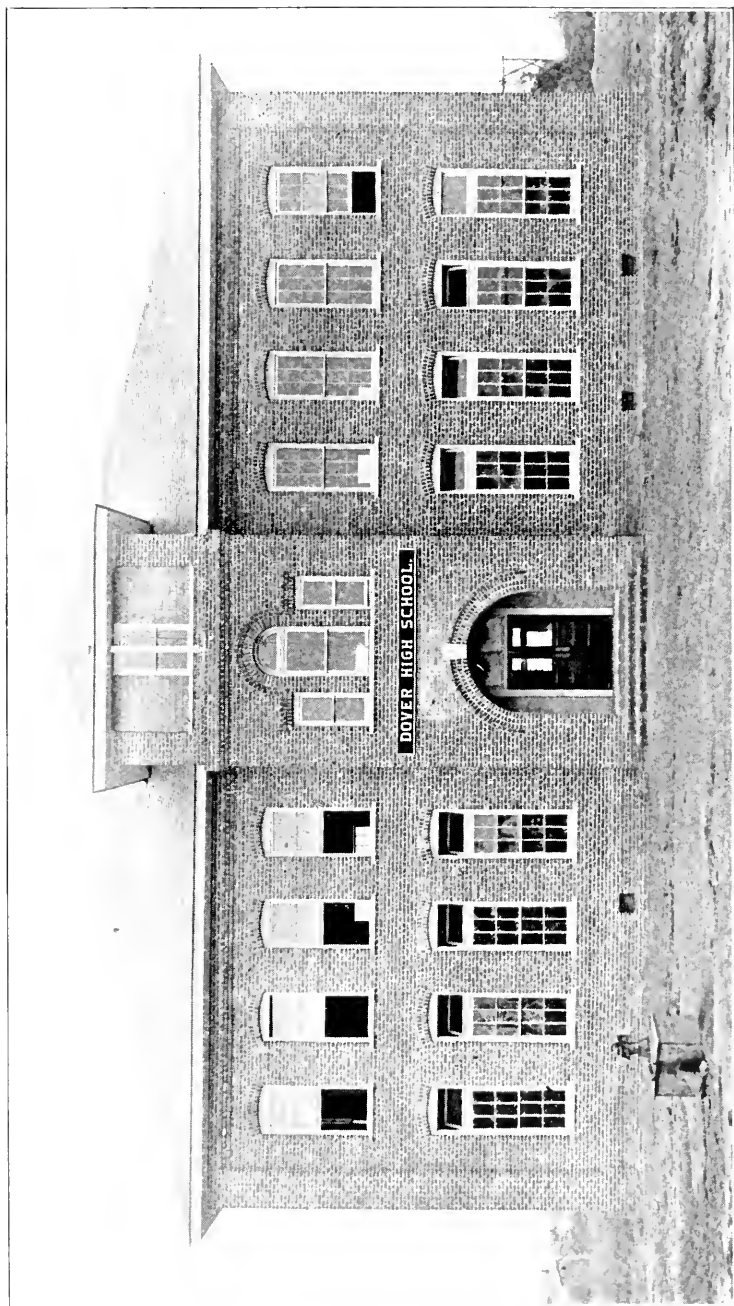


TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School-houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Scotland-----	23	\$ 5,820	22	\$ 3,000	45	\$ 8,820
Stanly-----	58	27,050	6	900	64	27,950
Rural-----	57	17,050	6	900	63	17,950
Albemarle-----	1	10,000			1	10,000
Stokes-----	65	25,100	10	1,900	75	27,000
Surry-----	91	49,300	14	1,850	105	51,150
Rural-----	88	26,800	13	1,300	101	28,100
Mount Airy-----	2	20,000	1	550	3	20,550
Pilot Mountain-----	1	2,500			1	2,500
Swain-----	43	19,975	2	100	45	20,075
Transylvania-----	28	23,860	1	250	29	24,110
Tyrrell-----	25	7,425	9	1,600	34	9,025
Union-----	84	31,485	37	6,190	121	37,675
Rural-----	83	19,485	36	4,690	119	24,175
Monroe-----	1	12,000	1	1,500	2	13,500
Vance-----	27	44,875	24	20,200	51	65,075
Rural-----	23	16,875	21	2,200	44	19,075
Henderson-----	4	28,000	3	18,000	7	46,000
Wake-----	97	221,015	66	55,220	163	276,235
Rural-----	88	106,847	62	19,720	150	126,567
Raleigh-----	9	114,168	4	35,500	13	149,668
Warren-----	34	23,765	42	6,245	76	30,010
Washington-----	27	15,854	18	2,378	45	18,232
Rural-----	25	3,354	17	1,878	42	5,232
Roper-----	1	5,000	1	500	2	5,500
Plymouth-----	1	7,500			1	7,500
Watauga-----	68	15,000	2	200	70	15,200
Wayne-----	72	83,390	42	16,300	114	99,690
Rural-----	65	35,890	38	7,300	103	43,190
Goldsboro-----	4	30,000	2	5,000	6	35,000
Mount Olive-----	2	10,500	1	3,000	3	13,500
Fremont-----	1	7,000	1	1,000	2	8,000
Wilkes-----	127	39,535	18	2,129	145	41,664
Rural-----	124	35,035	17	1,829	141	36,864
Wilkesboro-----	2	1,000			2	1,000
North Wilkesboro-----	1	3,500	1	300	2	3,800

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Wilson -----	54	\$ 69,500	28	\$ 21,700	82	\$ 91,200
Rural-----	51	27,500	26	9,200	77	36,700
Wilson City -----	2	32,000	1	12,000	3	44,000
Lucama -----	1	10,000	1	500	2	10,500
Yadkin -----	52	16,000	6	500	58	16,500
Yancey -----	36	8,495	2	275	38	8,770
North Carolina-----	5,362	4,791,540	2,308	644,249	7,670	5,435,789
Rural-----	5,189	2,487,614	2,212	359,384	7,401	2,846,998
City -----	173	2,303,926	96	284,865	269	2,588,791



RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, DOVER, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C.



TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, AND DISTRICTS WITHOUT HOUSES, 1908-'09.

This table shows the number of districts, the number of log schoolhouses, and the number of districts without schoolhouses, by counties and by races.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XI AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	1907-'08.	1908-'09.	Decrease.
Number of school districts.....	7,631	7,670	*39
White.....	5,333	5,356	*23
Colored.....	2,298	2,314	*16
Number of log schoolhouses.....	306	283	23
White.....	111	102	9
Colored.....	195	181	14
Number of districts having no house.....	379	345	*34
White.....	247	207	40
Colored.....	132	138	*6

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Alamance.....	54	1	2	26	3	2	1	
Alexander.....	52			6	2			
Alleghany.....	41			3	2			
Anson.....	42		1	41	1		*1	*2
Ashe.....	99		1	10	1		1	
Beaufort.....	75			33				
Bertie.....	63			55		1	2	2
Bladen.....	70	1		46	5			
Brunswick.....	41		1	27		1	1	
Buncombe.....	98		4	17	1	3		*1
Burke.....	53	6	2	10	2	2		
Cabarrus.....	47		4	22	4	4		
Caldwell.....	66			14	4		*2	
Camden.....	20		1	12				
Carteret.....	44		4	8				
Caswell.....	42	6	3	38	24	2	*3	*2
Catawba.....	77			18	1	1	*2	1
Chatham.....	80	1	8	38	3	1	8	4
Cherokee.....	51		1	3		2	*1	*1

\*Increase.

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC.—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Chowan	19			15				
Clay	17		1	1		1	1	
Cleveland	69			21	1	2		
Columbus	90	1	3	38		2		
Craven	46			33				
Cumberland	72			55	1	2	*1	
Currituck	33			14				
Dare	19		1	1				
Davidson	93	5	5	16	6	2		1
Davie	43	2	8	13	3	2		*1
Duplin	72			41	1			*1
Durham	26			16			1	
Edgecombe	39			35			*1	
Forsyth	80			21				*1
Franklin	44	3	2	36	9			
Gaston	65		4	24	2			
Gates	31			23				
Graham	20	5		1				
Granville	52	3	3	42	11	1		
Greene	31		3	20				1
Guilford	85	3	3	32	7	3		
Halifax	49		6	59		8	2	1
Harnett	61		1	30		3	1	*1
Haywood	53	1	2	1				
Henderson	52		5	10		1		
Hertford	31		3	33		1	1	
Hyde	27		3	19			1	
Iredell	92	2	4	33	8	3	*4	2
Jackson	44	2		3			1	
Johnston	110		3	37		1		
Jones	28		1	20		3	4	
Lee	36	2	8	17	3	1	*36	*17
Lenoir	39		1	23				
Lincoln	59		3	13	4	2	*2	*1
Macon	59	6		4				

\*Increase.

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC.—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Madison .....	71	1	3	4	1	1		
Martin .....	43			28			*1	
McDowell .....	55	5	4	12	4	2	2	
Mecklenburg .....	72		3	56			*1	*3
Mitchell .....	73	8	9	4	1	2		
Montgomery .....	60		1	18			*2	*2
Moore .....	68	2	8	29	1	7	23	12
Nash .....	51		1	37		2	2	1
New Hanover .....	14			12		1		
Northampton .....	43		1	44		1		
Onslow .....	52			21	1			*1
Orange .....	42		3	22	8		1	*1
Pamlico .....	23		1	14		1	*1	*1
Pasquotank .....	21			16				
Pender .....	44		5	38	5	5	*3	1
Perquimans .....	26			18		1		
Person .....	41		1	32	16	2		
Pitt .....	81			51			*1	
Polk .....	33	1	5	10		3		*1
Randolph .....	100	5	6	21	3	5		
Richmond .....	35		5	24	3	3		1
Robeson .....	82		4	89		8	1	*2
Rockingham .....	70	1	1	35	6	1		1
Rowan .....	83	2		40	4	8		*3
Rutherford .....	78		2	23	4	4	*1	*1
Sampson .....	90			50	2	1		
Scotland .....	23			20			1	2
Stanly .....	61		3	11		5		
Stokes .....	67		2	10	2		*2	
Surry .....	88	5		13	1		1	
Swain .....	45	1	1	2			*1	
Transylvania .....	30	1	2	2		1		
Tyrrell .....	25			9				
Union .....	83			38		2	*1	

\*Increase.

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC.—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Vance -----	22			21	1	1		
Wake -----	88		4	61		1	*7	*1
Warren -----	33		1	39		6		
Washington -----	25		1	18			1	*1
Watauga -----	71	4	3	3	2	2		1
Wayne -----	65			38		1	1	
Wilkes -----	128	5	4	17	2		*1	*3
Wilson -----	47		1	26				1
Yadkin -----	54	1	3	9	2	4		
Yancey -----	49	7	14	2				
Total -----	5,356	102	207	2,314	181	138	*23	*16

\*Increase.



TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE RURAL SCHOOLS, ETC., 1908-'09.

This table shows the number of white rural schools, the school population and the land area of the counties, the number of white rural schools having only one teacher, the number of white rural schools having two or more teachers, and the number of white rural schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XII AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

White.	1907-'08.	1908-'09.	Increase.
Number of rural white schools -----	5,302	5,371	69
Rural white school population -----	406,156	410,659	4,503
Land area of State -----	48,580	48,580	-----
Average area covered by each rural school ----	9.1	9.0	*.1
School population to each rural school -----	76	76	-----
Number of schools having only one teacher -----	4,177	4,120	*57
Number of schools having two or more teachers ----	1,139	1,251	112
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught -----	909	1,013	104

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Population.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Alamance -----	54	4,155	494	31	23	14
Alexander -----	52	3,767	297	40	12	5
Alleghany -----	39	2,969	223	30	9	5
Anson -----	46	3,226	551	41	5	14
Ashe -----	98	7,242	399	78	20	25
Beaufort -----	75	4,128	819	69	6	12
Bertie -----	62	2,808	712	57	5	4
Bladen -----	69	2,977	1,013	65	4	12
Brunswick -----	41	2,535	812	37	4	5
Buncombe -----	97	9,884	624	75	22	22
Burke -----	52	4,856	534	46	6	5
Cabarrus -----	51	4,291	387	32	19	5
Caldwell -----	72	4,755	507	56	16	-----
Camden -----	20	1,196	218	15	5	3
Carteret -----	41	3,461	538	34	7	3
Caswell -----	43	2,331	396	36	7	6
Catawba -----	77	6,766	408	49	28	45
Chatham -----	80	5,132	-----	72	8	9

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Cherokee -----	51	5,016	451	34	17	3
Chowan -----	19	1,157	161	18	1	2
Clay -----	15	1,430	185	13	2	2
Cleveland -----	67	6,658	485	31	36	12
Columbus -----	116	6,018	937	91	25	25
Craven -----	47	2,249	685	43	4	-----
Cumberland -----	72	5,018	1,008	56	16	19
Currituck -----	33	1,802	273	25	8	3
Dare -----	19	1,486	405	13	6	8
Davidson -----	93	6,588	563	84	9	3
Davie -----	43	3,719	264	36	7	8
Duplin -----	72	4,905	830	55	17	9
Durham -----	28	3,643	284	13	15	24
Edgecombe -----	39	2,207	515	35	4	6
Forsyth -----	80	7,074	369	58	22	5
Franklin -----	46	3,260	471	32	14	5
Gaston -----	66	7,316	359	50	16	17
Gates -----	31	1,964	356	24	7	8
Graham -----	24	1,637	302	17	7	5
Granville -----	52	3,499	504	33	19	18
Greene -----	30	2,180	258	27	3	3
Guilford -----	84	8,891	674	52	32	10
Halifax -----	49	2,371	681	44	5	2
Harnett -----	59	4,930	596	43	16	14
Haywood -----	50	5,115	541	36	14	8
Henderson -----	52	3,994	362	37	15	7
Hertford -----	33	2,165	339	24	9	6
Hyde -----	29	1,657	596	22	7	10
Iredell -----	91	6,637	592	56	35	19
Jackson -----	43	4,461	494	31	12	15
Johnston -----	108	9,292	688	89	19	9
Jones -----	28	1,474	403	24	4	10
Lee -----	36	1,944	-----	31	5	7
Lenoir -----	39	2,248	436	28	11	17
Lincoln -----	57	4,256	296	41	16	15

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE SCHOOLS—Continued.

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Macon -----	58	4,127	531	50	8	3
Madison -----	67	7,723	431	55	12	9
Martin -----	43	2,430	438	39	4	10
McDowell -----	54	4,638	437	46	8	8
Mecklenburg -----	70	6,739	590	40	30	32
Mitchell -----	72	6,324	362	57	15	4
Montgomery -----	59	3,901	489	54	5	5
Moore -----	66	3,827	-----	60	6	6
Nash -----	51	4,876	584	26	25	20
New Hanover -----	14	814	199	11	3	5
Northampton -----	43	2,802	523	21	22	22
Onslow -----	52	3,176	645	44	8	2
Orange -----	42	3,142	386	25	17	8
Pamlico -----	21	2,164	358	7	14	5
Pasquotank -----	21	1,223	231	18	3	-----
Pender -----	44	2,223	883	38	6	10
Perquimans -----	26	1,533	251	24	2	2
Person -----	47	2,991	386	44	3	1
Pitt -----	80	5,875	644	59	21	25
Polk -----	33	2,119	258	31	2	-----
Randolph -----	100	7,592	795	83	17	18
Richmond -----	35	2,851	466	28	7	7
Robeson -----	82	6,643	1,043	48	34	34
Rockingham -----	68	7,442	573	47	21	21
Rowan -----	82	7,798	483	44	38	17
Rutherford -----	78	7,211	547	57	21	15
Sampson -----	90	6,313	921	68	22	18
Scotland -----	23	1,508	387	21	2	13
Stanly -----	61	4,851	413	46	15	7
Stokes -----	66	6,058	472	49	17	1
Surry -----	86	8,204	531	72	14	16
Swain -----	47	3,053	560	41	6	2
Transylvania -----	29	2,118	371	23	6	6
Tyrrell -----	25	1,088	397	25	-----	19
Union -----	84	6,609	561	64	20	10

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Vance-----	23	1,562	276	9	14	7
Wake-----	88	7,360	841	54	34	27
Warren-----	36	2,335	432	30	6	8
Washington-----	25	1,292	334	24	1	1
Watauga-----	72	5,129	330	58	14	8
Wayne-----	65	4,514	597	55	10	10
Wilkes-----	124	9,265	718	100	24	23
Wilson-----	49	3,728	392	34	15	4
Yadkin-----	53	4,936	334	42	11	7
Yancey-----	47	4,354	302	40	7	9
Total-----	5,371	410,659	48,580	4,120	1,251	1,013

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS, ETC., 1908-'09.

This table shows the number of colored rural schools, the school population and the land area of the counties, the number of colored rural schools having only one teacher, the number of colored rural schools having two or more teachers, and the number of colored rural schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

Colored.	1907-'08.	1908-'09.	Increase.
Number of colored rural schools -----	2,234	2,280	46
Colored rural school population -----	184,394	187,998	3,604
Land area of State -----	48,580	48,580	-----
Average area covered by each rural school -----	21.7	21.3	*.4
School population to each school -----	82	82	-----
Number of schools having only one teacher -----	2,071	2,088	17
Number of schools having two or more teachers -----	163	192	29
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught -----	66	93	27

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Population.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Alamance -----	26	1,919	494	25	1	-----
Alexander -----	5	287	297	4	1	-----
Alleghany -----	3	152	223	3	-----	-----
Anson -----	43	4,048	551	41	2	2
Ashe -----	10	225	399	10	-----	1
Beaufort -----	33	2,634	819	30	3	1
Bertie -----	54	4,378	712	52	2	-----
Bladen -----	46	2,808	1,013	46	-----	10
Brunswick -----	26	1,764	812	23	3	5
Buncombe -----	15	1,082	624	13	2	-----
Burke -----	8	590	534	8	-----	3
Cabarrus -----	21	1,625	387	21	-----	-----
Caldwell -----	13	547	507	13	-----	-----
Camden -----	12	932	218	12	-----	-----
Carteret -----	7	714	538	6	1	-----
Caswell -----	38	2,611	396	38	-----	1
Catawba -----	17	793	408	15	2	4
Chatham -----	36	2,927	-----	34	2	1

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Cherokee .....	3	172	451	3	-----	-----
Chowan .....	15	1,637	161	10	5	-----
Clay .....	1	68	185	1	-----	-----
Cleveland .....	21	1,444	485	17	4	1
Columbus .....	37	2,997	937	36	1	1
Craven .....	33	2,610	685	31	2	-----
Cumberland .....	55	4,111	1,008	52	3	-----
Currituck .....	14	989	273	13	1	-----
Dare .....	3	166	405	3	-----	-----
Davidson .....	17	723	563	15	2	-----
Davie .....	13	917	264	12	1	2
Duplin .....	41	3,013	830	36	5	1
Durham .....	16	2,204	284	14	2	-----
Edgecombe .....	35	4,440	515	35	-----	-----
Forsyth .....	21	1,874	369	17	4	1
Franklin .....	39	3,170	471	36	3	-----
Gaston .....	30	2,556	359	28	2	1
Gates .....	23	1,995	356	22	1	-----
Graham .....	-----	46	302	-----	-----	-----
Granville .....	42	3,502	504	41	1	-----
Greene .....	19	1,973	258	16	3	-----
Guilford .....	31	2,757	674	27	4	3
Halifax .....	59	6,638	681	55	4	-----
Harnett .....	26	2,215	596	25	1	-----
Haywood .....	1	-----	541	1	-----	-----
Henderson .....	10	408	362	8	2	1
Hertford .....	33	3,235	339	25	8	1
Hyde .....	19	1,431	596	17	2	-----
Iredell .....	32	2,261	592	31	1	-----
Jackson .....	3	230	494	2	1	1
Johnston .....	37	2,780	688	31	6	2
Jones .....	19	1,317	403	16	3	-----
Lee .....	17	1,233	-----	14	3	2
Lenoir .....	23	2,742	436	23	-----	-----
Lincoln .....	12	877	296	9	3	1

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED SCHOOLS—Continued.

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Macon -----	4	220	531	4	-----	-----
Madison -----	3	183	431	3	-----	-----
Martin -----	28	2,509	438	24	4	3
McDowell -----	12	404	437	10	2	-----
Mecklenburg -----	52	5,480	590	52	-----	4
Mitchell -----	4	169	362	4	-----	-----
Montgomery -----	17	1,138	489	16	1	1
Moore -----	28	2,000	-----	26	2	-----
Nash -----	36	3,363	584	33	3	2
New Hanover -----	12	941	199	11	1	-----
Northampton -----	43	4,275	523	41	2	3
Onslow -----	21	1,530	645	15	6	-----
Orange -----	22	1,723	386	21	1	1
Pamlico -----	14	1,322	358	10	4	-----
Pasquotank -----	15	1,323	231	15	-----	-----
Pender -----	34	2,579	883	32	2	1
Perquimans -----	17	1,586	251	13	4	4
Person -----	32	2,380	386	32	-----	-----
Pitt -----	51	5,152	644	48	3	1
Polk -----	10	399	258	10	-----	-----
Randolph -----	21	1,190	795	20	1	-----
Richmond -----	23	2,610	466	18	5	-----
Robeson -----	*85	8,332	1,043	*72	*13	*18
Rockingham -----	34	3,041	573	32	2	3
Rowan -----	40	2,258	483	37	3	-----
Rutherford -----	19	1,635	517	17	2	-----
Sampson -----	50	3,587	921	49	1	1
Scotland -----	22	1,851	387	21	1	4
Stanly -----	11	737	413	10	1	-----
Stokes -----	9	868	472	8	1	-----
Surry -----	13	718	531	13	-----	-----
Swain -----	2	111	560	2	-----	-----
Transylvania -----	2	252	371	1	1	-----

\*Including Croatan Indian schools.

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Tyrrell -----	9	442	397	9		
Union -----	41	3,154	561	41		
Vance -----	21	2,404	276	19	2	
Wake -----	61	5,852	841	44	17	
Warren -----	38	4,687	432	36	2	
Washington -----	18	1,234	334	17	1	
Watauga -----	2	77	330	2		
Wayne -----	38	2,780	597	36	2	
Wilkes -----	17	947	718	14	3	1
Wilson -----	26	2,384	392	24	2	
Yadkin -----	8	490	334	8		
Yancey -----	2	101	302	2		
Total -----	2,280	187,998	48,580	2,088	192	93



## F. TEACHERS.

**TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1908-'09.**

This table shows, by races, the number and sex of the public-school teachers, rural and city, employed during 1908-'09.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XIV AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number teachers employed, 1908-'09-----	9,370	1,587	10,957
Total number teachers employed, 1907-'08-----	9,052	1,498	10,550
Increase-----	318	89	407
White teachers, 1908-'09-----	6,926	1,208	8,129
White teachers, 1907-'08-----	6,650	1,125	7,775
Increase-----	276	164	337
Colored teachers, 1908-'09-----	2,444	384	2,828
Colored teachers, 1907-'08-----	2,402	373	2,775
Increase-----	42	11	53
White men employed, 1908-'09-----	2,167	141	2,308
White men employed, 1907-'08-----	2,105	136	2,241
Increase-----	62	5	67
White women employed, 1908-'09-----	4,759	1,062	5,821
White women employed, 1907-'08-----	4,545	989	5,534
Increase-----	214	73	287
Colored men employed, 1908-'09-----	833	103	936
Colored men employed, 1907-'08-----	772	106	878
Increase-----	61	*3	58
Colored women employed, 1908-'09-----	1,611	281	1,892
Colored women employed, 1907-'08-----	1,630	267	1,897
Increase-----	*19	14	*5

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Alamance-----	21	97	118	14	20	34	153
Rural-----	18	62	80	11	17	28	108
Burlington-----	1	17	18	1	1	2	20
Graham-----		10	10	1	1	2	12
Haw River-----	1	5	6				6
Mebane-----	1	3	4	1	1	2	6

\*Decrease.

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Alexander .....	51	16	67	6	2	8	75
Alleghany .....	38	13	51	3	—	3	54
Anson .....	16	45	61	14	32	46	107
Rural .....	14	38	52	13	29	42	94
Wadesboro .....	2	7	9	1	3	4	13
Ashe .....	104	14	118	9	1	10	128
Beaufort .....	21	71	92	13	33	46	138
Rural .....	18	51	69	10	28	38	107
Washington .....	1	16	17	2	4	6	23
Belhaven .....	2	4	6	1	1	2	8
Bertie .....	9	70	79	15	43	58	137
Rural .....	7	62	69	14	40	54	123
Aulander .....	1	4	5	—	—	—	5
Windsor .....	1	4	5	1	3	4	9
Bladen .....	14	64	78	19	27	46	124
Brunswick .....	21	25	46	10	13	23	69
Buncombe .....	60	122	182	13	20	33	215
Rural .....	56	79	135	9	8	17	152
Asheville .....	4	43	47	4	12	16	63
Burke .....	9	65	74	6	5	11	85
Rural .....	8	53	61	4	4	8	69
Morganton .....	1	12	13	2	1	3	16
Cabarrus .....	30	57	87	5	22	27	114
Rural .....	27	34	61	3	18	21	82
Concord .....	3	23	26	2	4	6	32
Caldwell .....	39	56	95	9	9	18	113
Rural .....	36	40	76	7	7	14	90
Lenoir .....	2	11	13	2	2	4	17
Granite .....	1	3	4	—	—	—	4
Rhodhiss .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Camden .....	11	16	27	5	7	12	39
Carteret .....	17	43	60	—	8	8	68
Caswell .....	3	46	49	9	29	38	87
Catawba .....	59	68	127	11	9	20	147
Rural .....	56	52	108	9	6	15	123
Hickory .....	2	9	11	1	2	3	14
Newton .....	1	7	8	1	1	2	10

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—Continued.

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Chatham-----	34	54	88	20	20	40	128
Cherokee-----	45	53	98	1	3	4	102
Rural-----	40	46	86	1	2	3	89
Andrews-----	3	5	8	-----	1	1	9
Murphy-----	2	2	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Chowan-----	3	25	28	7	16	23	51
Rural-----	1	19	20	7	15	22	42
Edenton-----	2	6	8	-----	1	1	9
Clay-----	15	-----	15	1	-----	1	16
Cleveland-----	40	91	131	12	16	28	159
Rural-----	38	73	111	9	16	25	136
Shelby-----	1	10	11	2	-----	2	13
Kings Mountain-----	1	8	9	1	-----	1	10
Columbus-----	33	80	113	13	23	36	149
Craven-----	7	63	70	12	32	44	114
Rural-----	6	45	51	9	26	35	86
New Bern-----	1	18	19	3	6	9	28
Cumberland-----	25	94	119	21	43	64	183
Rural-----	22	79	101	19	39	58	159
Fayetteville-----	2	10	12	2	4	6	18
Hope Mills-----	1	5	6	-----	-----	-----	6
Currituck-----	4	39	43	7	6	13	56
Dare-----	10	25	35	1	2	3	38
Davidson-----	68	51	119	16	8	24	145
Rural-----	68	35	103	13	6	19	122
Lexington-----	-----	10	10	2	1	3	14
Thomasville-----	-----	6	6	1	1	2	8
Davie-----	22	32	54	9	6	15	69
Duplin-----	6	93	99	15	31	46	145
Durham-----	23	92	115	4	38	42	157
Rural-----	12	49	61	2	16	18	79
Durham-----	11	43	54	2	22	24	78
Edgecombe-----	5	51	56	14	28	42	98
Rural-----	4	40	44	12	23	35	79
Tarboro-----	1	11	12	2	5	7	19

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Forsyth -----	50	104	154	16	25	41	195
Rural -----	43	66	109	12	12	24	133
Winston -----	6	33	39	3	12	15	54
Kernersville -----	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Franklin -----	10	68	78	16	34	50	129
Rural -----	8	56	64	11	31	42	106
Franklinton -----		4	4	2		2	6
Louisburg -----	1	4	5	1	3	4	9
Youngsville -----	1	4	5	2		2	7
Gaston -----	25	101	126	15	20	35	161
Rural -----	22	78	100	14	17	31	131
Gastonia -----	1	17	18	1	3	4	22
Cherryville -----	2	6	8				8
Gates -----	4	37	41	5	19	24	65
Graham -----	10	18	28				28
Granville -----	9	79	88	12	36	48	136
Rural -----	7	69	76	11	32	43	119
Oxford -----	2	10	12	1	4	5	17
Greene -----	3	32	35	7	15	22	57
Guilford -----	29	183	212	16	40	56	268
Rural -----	21	116	137	8	27	35	172
Greensboro -----	5	45	50	2	8	10	60
High Point -----	2	20	22	6	5	11	33
Guilford College -----	1	2	3				3
Halifax -----	4	81	85	22	46	68	154
Rural -----		54	54	19	40	59	113
Scotland Neck -----		10	10	1	1	2	12
Weldon -----	1	8	9	1	2	3	12
Enfield -----	2	5	7	1	2	3	10
Roanoke Rapids -----	1	4	5		1	1	6
Harnett -----	24	76	100	12	16	28	128
Rural -----	23	67	90	12	16	28	118
Dunn -----	1	9	10				10
Haywood -----	39	40	79	1	2	3	82
Rural -----	37	29	66				66
Waynesville -----	2	11	13	1	2	3	16

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Henderson .....	33	44	77	3	9	12	89
Rural .....	32	37	69	2	8	10	79
Hendersonville .....	1	7	8	1	1	2	10
Hertford .....	5	34	39	11	32	43	82
Hyde .....	11	30	41	8	13	21	62
Rural .....	10	27	37	8	13	21	58
Swan Quarter .....	1	3	4				4
Iredeil .....	77	73	148	15	24	39	188
Rural .....	74	52	126	13	20	33	159
Mooresville .....		10	10	1	2	3	13
Statesville .....	1	11	12	1	2	3	15
Jackson .....	22	38	60	2	2	4	64
Johnston .....	46	98	144	12	30	42	186
Rural .....	44	88	132	10	27	37	169
Selma .....	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Smithfield .....	1	5	6	1	2	3	9
Jones .....	10	22	32	9	13	22	54
Lee .....	5	44	49	6	14	20	69
Rural .....	4	35	39	6	14	20	59
Sanford .....	1	9	10				10
Lenoir .....	6	70	76	13	16	29	106
Rural .....	4	46	50	11	12	23	73
Kinston .....	2	18	20	1	3	4	24
LaGrange .....		6	6	1	1	2	8
Lincoln .....	25	62	87	6	9	15	102
Rural .....	24	52	76	6	7	13	89
Lincolnton .....	1	10	11		2	2	13
Macon .....	23	48	71	2	2	4	75
Madison .....	34	46	80	2	1	3	83
Martin .....	11	46	57	16	20	36	93
Rural .....	9	38	47	14	18	32	79
Williamston .....	1	4	5	1	2	3	8
Robersonville .....	1	4	5	1		1	6
McDowell .....	15	46	61	3	7	10	71
Rural .....	14	39	53	3	7	10	63
Marion .....	1	7	8				8

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	Total White and Colored Teachers.
Mecklenburg .....	27	159	186	9	65	74	260
Rural .....	22	88	110	8	44	52	162
Charlotte .....	5	71	76	1	21	22	98
Mitchell .....	43	41	84	3	1	4	88
Montgomery .....	22	47	69	11	10	21	90
Rural .....	21	44	65	10	7	17	82
Troy .....	1	3	4	1	3	4	8
Moore .....	32	53	85	10	22	32	117
Rural .....	30	51	81	10	22	32	113
Southern Pines .....	2	2	4				4
Nash .....	16	99	115	14	33	47	162
Rural .....	13	70	83	12	27	39	81
Rocky Mount .....	2	24	26	2	4	6	32
Spring Hope .....	1	5	6		2	2	8
New Hanover .....	3	64	67	2	34	36	103
Rural .....	1	16	17		13	13	30
Wilmington .....	2	48	50	2	21	23	73
Northampton .....	12	58	70	16	30	46	116
Onslow .....	15	50	65	13	12	25	90
Orange .....	14	47	61	9	15	24	85
Pamlico .....	14	29	43	4	15	19	62
Pasquotank .....	7	41	48	2	21	23	71
Rural .....	3	21	24	1	15	16	40
Elizabeth City .....	4	20	24	1	6	7	31
Pender .....	11	40	51	6	33	39	90
Perquimans .....	2	33	35	9	15	24	60
Rural .....	2	27	29	8	13	21	50
Hertford .....		6	6	1	2	3	9
Person .....	4	56	60	7	28	35	95
Rural .....	2	48	50	6	26	32	82
Roxboro .....	2	8	10	1	2	3	13
Pitt .....	8	130	138	23	34	57	196
Rural .....	8	118	126	22	30	52	178
Greenville .....		12	12	1	4	5	17
Polk .....	13	23	36	4	6	10	46

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	Total White and Colored Teachers.
Randolph -----	39	97	136	7	18	25	161
Rural -----	37	82	119	6	16	22	141
Ashboro -----	1	8	9	1	2	3	12
Randleman -----	1	7	8				8
Richmond -----	14	42	56	18	13	31	87
Rural -----	12	32	44	16	11	27	71
Rockingham -----	1	7	8	1	1	2	10
Hamlet -----	1	3	4	1	1	2	6
Robeson -----	27	86	113	43	50	93	206
Rural -----	25	75	100	41	47	88	188
Lumberton -----	1	7	8	1	2	3	11
Maxton -----	1	4	5	1	1	2	7
Rockingham -----	22	95	117	14	31	45	162
Rural -----	19	76	95	11	24	35	130
Reidsville -----	1	11	12	2	4	6	18
Ruffin -----	1	3	4				4
Madison -----	1	5	6	1	3	4	10
Rowan -----	48	108	156	17	28	45	201
Rural -----	44	86	130	16	24	40	170
Salisbury -----	4	22	26	1	4	5	31
Rutherford -----	28	72	100	7	14	21	121
Sampson -----	26	94	120	21	34	55	175
Rural -----	25	89	114	19	32	51	165
Clinton -----	1	5	6	2	2	4	10
Scotland -----	1	24	25	7	16	23	48
Stanly -----	50	37	87	3	7	10	97
Rural -----	49	29	78	3	7	10	88
Albemarle -----	1	8	9				9
Stokes -----	20	65	85	2	8	10	95
Surry -----	41	79	120	7	8	15	136
Rural -----	40	63	103	6	7	13	116
Mount Airy -----	1	12	13	1	1	2	15
Pilot Mountain -----		4	4				4
Swain -----	21	29	50	1	1	2	52
Transylvania -----	13	27	40	1	2	3	43
Tyrrell -----	5	20	25		8	8	33

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	Total White and Colored Teachers.
Union -----	50	78	128	19	24	43	171
Rural -----	47	67	114	18	22	40	154
Monroe -----	3	11	14	1	2	3	17
Vance -----	4	58	62	5	27	32	94
Rural -----	3	41	44	4	20	24	68
Henderson -----	1	17	18	1	7	8	26
Wake -----	37	150	187	22	85	107	294
Rural -----	33	103	136	19	62	81	217
Raleigh -----	4	47	51	3	23	26	77
Warren -----	5	45	50	10	36	46	96
Washington -----	8	28	36	9	16	25	61
Rural -----	6	20	26	8	12	20	46
Roper -----	1	3	4		2	2	6
Plymouth -----	1	5	6	1	2	3	9
Watauga -----	49	36	85	1	2	3	88
Wayne -----	15	102	117	9	48	57	174
Rural -----	12	69	81	3	36	39	120
Goldsboro -----	1	25	26	3	8	11	37
Mount Olive -----	1	5	6	2	3	5	11
Fremont -----	1	3	4	1	1	2	6
Wilkes -----	82	85	167	11	12	23	190
Rural -----	81	74	155	10	12	22	177
Wilkesboro -----		5	5				5
North Wilkesboro -----	1	6	7	1		1	8
Wilson -----	12	79	91	10	29	39	130
Rural -----	10	59	69	9	19	28	97
Wilson City -----	2	17	19	1	9	10	29
Lucama -----		3	3		1	1	4
Yadkin -----	25	39	64	5	3	8	72
Yancey -----	32	25	57	1	1	2	59
North Carolina -----	2,308	5,821	8,129	936	1,892	2,828	10,957
Rural -----	2,167	4,759	6,926	833	1,611	2,444	9,370
City -----	141	1,062	1,203	103	281	384	1,587



TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS, 1908-'09.

This table shows the grade of scholarship of rural white teachers employed during the year, as reported by the county superintendents, also something of the training and experience of all white teachers, rural and city, and the number of teachers employed in local-tax districts, not including those in city schools.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XV AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total white teachers, 1908-'09 -----	6,926	1,203	8,129
Total white teachers, 1907-'08 -----	6,650	1,125	7,775
Increase -----	276	78	354
First grade, 1908-'09 -----	5,355		5,355
First grade, 1907-'08 -----	4,996		4,996
Increase -----	359		359
Second grade, 1908-'09 -----	1,458		1,458
Second grade, 1907-'08 -----	1,551		1,551
Increase -----	93		93
Third grade, 1908-'09 -----	113		113
Third grade, 1907-'08 -----	103		103
Increase -----	10		10
Number having normal training, 1908-'09 -----	1,833	734	2,567
Number having normal training, 1907-'08 -----	1,418	732	2,150
Increase -----	415	2	417
Number having four years' experience, 1908-'09 -----	2,977	793	3,770
Number having four years' experience, 1907-'08 -----	3,052	807	3,859
Increase -----	*75	*14	*89
Number holding college diploma, 1908-'09 -----	927	682	1,609
Number holding college diploma, 1907-'08 -----	821	685	1,506
Increase -----	106	*3	103
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1908-'09 -----	1,436		1,436
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1907-'08 -----	1,035		1,035
Increase -----	401		401

\*Decrease.

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Alamance -----	118	62	18	-----	23	40	56	33
Rural -----	80	62	18	-----	23	24	32	13
Burlington -----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	15	7
Graham -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	2	7
Haw River -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	6
Mebane -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	-----
Alexander -----	67	43	18	6	3	3	43	2
Alleghany -----	51	35	16	-----	-----	25	12	-----
Anson -----	61	52	-----	-----	7	22	28	12
Rural -----	52	52	-----	-----	7	18	24	7
Wadesboro -----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	5
Ashe -----	118	96	22	-----	6	44	43	2
Beaufort -----	92	68	1	-----	14	29	54	12
Rural -----	69	68	1	-----	14	20	38	2
Washington -----	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	12	10
Belhaven -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	4	-----
Bertie -----	79	62	7	-----	10	31	36	21
Rural -----	69	62	7	-----	10	25	30	13
Aulander -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	4
Windsor -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	4	4
Bladen -----	78	75	3	-----	13	36	52	9
Brunswick -----	46	38	8	-----	4	11	44	10
Buncombe -----	182	124	11	-----	36	113	104	67
Rural -----	135	124	11	-----	36	79	63	43
Asheville -----	47	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	41	24
Burke -----	74	30	31	-----	-----	6	14	8
Rural -----	61	30	31	-----	-----	-----	6	1
Morganton -----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	8	7
Cabarrus -----	87	51	-----	10	13	47	29	17
Rural -----	61	51	-----	10	13	29	8	-----
Concord -----	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	21	17
Caldwell -----	95	43	33	-----	-----	58	53	17
Rural -----	76	43	33	-----	-----	44	38	5
Lenoir -----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	12	11
Granite -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1
Rhodhiss -----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Camden -----	27	24	3	-----	11	6	13	2
Carteret -----	60	48	5	7	4	12	28	4
Caswell -----	49	42	7	-----	8	16	23	6
Catawba -----	127	78	25	5	37	18	70	29
Rural -----	108	78	25	5	37	8	56	14
Hickory -----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	7	9
Newton -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	7	6
Chatham -----	88	67	20	1	21	20	46	12
Cherokee -----	98	62	21	3	20	16	77	13
Rural -----	86	62	21	3	20	12	66	10
Andrews -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----
Murphy -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	3
Chowan -----	28	17	3	-----	-----	15	19	6
Rural -----	20	17	3	-----	-----	7	12	2
Edenton -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	7	4
Clay -----	15	9	6	-----	3	1	5	1
Cleveland -----	131	93	16	2	18	51	62	25
Rural -----	111	93	16	2	18	39	52	11
Shelby -----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	9	8
Kings Mountain -----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1	6
Columbus -----	113	81	32	-----	58	33	36	22
Craven -----	70	41	10	-----	6	10	40	11
Rural -----	51	41	10	-----	6	8	29	3
New Bern -----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	11	8
Cumberland -----	119	84	17	-----	29	27	35	19
Rural -----	101	84	17	-----	29	15	22	13
Fayetteville -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	8	5
Hope Mills -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	5	1
Currituck -----	43	35	8	-----	24	13	16	8
Dare -----	35	30	5	-----	33	14	27	8
Davidson -----	119	81	17	5	2	34	61	17
Rural -----	103	81	17	5	2	23	51	7
Lexington -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	9	5
Thomasville -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	5
Davie -----	54	32	22	-----	3	9	24	6
Duplin -----	99	60	39	-----	30	5	9	10

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Durham -----	115	59	2	-----	29	50	64	59
Rural -----	61	59	2	-----	29	24	31	21
Durham -----	54	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	33	38
Edgecombe -----	56	43	1	-----	9	18	39	15
Rural -----	44	43	1	-----	9	12	27	8
Tarboro -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	12	7
Forsyth -----	154	76	30	3	4	37	87	34
Rural -----	109	76	30	3	4	22	62	11
Winston -----	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	22	19
Kernersville -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	4
Franklin -----	78	61	3	-----	13	13	28	12
Rural -----	64	61	3	-----	13	4	19	4
Franklinton -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	4
Louisburg -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	2
Youngsville -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2
Gaston -----	126	85	15	-----	26	41	57	50
Rural -----	100	85	15	-----	26	27	40	37
Gastonia -----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	11	11
Cherryville -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	6	2
Gates -----	41	25	15	1	11	20	25	8
Graham -----	28	16	7	5	-----	4	9	2
Granville -----	88	63	12	1	25	37	41	22
Rural -----	76	63	12	1	25	28	35	15
Oxford -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	6	7
Greene -----	35	30	4	1	-----	7	10	3
Guilford -----	212	92	45	-----	69	67	105	80
Rural -----	137	92	45	-----	69	28	53	28
Greensboro -----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	36	39
High Point -----	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	15	12
Guilford College -----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1
Halifax -----	85	46	8	-----	-----	34	46	25
Rural -----	54	46	8	-----	-----	19	26	11
Scotland Neck -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	6	6
Weldon -----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	6	6
Enfield -----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5	-----
Roanoke Rapids -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	2

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Harnett -----	100	62	28	-----	24	32	40	15
Rural -----	90	62	28	-----	24	23	32	8
Dunn -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	8	7
Haywood -----	79	46	15	5	4	19	34	14
Rural -----	66	46	15	5	4	9	25	8
Waynesville -----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	9	6
Henderson -----	77	55	11	3	23	12	45	10
Rural -----	69	55	11	3	23	12	40	6
Hendersonville -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	4
Hertford -----	39	20	19	-----	-----	6	18	15
Hyde -----	41	31	6	-----	13	5	7	7
Rural -----	37	31	6	-----	13	4	7	6
Swan Quarter -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Iredell -----	148	99	23	4	21	32	55	27
Rural -----	126	99	23	4	21	19	38	11
Mooresville -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	9	5
Statesville -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	8	11
Jackson -----	60	59	1	-----	20	58	24	1
Johnston -----	144	125	4	3	32	31	74	12
Rural -----	132	125	4	3	32	22	64	8
Selma -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	6	2
Smithfield -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	2
Jones -----	32	14	18	-----	-----	4	20	5
Lee -----	49	31	8	-----	7	24	28	23
Rural -----	39	31	8	-----	7	18	20	17
Sanford -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	8	6
Lenoir -----	76	44	6	-----	-----	20	36	15
Rural -----	50	44	6	-----	-----	6	22	-----
Kinston -----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	11	12
LaGrange -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	3
Lincoln -----	87	53	20	3	18	15	67	16
Rural -----	76	53	20	3	18	8	61	8
Lincolnton -----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	6	8
Macon -----	71	41	27	3	15	16	36	-----

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Madison -----	80	48	32	-----	10	5	36	1
Martin -----	57	39	8	-----	2	20	35	10
Rural -----	47	39	8	-----	2	12	27	7
Williamston ---	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	1
Robersonville ---	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	2
McDowell -----	61	38	15	-----	26	35	33	15
Rural -----	53	38	15	-----	26	27	28	9
Marion -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	5	6
Mecklenburg -----	186	92	18	-----	39	84	93	86
Rural -----	110	92	18	-----	39	9	53	42
Charlotte -----	76	-----	-----	-----	-----	75	40	44
Mitchell -----	84	46	34	4	4	15	-----	-----
Montgomery -----	69	49	16	-----	2	12	2	5
Rural -----	65	49	16	-----	2	12	-----	1
Troy -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	4
Moore -----	85	70	11	-----	23	7	35	20
Rural -----	81	70	11	-----	23	7	33	18
Southern Pines ---	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2
Nash -----	115	65	18	-----	15	30	72	23
Rural -----	83	65	18	-----	15	15	56	15
Rocky Mount ---	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	13	7
Spring Hope ---	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	1
New Hanover -----	67	17	-----	-----	-----	33	49	31
Rural -----	17	17	-----	-----	-----	7	9	5
Wilmington -----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	40	26
Northampton -----	70	45	23	2	11	32	20	20
Onslow -----	65	60	5	-----	14	5	27	3
Orange -----	61	53	7	1	1	19	37	9
Pamlico -----	43	36	6	1	12	6	20	4
Pasquotank -----	48	24	-----	-----	-----	11	25	15
Rural -----	24	24	-----	-----	-----	5	8	5
Elizabeth City ---	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	17	10
Pender -----	51	50	1	-----	18	9	20	12
Perquimans -----	35	23	6	-----	-----	9	15	11
Rural -----	29	23	6	-----	-----	6	12	9
Hertford -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	2

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Person -----	60	40	10	-----	2	19	24	7
Rural -----	50	40	10	-----	2	13	17	3
Roxboro -----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	7	4
Pitt -----	138	125	1	-----	25	47	81	44
Rural -----	126	125	1	-----	25	38	71	33
Greenville -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	10	11
Polk -----	36	27	9	-----	4	11	18	4
Randolph -----	136	70	49	-----	16	20	58	17
Rural -----	119	70	49	-----	16	13	46	12
Ashboro -----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	8	4
Randleman -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	1
Richmond -----	56	35	8	1	5	22	22	13
Rural -----	44	35	8	1	5	10	15	4
Rockingham -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	6	7
Hamlet -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1	2
Robeson -----	113	65	30	5	37	34	49	32
Rural -----	100	65	30	5	37	23	37	23
Lumberton -----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	7	4
Maxton -----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	5
Rockingham -----	117	82	9	4	-----	71	49	16
Rural -----	95	82	9	4	-----	55	32	6
Reidsville -----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	12	8
Ruffin -----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	2	-----
Madison -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3	2
Rowan -----	156	96	32	2	14	53	77	48
Rural -----	130	96	32	2	14	33	61	24
Salisbury -----	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	16	24
Rutherford -----	100	94	6	-----	14	30	44	10
Sampson -----	120	94	20	-----	35	25	52	7
Rural -----	114	94	20	-----	35	22	47	4
Clinton -----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	5	3
Scotland -----	25	25	-----	-----	2	9	11	7
Stanly -----	87	60	18	-----	-----	18	41	14
Rural -----	78	60	18	-----	-----	12	39	8
Albemarle -----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	2	6

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Stokes-----	85	57	22	6	3	24	23	4
Surry-----	120	65	37	1	14	35	48	20
Rural-----	103	65	37	1	14	21	35	8
Mount Airy-----	13					10	11	11
Pilot Mountain-----	4					4	2	1
Swain-----	50	23	17	10	8	16	19	4
Transylvania-----	40	35	5		16	15	19	9
Tyrrell-----	25	20	5		1	7	18	
Union-----	128	110	4		24	31	50	34
Rural-----	114	110	4		24	18	40	21
Monroe-----	14					13	10	13
Vance-----	62	40	4		10	32	39	21
Rural-----	44	40	4		10	24	25	13
Henderson-----	18					8	14	8
Wake-----	187	108	26	2	47	81	84	49
Rural-----	136	108	26	2	47	40	70	36
Raleigh-----	51					41	14	13
Warren-----	50	48	2		16	15	23	5
Washington-----	36	22	4		5	9	25	4
Rural-----	26	22	4		5	3	17	
Roper-----	4					3	2	3
Plymouth-----	6					3	6	1
Watauga-----	85	21	64		85	85	8	2
Wayne-----	117	72	9		18	49	60	38
Rural-----	81	72	9		18	18	26	10
Goldsboro-----	26					24	26	22
Mount Olive-----	6					3	5	3
Fremont-----	4					4	3	3
Wilkes-----	167	100	54	1	40	56	54	15
Rural-----	155	100	54	1	40	50	49	6
Wilkesboro-----	5					3	2	3
North Wilkes- boro.	7					3	3	6



TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Ex- perience.	Number Having College Di- ploma.
Wilson -----	91	61	8	-----	9	29	44	25
Rural-----	69	61	8	-----	9	13	32	8
Wilson City ----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	12	17
Lucama -----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Yadkin -----	64	32	32	-----	8	8	29	8
Yancey-----	57	34	21	2	2	17	28	8
North Carolina ----	8,129	5,355	1,458	113	1,436	2,567	3,770	1,609
Rural-----	6,926	5,355	1,458	113	1,436	1,833	2,977	927
City -----	1,203	-----	-----	-----	-----	734	793	682

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS, 1908-'09.

This table shows the grade of scholarship of rural colored teachers employed during the year, as reported by the county superintendents, also something of the training and experience of all colored teachers, rural and city, and the number of teachers employed in local-tax districts, not including those in city schools.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVI AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number colored teachers employed 1908-'09.....	2,444	384	2,828
Total number colored teachers employed 1907-'08.....	2,402	373	2,775
Increase.....	42	11	53
First grade 1908-'09.....	757		757
First grade 1907-'08.....	736		736
Increase.....	21		21
Second grade 1908-'09.....	1,635		1,635
Second grade 1907-'08.....	1,619		1,619
Increase.....	16		16
Third grade 1908-'09.....	52		52
Third grade 1907-'08.....	47		47
Increase.....	5		5
Number having normal training 1908-'09.....	1,104	231	1,335
Number having normal training 1907-'08.....	952	247	1,199
Increase.....	152	*16	136
Number having four years' experience 1908-'09.....	1,394	293	1,687
Number having four years' experience 1907-'08.....	1,376	293	1,669
Increase.....	18		18
Number having college diploma 1908-'09.....	274	155	429
Number having college diploma 1907-'08.....	215	158	373
Increase.....	59	*3	56
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts.....	225		225

\*Decrease.

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Alamance.....	34	4	24			19	25	3
Rural.....	28	4	24			18	19	2
Burlington.....	2					1	2	
Graham.....	2						2	
Haw River.....								
Mebane.....	2						2	1
Alexander.....	8	1	6	1		1	4	
Alleghany.....	3		3				3	
Anson.....	46	9	33			7	20	4
Rural.....	42	9	33			7	18	3
Wadesboro.....	4						2	1
Ashe.....	10	1	9			1	1	1
Beaufort.....	46	28	10			33	26	3
Rural.....	38	28	10			29	20	1
Washington.....	6					3	4	2
Belhaven.....	2					1	2	
Bertie.....	58	25	29			51	35	2
Rural.....	54	25	29			49	32	
Aulander.....								
Windsor.....	4					2	3	2
Bladen.....	46	4	42		1	27	32	
Brunswick.....	23	11	12			5	20	4
Buncombe.....	33	12	5		2	24	26	7
Rural.....	17	12	5		2	10	14	4
Asheville.....	16					14	12	3
Burke.....	11		8			2	5	1
Rural.....	8		8				2	
Morganton.....	3					2	3	1
Cabarrus.....	27	5	16			22	17	10
Rural.....	21	5	16			18	12	5
Concord.....	6					4	5	5
Caldwell.....	18	5	9			10	12	7
Rural.....	14	5	9			7	10	5
Lenoir.....	4					3	2	2
Granite.....								
Rhodhiss.....								

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Camden.....	12	10	2	.....	5	.....	11	1
Carteret.....	8	1	7	.....	3	2	3	.....
Caswell.....	38	18	20	.....	5	6	21	4
Catawba.....	20	3	12	.....	.....	4	13	5
Rural.....	15	3	12	.....	.....	2	9	2
Hickory.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Newton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Chatham.....	40	12	26	2	.....	19	25	8
Cherokee.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Rural.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Andrews.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murphy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chowan.....	23	13	9	.....	.....	21	17	2
Rural.....	22	13	9	.....	.....	20	16	1
Edenton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Clay.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cleveland.....	28	4	19	2	.....	1	10	5
Rural.....	25	4	19	2	.....	1	8	5
Shelby.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Kings Mountain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus.....	36	13	23	.....	4	15	25	6
Craven.....	44	6	28	1	2	9	32	2
Rural.....	35	6	28	1	2	3	24	1
New Bern.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	1
Cumberland.....	64	5	53	.....	.....	55	48	6
Rural.....	58	5	53	.....	.....	50	43	4
Fayetteville.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2
Hope Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currituck.....	13	6	6	1	8	11	8	1
Dare.....	3	1	2	.....	3	2	1	1
Davidson.....	24	7	11	1	.....	6	15	3
Rural.....	19	7	11	1	.....	1	10	1
Lexington.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2
Thomasville.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Davie.....	15	3	12	.....	2	13	9	.....

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Duplin.....	46	1	45		6		6	1
Durham.....	42	1	17		7	22	32	15
Rural.....	18	1	17		7	13	14	3
Durham.....	24					9	18	12
Edgecombe.....	42	12	23			24	26	5
Rural.....	35	12	23			20	24	1
Tarboro.....	7					4	5	4
Forsyth.....	41	11	13			21	33	6
Rural.....	24	11	13			11	17	3
Winston.....	15					8	14	3
Kernersville.....	2					2	2	
Franklin.....	50	9	33		6	26	32	3
Rural.....	42	9	33		6	21	25	
Franklinton.....	2					2	2	
Louisburg.....	4					2	3	2
Youngsville.....	2					1	2	1
Gaston.....	35	3	28		5	24	22	19
Rural.....	31	3	28		5	20	19	18
Gastonia.....	4					4	3	1
Cherryville.....								
Gates.....	21	9	15		3	14	17	
Graham.....								
Granville.....	48	20	23		10	30	30	11
Rural.....	43	20	23		10	27	26	8
Oxford.....	5					3	4	3
Greene.....	22	4	15	3		12	9	3
Guilford.....	56	13	22		17	18	34	16
Rural.....	35	13	22		17	10	27	9
Greensboro.....	10					8	7	7
High Point.....	11							
Guilford College.....								

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—Continued.

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Halifax .....	68	26	33			47	47	7
Rural .....	59	26	33			41	39	5
Scotland Neck .....	2						2	
Weldon .....	3					3	3	
Enfield .....	3					2	2	1
Roanoke Rapids .....	1					1	1	1
Harnett .....	28	3	25			2	11	
Rural .....	28	3	25			2	11	
Dunn .....								
Haywood .....	3					2	2	
Rural .....								
Waynesville .....	3					2	2	
Henderson .....	12	8	2		2	1	7	
Rural .....	10	8	2		2		6	
Hendersonville .....	2					1	1	
Hertford .....	43	20	23			29	20	3
Hyde .....	21	14	7		1	10	21	
Rural .....	21	14	7		1	10	21	
Swan Quarter .....								
Iredell .....	39	14	18	1	4	25	29	12
Rural .....	33	14	18	1	4	20	23	8
Mooresville .....	3					3	3	1
Statesville .....	3					2	3	3
Jackson .....	4	3	1			3	3	2
Johnston .....	42	15	22		2	3	22	
Rural .....	37	15	22		2	1	17	
Selma .....	2					2	2	
Smithfield .....	3						3	
Jones .....	22		21	1		5	11	
Lee .....	20	13	7		1	11	10	11
Rural .....	20	13	7		1	11	10	11
Sanford .....								
Lenoir .....	29	6	17			6	20	2
Rural .....	23	6	17			4	15	
Kinston .....	4					2	3	2
LaGrange .....	2						2	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Lincoln.....	15	7	6			5	9	5
Rural.....	13	7	6			3	8	3
Lincolnton.....	2					2	1	2
Macon.....	4		4					
Madison.....	3		3				2	
Martin.....	36	12	20			13	27	1
Rural.....	32	12	20			9	23	
Williamston.....	3					3	3	
Robersonville.....	1					1	1	1
McDowell.....	10	2	8			2	6	1
Rural.....	10	2	8			2	6	1
Marion.....								
Mecklenburg.....	74	3	49			30	48	39
Rural.....	52	3	49			9	30	18
Charlotte.....	22					21	18	21
Mitchell.....	4		4				2	1
Montgomery.....	21	4	13			4	4	4
Rural.....	17	4	13					
Troy.....	4					4	4	4
Moore.....	32	7	23	2	6	7	21	6
Rural.....	32	7	23	2	6	7	21	6
Southern Pines.....								
Nash.....	47	5	34		7	3	4	2
Rural.....	39	5	34		7			
Rocky Mount.....	6					3	4	2
Spring Hope.....	2							
New Hanover.....	36	13				28	28	15
Rural.....	13	13				13	12	1
Wilmington.....	23					15	16	14
Northampton.....	46	5	37	4	7	9	25	4
Onslow.....	25	12	13		7	10	13	1
Orange.....	24	12	10	2		9	17	5
Painlico.....	19	5	13	1	8	15	11	3

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Pasquotank.....	23	13	3			23	17	
Rural.....	16	13	3			16	11	
Elizabeth City.....	7					7	6	
Pender.....	39	19	19	1	8	19	18	12
Perquimans.....	24	13	7	1		17	14	1
Rural.....	21	13	7	1		14	12	1
Hertford.....	3					3	2	
Person.....	35		32			7	18	2
Rural.....	32		32			5	15	
Roxboro.....	3					2	3	2
Pitt.....	57	13	39		4	14	31	4
Rural.....	52	13	39		4	10	26	
Greenville.....	5					4	5	4
Polk.....	10	2	8			2	3	2
Randolph.....	25	2	19	1		9	8	5
Rural.....	22	2	19	1		8	7	4
Ashboro.....	3					1	1	1
Randleman.....								
Richmond.....	31	16	8	3	1	6	16	4
Rural.....	27	16	8	3	1	5	13	2
Rockingham.....	2					1	2	2
Hamlet.....	2						1	
Robeson.....	93	40	44	4	3	63	48	13
Rural.....	88	40	44	4	3	58	43	12
Lumberton.....	3					3	3	1
Maxton.....	2					2	2	
Rockingham.....	45	8	23	4		36	25	7
Rural.....	35	8	23	4		28	17	1
Reidsville.....	6					6	6	5
Ruffin.....								
Madison.....	4					2	2	1
Rowan.....	45	13	26	1	5	31	29	14
Rural.....	40	13	26	1	5	31	29	14
Salisbury.....	5							



TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Rutherford.....	21	1	20			7	12	2
Sampson.....	55	6	45		14	5	35	2
Rural.....	51	6	45		14	3	32	1
Clinton.....	4					2	3	1
Scotland.....	23	6	17		2	6	9	
Stanly.....	10	2	8				5	
Rural.....	10	2	8				5	
Albemarle.....								
Stokes.....	10	4	6		2	4	4	
Surry.....	15	2	11			4	6	3
Rural.....	13	2	11			2	4	1
Mount Airy.....	2					2	2	2
Pilot Mountain.....								
Swain.....	2		2				4	
Transylvania.....	3	1	2		3	2	3	1
Tyrrell.....	8	1	7			8	8	
Union.....	43	25	15			29	29	10
Rural.....	40	25	15			26	27	7
Monroe.....	3					3	2	3
Vance.....	32	2	19	3	4	9	27	4
Rural.....	24	2	19	3	4	4	19	4
Henderson.....	8					5	8	
Wake.....	107	1	70	10	18	63	67	16
Rural.....	81	1	70	10	18	55	44	12
Raleigh.....	26					8	23	4
Warren.....	46	39	6	1	7	41	21	6
Washington.....	25	2	18			10	17	
Rural.....	20	2	18			8	14	
Roper.....	2					1		
Plymouth.....	3					1	3	
Watauga.....	3		3					
Wayne.....	57	6	33		3	51	36	13
Rural.....	39	6	33		3	38	24	3
Goldsboro.....	11					11	7	9
Mount Olive.....	5					1	4	1
Fremont.....	2					1	1	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Wilkes.....	23	4	17	1	12	13	17	1
Rural.....	22	4	17	1	12	13	16	1
Wilkesboro.....								
North Wilkesboro.....	1						1	
Wilson.....	39	15	13		2	20	28	16
Rural.....	28	15	13		2	14	20	8
Wilson City.....	10					5	7	8
Lucama.....	1					1	1	
Yadkin.....	8	1	7				4	2
Yancey.....	2		2				1	
North Carolina.....	2,828	757	1,635	52	225	1,335	1,687	429
Rural.....	2,444	757	1,635	52	225	1,104	1,394	274
City.....	384					231	293	155

## G. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES AND NEW HOUSES BUILT.

**TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES, 1908-'09.**

The following table gives the number of rural schoolhouses furnished with patent desks, the number furnished with home-made desks, and the number furnished with benches, by races.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVII.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Number of rural schoolhouses.....	5,189	2,212	7,401
Furnished with patent desks.....	1,777	124	1,901
Furnished with home-made desks.....	2,656	1,335	3,991
Furnished with benches.....	691	772	1,463
Percentage furnished with patent desks.....	34.2	5.6	25.6
Percentage furnished with home-made desks.....	51.1	60.3	53.9
Percentage furnished with benches.....	13.3	34.9	19.7

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Alamance.....	54	44	10	.....	26	5	14	7
Alexander.....	49	4	35	14	5	.....	.....	4
Alleghany.....	41	9	15	17	3	.....	.....	3
Anson.....	43	22	11	10	40	.....	.....	40
Ashe.....	99	8	60	31	10	.....	1	9
Beaufort.....	76	9	62	5	33	3	17	15
Bertie.....	62	.....	50	12	55	.....	30	25
Bladen.....	70	16	50	4	46	.....	23	23
Brunswick.....	49	3	40	4	25	.....	17	7
Buncombe.....	89	52	42	2	13	1	3	9
Burke.....	51	.....	40	13	8	.....	4	4
Cabarrus.....	43	4	44	.....	22	.....	10	9
Caldwell.....	69	9	60	.....	14	.....	14	1
Camden.....	19	6	13	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Carteret.....	40	18	17	5	8	1	3	5
Caswell.....	40	26	9	5	38	.....	8	30
Catawba.....	75	6	71	.....	16	.....	18	.....

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—Continued.

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home-made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home-made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Chatham.....	72	12	58	2	37		27	10
Cherokee.....	57	3	43	5	2		1	
Chowan.....	19	18	1		15	1	9	5
Clay.....	16	1		15				1
Cleveland.....	73	23	46	4	21		5	16
Columbus.....	87	33	27	30	36		15	23
Craven.....	47	24	20	3	32	3	18	12
Cumberland.....	72	39	33		53		28	25
Currituck.....	33	12	21		14	1	11	2
Dare.....	19		14	3	3			3
Davidson.....	87	13	70	9	16		3	14
Davie.....	34	3	40		11		13	
Duplin.....	72	7	65		40	1	40	
Durham.....	26	26			16	6	10	
Edgecombe.....	39	27	12		35	5	30	
Forsyth.....	80	67	13		21	6	14	1
Franklin.....	42	20	20	2	36		30	6
Gaston.....	61	30	28	3	29	1	8	20
Gates.....	31	9	22		23	2	20	
Graham.....	22	1	2	19	1		1	
Granville.....	49	32	20		41		41	
Greene.....	28	18	13		19		17	2
Guilford.....	82	58	24		29	9	17	3
Halifax.....	42	33	17	1	48	21	23	6
Harnett.....	58	11	45	2	27		21	6
Haywood.....	50	19	20	11	1			
Henderson.....	46	11	24	10	8			9
Hertford.....	32	14	21	3	33	2	22	17
Hyde.....	24	1	17	6	18		4	15
Iredell.....	88	39	46	2	30	1	19	10
Jackson.....	44	10	3	31	3			3
Johnston.....	107	38	68	3	36	1	28	7
Jones.....	27	7	20	2	17		17	5
Lee.....	28		3		12		2	
Lenoir.....	39	36	1		23	12	11	

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—*Continued.*

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Lincoln.....	57	9	44	5	12			13
Macon.....	59	5	28	26	4		1	3
Madison.....	68	8	19	41	3			3
Martin.....	43	4	39		28		28	
McDowell.....	56	11	24	16	9		5	5
Mecklenburg.....	69	34	35		56		22	34
Mitchell.....	62	2	26		3		1	
Montgomery.....	58				17			
Moore.....	60	40	10	10	22	1	10	11
Nash.....	50	41	9		35		35	
New Hanover.....	14	7	8		11		12	
Northampton.....	41	17	23		43	1	42	
Onslow.....	52	5	47		20		21	
Orange.....	39	11	23	5	25		6	19
Pamlico.....	22	12	7	3	13		7	6
Pasquotank.....	21	4	7	10	16	1	15	
Pender.....	39	12	27	3	33		19	13
Perquimans.....	26		20	6	18		10	8
Person.....	45	44	1		32		32	
Pitt.....	80	15	65		51	1	50	
Polk.....	28	2	13	14	7		1	8
Randolph.....	94	15	76	3	16		9	7
Richmond.....	27	22	5		20			22
Robeson.....	79	42	25	12	79	3	46	40
Rockingham.....	73	67	6		42	14	20	8
Rowan.....	82	38	34	10	32	4	20	8
Rutherford.....	75	42	22	14	23		8	15
Sampson.....	90	22	60	8	50	1	35	14
Scotland.....	23	8	15		22	3	19	
Stanly.....	57	6	43	12	6			6
Stokes.....	65	26	34	5	10			10
Surry.....	58	29	18	41	13		1	12
Swain.....	43	2	34	7	2			2
Transylvania.....	28	8	4	16	1			1
Tyrrell.....	25	3	22		9			9

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—*Continued.*

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Union.....	83	10	52	20	36	.....	9	29
Vance.....	23	22	1	.....	21	.....	21	.....
Wake.....	88	83	5	.....	62	10	50	7
Warren.....	34	20	10	4	42	.....	22	20
Washington.....	25	1	22	2	17	.....	14	3
Watauga.....	68	1	10	57	2	.....	.....	2
Wayne.....	65	52	13	.....	38	3	35	.....
Wilkes.....	124	4	101	19	17	.....	6	11
Wilson.....	51	34	13	.....	26	.....	23	4
Yadkin.....	52	6	45	1	6	.....	1	5
Yancey.....	36	.....	2	33	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	5,189	1,777	2,656	691	2,212	124	1,335	772

**TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT AND THEIR COST, AND THE AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR REPAIRS, 1908-'09.**

This table shows the number of new rural schoolhouses built during the year, by races, and their cost, and also the cost of repairs on old houses.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE XVIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1907-'08.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Total new schoolhouses built 1908-'09.....	284	72	356
Total new schoolhouses built 1907-'08.....	324	80	404
Total for two years.....	608	152	760
Total cost of new schoolhouses built 1908-'09.....			\$ 272,376 00
Total cost of new schoolhouses built 1907-'08.....			303,706 00
Decrease.....			31,330 00
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built 1908-'09.....			765 00
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built 1907-'08.....			751 00
Increase.....			14 00
Total cost of repairs.....			34,039 27

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Alamance.....	3		3	\$ 3,366 00	\$ 440 30
Alexander.....	2	1	3	1,300 00	166 00
Alleghany.....	3		3	1,600 00	.....
Anson.....	2	3	5	4,800 00	200 00
Ashe.....					606 52
Beaufort.....	2	1	3	800 00	301 43
Bertie.....	3	1	4	3,300 00	.....
Bladen.....	9	3	12	4,700 00	150 00
Brunswick.....	2	1	3	1,225 00	125 00
Buncombe.....	6	1	7	6,848 00	363 02
Burke.....	1		1	350 00	125 00
Cabarrus.....	3	2	5	1,961 00	97 26
Caldwell.....	8	1	9	2,707 00	190 00
Camden.....	1		1	2,000 00	.....
Carteret.....	5		5	1,200 00	.....
Caswell.....		2	2	270 00	128 10
Catawba.....	2		2	1,950 00	450 00
Chatham.....	3	1	4	1,957 00	266 26
Cherokee.....	1		1	1,200 00	42 60

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued.*

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Chowan.....				\$ 215.00	\$ 167.00
Clay.....	1		1	300.00	14.00
Cleveland.....	1		1	600.00	2,100.00
Columbus.....	9	1	10	10,200.00	1,500.00
Craven.....	4	1	5	1,346.00	578.27
Cumberland.....	7	3	10	5,000.00	800.00
Currituck.....		1	1	210.00	171.43
Dare.....					179.07
Davidson.....	2	1	3	466.00	141.81
Davie.....	3		3	896.00	
Duplin.....	3		3	550.00	
Durham.....	3		3	9,500.00	1,000.00
Edgecombe.....	8	1	9	5,440.00	306.00
Forsyth.....	2	1	3	6,788.00	1,600.43
Franklin.....	3	1	4	2,090.00	65.00
Gaston.....	4	1	5	2,500.00	18.95
Gates.....					
Graham.....					30.00
Granville.....	7	2	9	12,877.00	145.00
Greene.....	2		2	829.00	85.00
Guilford.....	5	1	6	6,100.00	500.00
Halifax.....		1	1	250.00	888.80
Harnett.....	5	3	8	2,632.00	622.49
Haywood.....					1,050.23
Henderson.....	4		4	2,647.00	566.46
Hertford.....	2	1	3	1,950.00	472.44
Hyde.....	3		3	3,750.00	180.36
Iredell.....	6	1	7	4,180.00	229.00
Jackson.....	3		3	3,500.00	123.00
Johnston.....	8	1	9	3,507.00	664.96
Jones.....	2	2	4	900.00	
Lee.....	1		1	250.00	
Lenoir.....	2	1	3	1,000.00	
Lincoln.....	4		4	1,143.00	18.61
Macon.....	2	1	3	1,079.00	71.05
Madison.....	4		4	2,400.00	195.92
Martin.....	3		3	3,000.00	513.82



TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued*.

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
McDowell .....	6 .....		6	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Mecklenburg .....	7 .....	4	11	11,694.00	593.17
Mitchell .....	4 .....		4	1,675.00	.....
Montgomery .....	1 .....		1	181.00	.....
Moore .....	2 .....	2	4	16,075.00	19.30
Nash .....	1 .....	2	3	4,842.00	2,119.82
New Hanover .....	2 .....		2	828.00	66.73
Northampton .....	1 .....	1	2	1,000.00	1,300.00
Onslow .....	2 .....	1	3	1,404.00	208.88
Orange .....	1 .....	2	3	930.00	627.00
Pamlico .....	2 .....		2	1,408.00	35.69
Pasquotank .....					.....
Pender .....	3 .....		3	2,000.00	200.00
Perquimans .....	2 .....		2	850.00	259.02
Person .....					107.54
Pitt .....	4 .....	1	5	4,250.00	.....
Polk .....	2 .....		2	557.00	17.24
Randolph .....	6 .....	1	7	13,933.00	.....
Richmond .....		1	1	1,613.00	400.00
Robeson .....	5 .....	2	7	5,600.00	1,375.00
Rockingham .....	5 .....		5	5,160.00	359.00
Rowan .....	3 .....	2	5	4,766.00	403.23
Rutherford .....	3 .....	1	4	1,137.00	49.00
Sampson .....	8 .....	2	10	6,074.00	259.26
Scotland .....	3 .....		3	1,089.00	200.00
Stanly .....	4 .....	1	5	1,359.00	258.26
Stokes .....	4 .....		4	1,175.00	62.15
Surry .....	3 .....		3	1,800.00	.....
Swain .....	4 .....		4	441.00	.....
Transylvania .....	2 .....		2	1,910.00	226.97
Tyrrell .....	2 .....		2	705.00	197.29
Union .....	2 .....		2	348.00	911.00
Vance .....	1 .....		1	1,700.00	120.00
Wake .....	4 .....		4	14,492.00	687.00
Warren .....					.....
Washington .....					115.44
Watauga .....					.....

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued.*

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Wayne.....	1	2	3	\$ 3,436.00	\$ 734.28
Wilkes.....	4	1	5	3,140.00	900.00
Wilson.....	6	3	9	8,216.00	498.90
Yadkin.....	3	1	4	1,940.00	.....
Yancey.....	2	.....	2	1,019.00	77.51
Total.....	284	72	356	272,376.00	34,039.27

## RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST \$100,000 FOR 1908-'09.

Counties.	Population.	Amount.
Alamance.....	9,188	\$ 1,282.75
Alexander.....	4,032	564.35
Alleghany.....	3,077	430.92
Anson.....	8,310	1,161.07
Ashe.....	7,759	1,084.08
Beaufort.....	8,886	1,241.55
Bertie.....	7,633	1,066.48
Bladen.....	6,346	886.66
Brunswick.....	4,170	583.63
Buncombe.....	16,259	2,271.70
Burke.....	6,480	905.38
Cabarrus.....	8,585	1,199.49
Caldwell.....	6,633	926.76
Camden.....	2,023	283.65
Carteret.....	4,075	569.86
Caswell.....	4,824	674.00
Catawba.....	9,814	1,371.21
Chatham.....	8,587	1,199.77
Cherokee.....	5,194	725.70
Chowan.....	3,344	468.22
Clay.....	1,465	206.24
Cleveland.....	9,331	1,303.71
Columbus.....	8,786	1,227.58
Craven.....	7,638	1,067.18
Cumberland.....	11,962	1,671.33
Currituck.....	2,622	367.34
Dare.....	1,708	239.64
Davidson.....	9,238	1,290.73
Davie.....	4,614	644.66
Duplin.....	8,050	1,124.74
Durham.....	10,962	1,533.00
Edgecombe.....	8,716	1,217.80
Forsyth.....	13,525	1,889.71
Franklin.....	8,425	1,177.14
Gaston.....	13,277	1,855.06
Gates.....	4,043	565.89
Graham.....	1,630	228.74
Granville.....	8,228	1,149.61
Greene.....	4,187	585.00

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	Amount.
Guilford.....	17,955	\$ 2,508.67
Halifax.....	11,557	1,614.74
Harnett.....	7,535	1,052.79
Haywood.....	6,665	931.23
Henderson.....	5,269	736.18
Hertford.....	5,143	718.57
Hyde.....	3,152	441.39
Iredell.....	11,098	1,550.61
Jackson.....	4,294	599.95
Johnston.....	12,697	1,756.02
Jones.....	2,793	391.23
Lenoir.....	6,466	903.43
Lincoln.....	6,266	875.48
Macon.....	4,506	629.57
Madison.....	7,762	1,084.50
Martin.....	5,808	811.49
McDowell.....	5,276	737.16
Mecklenburg.....	21,244	2,968.21
Mitchell.....	6,463	903.01
Montgomery.....	5,063	707.40
Moore.....	9,054	1,265.02
Nash.....	9,665	1,350.39
New Hanover.....	7,588	1,060.19
Northampton.....	6,750	943.11
Onslow.....	4,654	650.25
Orange.....	4,766	665.90
Pamlico.....	3,379	473.11
Pasquotank.....	4,998	698.32
Pender.....	5,084	710.33
Perquimans.....	3,530	494.21
Person.....	5,705	797.10
Pitt.....	11,906	1,663.50
Polk.....	2,313	324.17
Randolph.....	10,034	1,401.95
Richmond.....	6,265	875.34
Robeson.....	16,742	2,339.19
Rockingham.....	12,412	1,734.20
Rowan.....	12,071	1,686.56
Rutherford.....	9,469	1,323.00

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	Amount.
Sampson .....	10,340	\$ 1,444.70
Scotland .....	3,262	455.76
Stanly .....	7,084	983.77
Stokes .....	6,810	951.49
Surry .....	10,411	1,454.62
Swain .....	3,370	471.85
Transylvania .....	2,331	326.68
Tyrrell .....	1,731	242.85
Union .....	9,424	1,316.72
Vance .....	7,051	985.16
Wake .....	20,193	2,821.36
Warren .....	7,207	1,007.10
Washington .....	3,613	505.80
Watauga .....	4,941	690.35
Wayne .....	11,311	1,580.37
Wilkes .....	11,027	1,540.69
Wilson .....	9,156	1,279.27
Yadkin .....	5,282	738.00
Yancey .....	4,138	578.16
Total .....	715,716	100,000.00

## ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO EQUALIZE SCHOOL TERMS, 1908-'09.

The following is the record of the apportionment of the annual State appropriation of \$100,000 to equalize school terms in accordance with section 4000, Revisal 1905.

Counties.	Number Districts Asking Aid.		Amount of Aid Legally Asked.	Amount Apportioned.
	White.	Colored.		
Alexander.....	52	6	\$ 3,995.10	\$ 2,643.86
Alleghany.....	41	3	3,323.05	2,316.42
Ashe.....	99	10	3,945.52	2,643.08
Bladen.....	70	48	5,593.92	3,182.61
Brunswick.....	44	16	2,847.31	2,139.42
Caldwell.....	20	4	1,132.74	941.56
Carteret.....	42	6	3,275.00	2,232.85
Caswell.....	41	38	2,414.20	1,899.36
Catawba.....	77	16	1,665.83	1,042.56
Chatham.....	70	16	2,351.56	1,674.87
Cherokee.....	50	3	4,521.81	2,784.92
Cleveland.....	31	9	1,191.14	831.58
Columbus.....	74	28	2,041.06	1,614.57
Cumberland.....	76	54	4,400.00	2,531.01
Currituck.....	32	12	2,116.46	1,669.71
Dare.....	19	3	3,765.50	2,488.03
Davidson.....	19	6	830.00	697.95
Davie.....	56	15	2,325.00	1,673.46
Duplin.....	10	3	545.15	526.88
Franklin.....	29	23	1,645.05	1,358.83
Gates.....	25	23	1,281.61	961.89
Graham.....	20	1	820.00	749.93
Greene.....	26	3	672.42	576.30
Harnett.....	60	31	1,155.66	779.16
Henderson.....	51	9	2,966.95	2,355.69
Hyde.....	27	9	3,205.26	2,082.91
Iredell.....	69	27	2,711.00	1,793.90
Jackson.....	38	3	3,944.08	2,495.94
Jones.....	28	20	1,255.84	1,118.95
Lee.....	35	5	1,932.43	1,534.53
Lincoln.....	58	12	3,635.18	2,038.29
Macon.....	59	4	1,983.98	1,204.18
Madison.....	61	4	2,899.20	2,299.22

APPROPRIATION TO EQUALIZE SCHOOL TERMS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number Districts Asking Aid.		Amount of Aid Legally Asked.	Amount Appor- tioned.
	White.	Colored.		
McDowell.....	42	8	\$ 4,218.87	\$ 2,776.08
Mitchell.....	65	4	3,731.97	2,603.30
Montgomery.....	60	18	1,265.88	1,127.91
Moore.....	49	27	2,223.11	1,721.02
Northampton.....	1	30	1,193.00	906.35
Onslow.....	42	19	2,352.06	1,691.59
Orange.....	8		345.00	341.55
Pamlico.....	22	14	3,797.14	2,476.73
Pender.....	43	34	2,335.92	1,747.20
Person.....	33	3	2,002.93	1,463.87
Randolph.....	103	21	3,727.00	2,174.42
Rockingham.....	66	36	865.70	502.33
Rutherford.....	77	19	4,110.00	2,746.92
Sampson.....	78	44	3,168.16	2,258.27
Stanly.....	59	11	680.00	336.60
Stokes.....	46	5	766.96	379.65
Transylvania.....	30	2	1,316.58	1,061.10
Watauga.....	72	4	2,750.61	2,179.18
Wilkes.....	124	14	5,929.50	3,522.12
Yadkin.....	53	3	1,568.28	1,392.00
Yancey.....	48	2	3,132.90	2,207.39
Total.....	2,603	787	133,870.58	92,500.00

## A. RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS.

**TABLE I. SCHOOL FUNDS AND SOURCES, 1909-'10.**

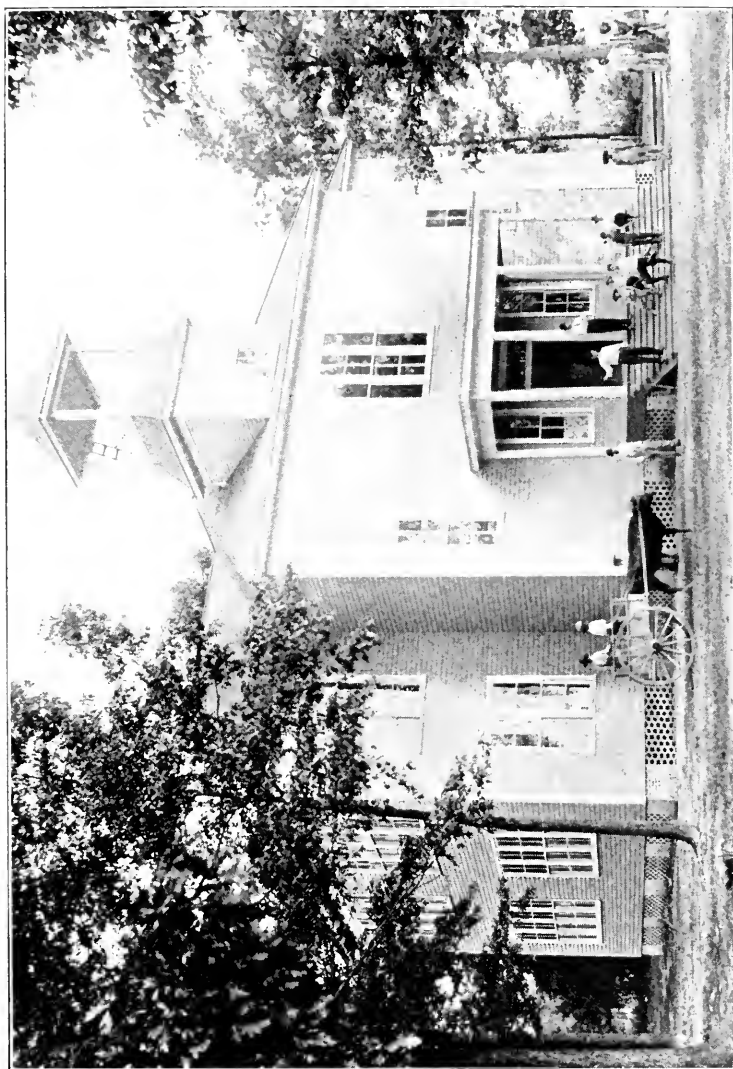
This table shows the total school fund of each county and of each separate town or city school system for the scholastic year 1909-'10 and the sources of the same.

SUMMARY OF TABLE I AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Balance from 1908-'09.....	\$ 277,635.54	\$ 56,918.40	\$ 334,553.94
Local tax, 1909-'10.....	296,914.63	580,885.28	877,799.91
Local tax, 1908-'09.....	237,744.17	579,505.65	817,249.82
Increase.....	59,170.46	1,379.63	60,550.09
Percentage of increase.....	24.9	.24	7.4
Loans, bonds, etc., 1909-'10.....	66,775.00	227,302.49	294,077.49
Loans, bonds, etc., 1908-'09.....	59,302.50	160,768.46	220,070.96
Increase.....	7,472.50	66,534.03	74,006.53
County fund, 1909-'10.....	1,446,355.84	307,806.42	1,754,162.26
County fund, 1908-'09.....	1,477,933.72	284,845.62	1,762,779.34
Increase.....	*31,577.88	22,960.80	*8,617.08
Special State appropriations, elementary schools.....	216,220.80		216,220.80
Special State appropriations, public high schools.....	48,350.00		48,350.00
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libra- ries, 1909-'10.....	25,410.66		25,410.66
Private donations, State appropriations, etc., for libra- ries, 1908-'09.....	30,462.41	14.85	30,477.26
Increase.....	*5,011.75	*14.85	*5,066.60
Total available school fund, 1909-'10.....	2,377,662.47	1,172,912.59	3,550,575.06
Total available school fund, 1908-'09.....	2,325,863.12	1,093,239.91	3,419,103.03
Increase.....	51,799.35	79,672.68	131,472.03
Percentage of increase.....	2.2	7.3	3.7
Rural funds (not included in above), 1909-'10†.....	65,971.32		65,971.32
Rural funds (not included in above), 1908-'09.....	76,128.14		76,128.14
Increase.....	*10,156.82		*10,156.82

\*Decrease.      †See Supplement to Table I.





RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, SEVERN, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C.



## SCHOOL FUND, 1909-'10.

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TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Alamance.....	\$ 910 75	\$ 29,980.45	\$13,086 68	\$ 1,623.33	\$.....	\$ 750 00	\$ 4,150 00	\$1,015 72	\$ 51,516.93
Rural.....	\$.....	23,003.55	313.29	1,623.33	.....	750 00	2,400 00	1,015.72	29,103.89
Burlington.....	299.47	3,467.20	6,461.89	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	11,728.56
Graham.....	103.46	1,685.00	3,521.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,309.51
Haw River.....	11.33	1,030.75	1,597.72	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	2,889.80
Mebane.....	496.49	793.95	1,192.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,483.17
Alexander.....	3,215.17	7,373.60	1,971.75	694.86	1,726.40	500 00	.....	30 00	15,511.78
Alleghany.....	31.46	4,755.42	.....	534.94	2,741.18	250 00	.....	310 00	8,623.00
Anson.....	3,064.42	17,452.68	6,869.72	1,476.78	1,380.79	750 00	1,105.00	270 00	32,369.39
Rural.....	3,056.16	15,573.68	2,443.33	1,476.78	1,380.79	750 00	830 00	270 00	25,780.74
Wadesboro.....	8.26	1,879.00	4,426.39	.....	.....	.....	275 00	.....	6,588.65
Ashe.....	\$10 79	10,331.91	601.83	1,279.84	2,777.64	500 00	1,000 00	80 00	17,382.01
Beaufort.....	6,641.44	25,866.94	15,529.06	1,632.59	.....	350 00	5,400 00	861.32	56,281.35
Rural.....	5,983.06	20,672.94	2,640 00	1,632.59	.....	350 00	.....	861.32	32,139.91
Washington.....	364.84	3,480 00	10,609.86	.....	.....	.....	5,400 00	.....	19,854.70
Belhaven.....	293.54	1,714 00	2,279.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,286.74
Bertie.....	7,267.25	16,700.46	6,819.11	1,320.81	.....	500 00	.....	70 00	32,677.63
Rural.....	6,707.25	15,450.46	2,245.11	1,320.81	.....	500 00	.....	70 00	26,293.63
Autander.....	280.00	425 00	1,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455 00
Windsor.....	280 00	825 00	2,824 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,929 00
Bladen.....	613.16	12,514.40	3,267.26	991.55	3,374.97	500 00	600 00	120 00	21,981.34
Brunswick.....	2,375.83	9,255.66	811.90	808.50	1,350 00	.....	2,400 00	40 00	17,041.89
Buncombe.....	2,918.21	65,701.03	47,486.97	.....	.....	750 00	12,000 00	272.84	129,129.05
Rural.....	1,579.70	47,090.46	11,269.46	.....	.....	750 00	3,000 00	272.84	63,962.46
Asheville.....	1,338.51	18,610.57	36,217.51	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	65,166.59
Burke.....	3,071.85	12,534.41	6,960.26	905.38	897.14	.....	1,500 00	90 00	25,959.04
Rural.....	3,071.85	10,838.78	.....	905.38	897.14	.....	.....	90 00	15,803.15
Morganton.....	.....	1,695.63	6,960.26	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	10,155.89
Cabarrus.....	2,461.96	26,612.37	11,614.68	1,471.64	.....	250 00	5,548.76	355 00	48,314.41
Rural.....	1,972.49	21,420.37	2,327.13	1,471.64	.....	250 00	250 00	355 00	28,046.63
Concord.....	489.47	5,192 00	9,287.55	.....	.....	.....	5,298.76	.....	20,267.78
Caldwell.....	851.65	17,589.35	7,900.93	1,186.77	2,487.49	500 00	2,600 00	55 00	33,171.19
Rural.....	*149.56	14,502.49	.....	1,186.77	2,487.49	500 00	500 00	55 00	19,231.75
Lenoir.....	373.23	2,011.15	7,082.11	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00	.....	11,566.49
Granite.....	93.97	579.42	506.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180.21
Rhodhiss.....	384.45	496.29	312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192.74

\*Deficit. †A balance was reported, but later was found to be an error.

‡Last year's appropriation.

TABLE 1. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Camden.....	\$ 865 39	\$ 3,384 97	\$ 1,702 32	\$ 371 56	\$ 1,241 32	\$ 250 00	\$ 600 00		\$ 7,550 37
Carteret.....	3,006 06	8,708 51	2,206 00	715 60	2,197 60	500 00	200 00	300 00	17,893 77
Caswell.....	1,114 99	8,734 82		854 52	1,921 89	250 00		366 35	13,239 57
Catawba.....	1,514 71	27,885 55	10,352 20	1,683 66	1,984 95	500 00	600 00	174 50	44,695 37
Rural.....	269 48	22,207 38	3,680 00	1,683 66	1,984 95	500 00		174 50	30,499 92
Hickory.....	140 58	3,354 83	4,315 04						7,810 45
Newton.....	1,104 70	2,323 24	2,357 16				600 00		6,385 20
Chatham.....	*165 77	15,659 81	3,108 43	1,381 31	1,501 02	750 00	700 00	610 00	23,710 37
Cherokee.....	381 73	12,165 84	10,127 76	889 23	2,618 80	750 00			26,883 36
Rural.....		10,165 84	2,839 50	889 23	2,618 80	750 00			17,263 37
Andrews.....	25 00	2,000 00	4,813 04						6,838 04
Murphy.....	306 73		2,475 22						2,781 95
Chowan.....	4,612 99	8,811 70	4,779 14	573 16				80 00	18,862 99
Rural.....	4,059 41	7,531 70	217 37	579 16				80 00	12,467 64
Edenton.....	553 58	1,280 00	4,561 77						6,395 35
Clay.....		2,514 19	381 17	263 58	347 94	250 00	150 00		3,909 88
Cleveland.....	240 00	27,306 15	9,988 92	1,731 31	2,026 67	250 00	14,539 25	127 50	56,159 80
Rural.....	15 00	24,121 15	2,880 92	1,731 31	2,026 67	250 00	1,650 00	127 50	32,802 55
Shelby.....	225 00	2,060 00	3,000 00						5,285 00
Kings Mountain.....		1,125 00	4,058 00				12,889 25		18,072 25
Columbus.....	1,344 22	24,235 24	13,921 85	1,238 40	1,545 17	500 00	850 00	70 00	43,704 88
Craven.....	4,679 93	29,091 74	11,006 57	1,295 44		750 00	7,500 00	1,279 00	55,602 68
Rural.....	2,802 87	23,558 00	1,262 26	1,295 44		750 00	2,500 00	1,279 00	33,447 57
New Bern.....	1,877 06	5,533 74	9,744 31				5,000 00		22,155 11
Cumberland.....	1,984 81	28,894 67	14,351 62	2,119 53	1,550 70	800 00	1,901 00	151 67	51,754 00
Rural.....	95 04	25,694 67	4,305 25	2,119 53	1,550 70	800 00		151 67	34,716 86
Fayetteville.....	1,688 22	2,850 00	8,437 20				1,901 00		14,876 42
Hope Mills.....	201 55	350 00	1,609 17						2,160 72
Currituck.....	1,427 77	8,926 56	3,736 65	478 88	730 58	250 00		20 00	15,379 94
Dare.....	669 42	2,706 51	1,652 95	290 01	2,792 55				8,111 44
Davidson.....	4,432 48	25,522 62	10,616 37	1,589 39	416 57	500 00		625 00	43,702 43
Rural.....	1,926 83	21,727 47	143 31	1,589 39	416 57	500 00		625 00	26,928 37
Lexington.....	72 07	2,204 15	6,399 58						8,675 80
Thomasville.....	2,433 58	1,591 00	4,073 48						8,098 06

\* Deficit.

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Davie.....	\$ 3,094.52	\$ 8,892.08	\$ 262.34	\$ 794.61	\$ .....	\$ 599.90	\$ .....	\$ 270.00	\$ 13,723.55
Duplin.....	1,048.09	16,509.15	7,837.77	1,379.77	889.65	759.09	300.00	1,078.11	29,783.54
Durham.....	10,799.45	61,372.14	40,627.74	1,879.06	.....	759.09	25,146.49	10.00	141,498.79
Rural.....	9,370.44	38,697.90	6,965.51	1,879.06	.....	759.09	509.09	10.00	58,052.04
Durham.....	1,339.01	22,766.14	33,662.20	.....	.....	.....	25,649.40	.....	53,416.75
Edgecombe.....	129.77	25,748.63	11,711.69	1,736.45	.....	699.09	999.09	35.09	40,861.54
Rural.....	*414.42	22,748.63	3,184.04	1,736.45	.....	699.09	.....	35.09	28,304.12
Tarboro.....	129.77	3,009.09	8,527.65	.....	.....	.....	999.09	.....	12,557.42
Forsyth.....	8,047.17	49,928.64	17,171.92	2,449.82	.....	1,099.09	1,899.09	739.50	89,228.05
Rural.....	8,019.59	35,318.64	1,184.59	2,449.82	.....	1,099.09	.....	739.50	48,793.14
Winston.....	.....	12,420.09	15,259.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,679.09
Kernersville.....	27.58	1,299.09	737.33	.....	.....	.....	1,899.09	.....	3,854.91
Franklin.....	5,512.92	19,379.90	9,535.62	1,485.52	2,061.25	799.09	.....	121.75	38,596.96
Rural.....	1,288.60	17,915.99	1,267.58	1,485.52	2,061.25	599.09	.....	121.75	23,749.60
Franklinton.....	459.28	464.09	3,255.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,178.46
Louisburg.....	3,374.55	1,299.09	3,259.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,824.55
Youngsville.....	390.49	709.09	1,762.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853.35
Gaston.....	516.05	23,359.24	16,048.77	2,129.47	.....	875.09	1,999.09	873.46	55,731.99
Rural.....	514.89	21,359.24	6,724.75	2,129.47	.....	875.09	1,999.09	873.46	42,376.72
Gastonia.....	.....	3,009.09	7,577.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,577.47
Cherryville.....	31.25	1,099.09	1,746.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,777.89
Gates.....	782.17	10,334.30	2,031.46	678.57	1,091.88	599.09	799.09	49.09	16,158.38
Graham.....	230.61	3,729.75	245.29	399.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,696.65
Granville.....	763.41	22,871.71	10,705.95	1,435.48	1,583.34	759.09	2,850.09	544.92	41,594.81
Rural.....	*2,469.75	20,871.71	5,669.39	1,435.48	1,583.34	759.09	2,099.09	544.92	32,845.84
Oxford.....	763.41	2,099.09	5,945.56	.....	.....	.....	850.09	.....	8,658.97
Greene.....	357.34	9,998.06	.....	711.82	896.45	.....	599.09	45.09	12,418.67
Guilford.....	7,498.53	89,919.17	55,967.25	3,153.59	.....	1,125.09	5,125.09	916.12	154,614.66
Rural.....	7,183.61	63,957.17	17,265.94	3,153.59	.....	1,125.09	3,625.09	916.12	97,226.43
Greensboro.....	.....	10,000.09	21,957.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,957.46
High Point.....	224.92	6,532.09	16,052.90	.....	.....	.....	1,599.09	.....	24,309.82
Guilford College.....	.....	439.09	699.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129.95

\*Deficit.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1909-'10.

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, 18c. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Halifax.....	\$18,103.89	\$ 29,987.23	\$17,905.22	\$ 1,614.74	\$.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 580.00	\$ 69,541.08
Rural.....	16,091.08	24,412.23	.....	†1,614.74	.....	500.00	.....	580.00	43,198.05
Scotland Neck.....	*233.30	997.50	5,476.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,473.94
Weldon.....	*217.01	2,082.75	3,700.87	.....	.....	.....	850.00	.....	6,633.62
Enfield.....	\$81.58	1,290.50	5,240.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,421.80
Roanoke Rapids..	1,131.23	1,195.25	3,487.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,813.67
Harnett.....	2,687.51	18,584.01	4,958.90	1,224.65	911.18	500.00	.....	72.20	28,938.45
Rural.....	1,302.34	17,344.01	1,537.96	1,224.65	911.18	500.00	.....	72.20	22,892.34
Dunn.....	1,385.17	1,240.00	3,420.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,046.11
Haywood.....	14,413.86	17,399.86	4,801.59	1,155.06	.....	500.00	250.00	49.64	38,570.01
Rural.....	14,161.96	15,524.86	699.19	1,155.06	.....	500.00	250.00	49.64	32,340.71
Waynesville.....	251.90	1,875.00	4,102.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,229.30
Henderson.....	1,549.15	13,241.04	5,902.70	882.71	2,355.69	500.00	1,000.00	405.00	25,836.29
Rural.....	1,460.47	11,772.07	3,157.67	882.71	2,355.69	500.00	1,000.00	405.00	21,533.61
Hendersonville....	88.68	1,468.97	2,745.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,302.68
Hertford.....	666.64	11,434.94	2,200.98	925.56	804.65	650.00	250.00	280.00	17,212.77
Hyde.....	5,575.49	4,880.84	2,641.26	†.....	2,641.82	250.00	1,000.00	20.00	17,009.41
Iredell.....	4,460.44	32,447.15	16,631.65	1,928.08	938.60	600.00	2,950.00	169.25	60,125.17
Rural.....	*182.35	27,709.30	2,663.73	1,928.08	938.60	600.00	1,950.00	169.25	35,958.96
Mooresville.....	1,275.14	1,816.00	5,099.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,191.01
Statesville.....	3,185.30	2,921.85	8,868.05	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	15,975.20
Jackson.....	455.81	10,547.14	5,417.88	804.04	2,411.28	250.00	.....	20.00	19,906.15
Johnston.....	11,069.89	31,016.21	14,339.94	2,314.75	.....	850.00	150.00	.....	59,740.79
Rural.....	8,595.89	28,376.10	8,831.79	2,314.75	.....	850.00	150.00	.....	49,118.53
Selma.....	1,424.00	1,450.11	2,359.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,233.58
Smithfield.....	1,050.00	1,190.00	3,148.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,388.68
Jones.....	2,606.05	6,566.92	2,242.56	478.72	824.33	475.00	1,400.00	110.00	14,793.58
Lee.....	521.66	11,249.39	5,412.40	661.09	1,127.42	250.00	700.00	94.95	20,016.91
Rural.....	521.19	9,828.20	1,804.81	661.09	1,127.42	250.00	.....	94.95	14,287.66
Sanford.....	.47	1,421.19	3,607.59	.....	.....	.....	700.00	.....	5,729.25
Lenoir.....	1,560.75	21,309.41	12,123.68	1,137.23	.....	300.00	1,035.00	30.00	37,496.07
Rural.....	*991.16	17,124.41	165.13	1,137.23	.....	300.00	.....	30.00	18,756.77
Kinston.....	1,494.05	3,379.50	9,410.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,284.31
LaGrange.....	66.70	805.50	2,547.79	.....	.....	.....	1,035.00	.....	4,454.99

\*Deficit.

†Appropriation of previous year.

‡Not received during fiscal year.

## SCHOOL FUND, 1909-'10.

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TABLE 1. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Lincoln	\$ 1,197.05	\$ 14,639.41	\$ 6,393.36	\$ 1,038.17	\$ 1,186.91	500.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 50.00	26,004.90
Rural	1,197.05	13,179.41	1,847.96	1,038.17	1,186.91	500.00	1,000.00	50.00	19,999.50
Lincolnton	*238.01	1,460.00	4,545.40						6,005.40
Macon	950.63	7,694.40	2,848.45	745.08	972.00	750.00		421.32	14,351.88
Madison	12,100.98	12,081.48	1,869.44	1,355.09	2,216.59	500.00	600.00	395.00	31,118.58
Martin	18,856.15	16,859.96	5,651.98		994.29	500.00		620.00	43,482.38
Rural	18,394.75	14,804.96	518.71		994.29	500.00		620.00	35,832.71
Williamston	*106.66	1,070.00	3,361.62						4,431.62
Robersonville	461.40	985.00	1,771.65						3,218.05
McDowell	\$ 786.84	16,705.13	5,647.90	979.21	1,927.89	500.00	2,500.00	61.11	37,108.08
Rural	8,733.33	15,505.13	2,582.65	979.21	1,927.89	500.00		61.11	30,289.32
Marion	53.51	1,200.00	3,065.25				2,500.00		6,818.76
Mecklenburg	2,787.09	86,678.03	46,426.24			1,000.00	18,000.00	183.90	155,075.26
Rural	2,787.09	59,793.61	16,480.85			1,000.00		183.90	70,245.45
Charlotte	*10.07	26,884.42	39,945.39				18,000.00		84,829.81
Mitchell	703.66	9,083.91	542.20	1,112.90	1,343.48	500.00		40.00	13,326.15
Montgomery	1,375.28	10,632.89	2,277.79	900.71	688.30	500.00	180.00	10.00	16,564.97
Rural	875.78	9,587.29	1,441.80	900.71	688.30	500.00	180.00	10.00	14,183.88
Troy	499.50	1,045.60	835.99						2,381.09
Moore	5,224.31	18,480.84	6,649.28	998.75	2,476.09	350.00	9,010.00	960.54	44,149.81
Rural	3,992.47	17,360.84	1,769.41	998.75	2,476.09	350.00		960.54	27,908.10
Carthage	533.26	840.00	3,369.93						4,743.19
Southern Pines	698.58	280.00	1,509.94				9,010.00		11,498.52
Nash	4,742.57	31,027.95	24,178.19	1,705.43		500.00	2,500.00	873.75	65,527.89
Rural	4,742.57	26,313.23	7,671.31	1,705.43		500.00	2,500.00	873.75	44,306.29
Rocky Mount	*282.59	4,714.72	16,506.88						21,221.60
New Hanover	6,580.50	52,024.40		1,317.89					59,921.79
Rural	6,580.50	12,031.46		1,317.89					19,929.85
Wilmington		39,992.94							39,992.94
Northampton	118.44	18,873.12	2,233.83	1,213.00	882.07	500.00		831.39	24,651.85
Onslow	1,023.51	11,888.64	4,030.83	806.60	1,284.75	400.00	1,475.00	365.50	21,274.83
Orange	395.59	15,024.80	495.70	845.52	976.95	500.00		556.40	18,794.96
Pamlico	3,041.10	6,476.34	3,191.81	597.50	2,087.89	500.00			15,894.64

\*Deficit. †Not received when report was made.

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Lsc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Pasquotank.....	\$ 1,558.61	\$ 19,076.17	\$ 15,615.00	\$ 906.12	\$.....	\$.....	\$58,607.40	\$ 297.48	\$ 96,060.68
Rural.....	46.52	13,156.17		906.02			2,000.00	297.48	16,406.19
Elizabeth City.....	1,512.09	5,920.00	15,615.00				56,607.40		79,654.49
Pender.....	3,107.52	11,692.90	5,682.11	823.06	1,350.00	500.00		75.00	23,230.59
Perquimans.....	1,230.38	9,568.98	4,335.40	620.64	380.00		450.00	\$5.00	16,670.40
Rural.....	1,207.95	8,268.98		620.64	380.00		450.00	\$5.00	11,012.37
Hertford.....	22.43	1,300.00	4,335.40						5,657.83
Person.....	753.04	13,388.10	3,512.91	996.18		500.00	1,300.00	250.00	20,700.23
Rural.....	323.99	12,288.10		996.18		500.00		250.00	14,358.27
Roxboro.....	429.05	1,100.00	3,512.91				1,300.00		6,341.96
Pitt.....	14,505.45	26,513.11	11,969.60	2,159.13		750.00	3,052.50		58,949.79
Rural.....	14,245.76	24,713.11	5,278.88	2,159.13		750.00			47,146.88
Greenville.....	259.69	1,800.00	6,690.72				3,052.50		11,802.91
Polk.....	1,336.62	5,315.86	415.62	431.59	334.80	250.00			8,084.49
Randolph.....	544.32	25,998.93	7,725.68	1,739.71	1,649.54	1,000.00	2,750.00	267.01	41,675.19
Rural.....	544.32	22,048.93	4,296.61	1,739.71	1,649.54	1,000.00	2,000.00	267.01	33,546.12
Ashboro.....	*1,092.49	3,100.00	1,400.00						4,500.00
Randleman.....		850.00	2,029.07				750.00		3,629.07
Richmond.....	3,739.37	16,696.59	8,723.43	1,155.41		700.00	5,854.09	920.67	37,789.56
Rural.....	3,429.26	14,761.39	1,097.04	1,155.41		700.00	500.00	920.67	22,563.77
Rockingham.....	303.60	1,133.80	3,795.44				354.09		5,586.93
Hamlet.....	6.51	801.40	3,830.95				5,000.00		9,638.86
Robeson.....	2,958.59	39,654.91	21,062.16	2,750.80		1,000.00	1,800.00	368.53	69,594.99
Rural.....	2,185.95	37,547.47	14,145.16	2,750.80		1,000.00	1,800.00	368.53	59,797.91
Lumberton.....		1,277.44	4,263.81						5,541.25
Maxton.....	772.64	830.00	2,653.19						4,255.83
Rockingham.....	351.36	35,465.37	11,070.16	2,314.07	1,408.77	750.00	900.00		52,239.73
Rural.....	*37.39	31,078.37	3,503.25	2,314.07	1,408.77	750.00	900.00		39,954.46
Reidsville.....	351.36	4,387.00	7,566.91						12,305.27
Rowan.....	7,829.97	42,604.82	7,822.05	1,686.56		750.00	5,000.00	730.00	66,423.40
Rural.....	7,829.97	36,010.82	1,822.05	1,686.56		750.00	5,000.00	730.00	53,829.40
Salisbury.....		6,594.00	6,000.00						12,594.00
Rutherford.....	810.21	19,021.74	1,604.25	1,641.84	1,888.83	250.00	200.00	342.30	25,759.17

\*Deficit.



TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—Continued.

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Is. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Sampson.....	\$ 3,910.58	\$ 21,334.75	\$11,917.57	\$ 1,696.86	\$ 2,163.37	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,790.00	\$ 95.00	43,658.13
Rural.....	3,835.55	20,254.75	9,669.00	1,696.86	2,163.37	750.00	1,240.00	95.00	39,754.53
Clinton.....	75.03	1,080.00	2,248.57				500.00		3,903.60
Scotland.....	1,572.42	10,658.23	4,586.33	575.73		500.00	31,070.83	540.00	49,503.54
Rural.....	1,572.42	9,429.05		575.73		500.00		540.00	12,617.20
Laurinburg.....		1,229.18	4,586.33				31,070.83		36,886.34
Stanly.....	2,263.22	13,936.31	2,989.43	1,190.03	789.99		300.00	20.00	21,788.98
Rural.....	2,151.63	12,641.31		1,190.03	789.99		600.00	20.00	17,392.96
Albemarle.....	111.59	1,295.00	2,989.43						4,396.02
Stokes.....	542.75	12,759.78		1,187.12	1,913.45	750.00	625.00	400.00	18,178.10
Surry.....	1,061.38	24,796.87	7,513.77	1,769.88	1,350.00	875.00	1,008.10	95.00	38,470.00
Rural.....	360.05	22,996.87	2,887.50	1,769.88	1,350.00	875.00		95.00	30,234.30
Mount Airy.....	701.33	1,800.00	4,626.27				1,093.10		8,135.70
Swain.....	1,841.37	8,560.21	2,075.17	542.31		750.00	100.00		13,872.06
Transylvania.....	6,360.37	6,806.69	4,411.47	406.22	1,803.31	500.00	750.00	154.21	21,192.27
Tyrrell.....	1,377.71	3,807.74		320.14					5,505.59
Union.....	2,608.96	25,572.11	12,392.68	1,833.35	1,571.45	500.00	2,752.54	30.00	47,281.09
Rural.....	2,285.80	23,172.11	5,863.23	1,833.35	1,571.45	500.00		30.00	35,275.94
Monroe.....	323.16	2,400.00	6,529.45				2,752.54		12,005.15
Vance.....	3,089.64	19,605.26	9,571.27	1,125.92		500.00		91.25	33,983.34
Rural.....	3,027.64	13,905.26	2,127.62	1,125.92		500.00		91.25	20,777.69
Henderson.....	62.00	5,700.00	7,443.65						13,205.65
Wake.....	6,372.40	79,776.31	55,642.49	3,529.13		1,350.00	13,824.22	990.14	161,484.72
Rural.....	2,724.14	64,581.30	13,399.53	3,529.13		1,350.00	5,400.00	990.14	91,974.24
Raleigh.....	3,648.26	15,195.04	42,242.96				8,424.22		69,510.48
Warren.....	31.18	15,456.04	6,893.59	1,203.57	926.25	500.00	1,500.00	20.00	26,030.63
Washington.....	1,588.57	8,981.87	4,787.85	621.67	89.83		500.00		16,569.79
Rural.....	1,583.48	7,321.87	837.52	621.67	89.83		500.00		10,964.37
Roper.....		650.00	1,026.29						1,676.39
Plymouth.....	5.09	1,000.00	2,923.94						3,929.03
Watauga.....	1,590.97	7,705.98		892.31	1,876.80		250.00		12,316.06
Wayne.....	8,352.58	37,264.69	24,467.31	1,954.47		1,000.00	1,774.40	71.45	74,884.90
Rural.....	3,591.31	30,846.44	3,218.17	1,954.47		1,000.00	800.00	71.45	41,481.84
Goldsboro.....	148.68	4,513.00	15,622.30				224.40		20,508.38
Mount Olive.....	1,587.46	1,123.00	3,760.28				750.00		7,220.74
Fremont.....	3,025.13	782.25	1,866.56						5,673.94

TABLE I. SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—*Continued.*

	Balance 1908-'09.	County Funds, Inc. Tax, etc.	Local Taxes, etc.	State First \$100,000.	State Second \$100,000.	State for Public High Schools.	Bonds, Loan Fund, Bor- rowed Money, etc.	Li- braries, Private Dona- tions, etc.	Total Fund.
Wilkes.....	\$ 835.77	\$ 17,593.23	\$ 7,317.64	\$ 1,844.95	\$ 5,234.67	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 48.91	\$ 35,825.17
Rural.....	353.20	16,915.88	3,736.52	1,844.95	5,234.67	750.00	2,200.00	48.91	31,054.13
North Wilkesboro..	482.57	677.35	3,581.12						4,741.04
Wilson.....	20,360.20	27,871.35	23,626.08	1,279.27		250.00	7,000.00	250.00	80,636.90
Rural.....	11,935.29	21,578.35	12,398.47	1,279.27		250.00	1,000.00	250.00	48,691.38
Wilson City.....	200.92	5,996.00	10,993.76				6,000.00		23,190.68
Lucama.....	8,223.99	297.00	233.85						8,754.84
Yadkin.....	1,377.41	9,069.84	490.80	930.02	1,108.80	550.00		10.00	13,536.87
Yancey.....	910.10	5,246.03	101.23	763.59	1,950.56			20.00	8,991.51
North Carolina.....	334,553.94	1,991,908.57	877,799.91	115,253.26	100,967.54	48,350.00	294,077.49	25,410.66	3,788,321.37
Rural.....	277,635.54	1,684,102.15	296,914.63	115,253.26	100,967.54	48,350.00	66,775.00	25,410.66	2,615,408.78
City.....	56,918.40	307,806.42	580,885.28				227,302.49		1,172,912.59

**SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED  
BY COUNTY TREASURERS.**

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Alamance.....	\$.....	\$ 12 00	\$ 921 75	\$ 543.30	\$.....	\$ 1,480 05
Alexander.....						
Alleghany.....						
Anson.....		10.00		250 00		260 00
Ashe.....		10.00				10 00
Beaufort.....				65 00		65 00
Bertie.....				100.00		100 00
Bladen.....						
Brunswick.....						
Buncombe.....				140 00		140.00
Burke.....						
Cabarrus.....			300.00	264.75		564 75
Caldwell.....						
Camden.....						
Carteret.....			75.00	85 00		160 00
Caswell.....		50.00	500.00	250.00		800.00
Catawba.....		6.00	530 00	75.00	45.00	656 00
Chatham.....	1,295.00	40 50	1,275.75	1,795.67		4,406 92
Cherokee.....						
Chowan.....		7.00	200.00	70.00	350.00	627 00
Clay.....						
Cleveland.....						
Columbus.....		22.00				22 00
Craven.....			1,534.90	455.00		1,989 90
Cumberland.....						
Currituck.....		16 00		539.29	156.13	711.42
Dare.....						
Davidson.....			400.00			400 00
Davie.....			831.70			831 70
Duplin.....		13.72	166.10	256 00	34.95	470 77
Durham.....				35.00		35 00
Edgecombe.....		25.00	100.00	300.00		425 00
Forsyth.....				300.00	22.40	322 40
Franklin.....			500.00	45.00		545 00
Gaston.....				1,655.50		1,655.50
Gates.....				40 00		40 00

## SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Graham.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Granville.....						
Greene.....		82.39	352.85	181.83		617.07
Guilford.....				1,850.00		1,850.00
Halifax.....						
Harnett.....						
Haywood.....						
Henderson.....				1,054.72		1,054.72
Hertford.....						
Hyde.....						
Iredell.....		120.00	800.00	120.00	125.00	1,165.00
Jackson.....		30.00	4,000.00	175.00		4,205.00
Johnston.....						
Jones.....						
Lee.....						
Lenoir.....						
Lincoln.....		30.00	200.00	50.00		280.00
Macon.....						
Madison.....						
Martin.....			875.00	97.50		972.50
McDowell.....			500.00	200.00		700.00
Mecklenburg.....			805.58	1,530.00		2,335.58
Mitchell.....						
Montgomery.....						
Moore.....		105.00	2,235.00		534.09	2,934.09
Nash.....			11.00	16.94	1,521.75	1,549.69
New Hanover.....					66.63	66.63
Northampton.....		30.00	3,800.00	300.00		4,130.00
Onslow.....			256.57			256.57
Orange.....			323.15	397.00	194.36	824.51
Pamlico.....				70.00		70.00
Pasquotank.....						
Pender.....		35.00	1,350.00	600.00	100.00	2,085.00
Perquimans.....						
Person.....						
Pitt.....		160.00	610.00	420.00	2,660.00	3,850.00
Polk.....						

## SCHOOL FUND, 1909-'10.

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SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE I. RURAL SCHOOL FUNDS NOT REPORTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Counties.	Local Taxes.	Donations for Libraries.	Donations for Buildings.	To Increase School Term.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Randolph.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Richmond.....				656 00		656 00
Robeson.....		29 85	435 47	418 50		883 82
Rockingham.....		45 00	1,731 00	125 00		1,904 00
Rowan.....	2,000 00		1,453 51	184 25		3,637 76
Rutherford.....		111 62	11 09	356 05	359 61	838 28
Sampson.....		95 00	707 01	1,325 80	1,163 55	3,291 36
Scotland.....						
Stanly.....				25 00		25 00
Stokes.....			277 50	273 40	143 84	694 74
Surry.....						
Swain.....						
Transylvania.....		15 00		358 03	47 64	420 67
Tyrrell.....						
Union.....		39 00		600 00		639 00
Vance.....		8 60	121 00	45 00		174 60
Wake.....		77 38		1,421 05		1,498 43
Warren.....		42 25	3 50	539 00	23 45	608 20
Washington.....						
Watauga.....			400 00	130 00		530 00
Wayne.....		18 55	319 90	159 00	239 16	718 61
Wilkes.....		115 00	1,109 00	177 00	573 09	1,974 09
Wilson.....		57 19		135 00		192 10
Yadkin.....		3 00	669 98	6 00		678 98
Yancey.....			950 00			950 00
Total.....	3,295 00	1,452 96	31,709 22	21,252 58	8,261 56	65,971 32

TABLE II. PER CAPITA AMOUNT RAISED FOR EACH CHILD, 1909-'10.

This table shows the school fund actually raised during the year, the per capita amount raised for each child of school age, the total amount of all taxable property, and the amount of taxable property for each child of school age.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total available fund, 1909-'10.....	\$ 2,377,662.47	\$ 1,172,912.59	\$3,550,575.06
Total available fund, 1908-'09.....	2,325,863.12	1,093,239.91	3,419,103.03
Increase.....	51,799.35	79,672.68	131,472.03
School population, 1909-'10.....	605,672	129,496	735,168
School population, 1908-'09.....	598,657	128,908	727,565
Increase.....	7,015	588	7,603
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.92	\$ 9.05	\$ 4.82
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1909-'10.....	1,743,270.47	888,691.70	2,631,962.17
Total funds raised for schools by taxation, 1908-'09.....	1,715,677.89	864,531.27	2,580,209.16
Increase.....	27,592.58	24,160.43	51,933.01
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1909-'10.....	2.88	6.80	3.58
Per capita raised by taxation for each child, 1908-'09.....	2.86	6.70	3.54
Increase.....	.02	.10	.04
Value of all taxable property.....			593,387,413.00
Taxable property for each child, 1909-'10.....			\$07.14

TABLE III. AMOUNT RAISED BY TAXATION FOR EACH \$100 TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR EACH INHABITANT IN 1900.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Available fund for each child.....	\$ 3.92	\$ 9.05	\$ 4.82
Per capita amount raised by taxation for each child of school age, 1909-'10.....	2.88	6.80	3.58
Taxable property for each child, 1909-'10.....			\$07.14
Amount raised for each \$100 taxable property, 1909-'10.....			.44
Per capita amount raised (1909-'10) for each inhabitant (census 1900).....			1.39

## B. SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, 1909-'10.

This table gives the total amount spent in teaching and supervision, buildings and supplies, administration, etc.; the balance on hand June 30, 1910, and the total expenditures.

SUMMARY OF TABLE IV AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total expenditures, 1909-'10 .....	\$ 2,126,695.50	\$ 1,052,255.00	\$3,178,950.50
Total expenditures, 1908-'09 .....	2,029,023.77	1,040,236.59	3,069,260.36
Increase .....	97,671.73	12,018.41	109,690.14
Teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	1,433,650.78	688,954.98	2,122,605.76
Teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Increase .....	96,784.70	50,884.46	147,669.16
Buildings and supplies, 1909-'10 .....	424,442.62	243,253.30	667,695.92
Buildings and supplies, 1908-'09 .....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Increase .....	*10,376.36	*33,767.68	*44,144.04
Administration, 1909-'10 .....	107,037.59	17,199.67	124,237.26
Administration, 1908-'09 .....	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Increase .....	14,538.19	*5,961.17	8,577.02
Public high schools .....	123,368.39		123,368.39
Loans repaid, interest, etc. ....	51,639.86	102,847.05	154,486.91
Balance on hand June 30, 1910 .....	250,691.97	121,032.59	371,724.56
Percentage for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 ..	67.4	65.5	67.1
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10 ..	19.9	23.1	21.0
Percentage for administration, 1909-'10 .....	5.0	1.6	3.9

\*Decrease.

## EXPENDITURES, 1909-'10.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Trans- ferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Alamance.....	\$ 51,516.93	\$ 50,996.36	\$ 29,960.35	\$ 7,758.23	\$ 1,261.92	\$ 4,509.66	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 5,256.20	\$ 520.57
Rural†.....	29,105.89	28,670.47	12,248.71	4,754.72	1,123.85	3,036.99	2,250.00	5,256.20	435.42
Burlington.....	11,728.56	11,393.87	8,929.19	1,935.44	29.24	500.00			334.69
Graham.....	5,309.51	5,875.26	4,802.00	586.64	70.62	416.00			*565.75
Haw River.....	2,889.80	2,860.67	2,080.45	206.01	17.54	556.67			29.13
Mebane.....	2,483.17	2,196.09	1,900.00	275.42	20.67				287.08
Alexander.....	15,511.78	13,746.50	9,499.36	2,468.38	724.93	53.83	1,000.00		1,765.28
Alleghany.....	8,623.00	8,595.26	6,588.69	1,106.08	400.49		500.00		27.74
Anson.....	32,369.39	30,498.58	17,032.21	6,637.95	1,328.91	298.50	3,142.01	2,059.00	1,870.81
Rural.....	25,780.74	23,909.93	12,242.21	5,229.75	1,213.24	23.72	3,142.01	2,059.00	1,870.81
Wadesboro.....	6,588.65	6,588.65	4,790.00	1,408.20	115.67	274.78			
Ashe.....	17,382.01	15,438.01	12,148.87	1,174.91	479.97	135.24	1,499.02		1,944.00
Beaufort.....	56,281.35	52,245.33	30,607.13	10,491.19	1,553.20	3,224.81	1,175.00	5,194.00	4,036.02
Rural.....	32,139.91	28,805.56	15,951.63	4,706.92	1,553.20	224.81	1,175.00	5,194.00	3,334.35
Washington.....	19,854.70	20,476.77	12,014.50	5,462.27		3,000.00			*622.07
Belhaven.....	4,286.74	2,963.00	2,641.00	322.00					1,323.74
Bertie.....	32,677.63	28,069.27	19,848.77	4,853.11	925.24	192.15	1,000.00	1,250.00	4,608.36
Rural.....	26,293.63	22,825.27	15,918.77	3,539.11	925.24	192.15	1,000.00	1,250.00	3,468.36
Aulander.....	2,455.00	1,870.00	1,460.00	410.00					555.00
Windsor.....	3,929.00	3,374.00	2,470.00	904.00					555.00
Bladen.....	21,981.34	18,803.66	12,970.59	3,149.45	1,083.62	600.00	1,000.00		3,177.68
Brunswick.....	17,041.89	11,238.39	9,244.47	1,548.21	445.71				5,893.50
Buncombe.....	129,129.05	130,725.57	73,589.31	28,135.05	4,844.76	3,295.88	2,250.00	18,610.57	*1,596.52
Rural.....	63,962.46	64,509.13	29,134.25	11,156.21	3,092.67	265.43	2,250.00	18,610.57	*546.67
Asheville.....	65,166.59	66,216.44	44,455.06	16,978.84	1,752.09	3,030.45			*1,049.85
Burke.....	25,959.04	25,546.44	16,071.02	5,647.46	1,009.39	1,122.94		1,695.63	412.60
Rural.....	15,803.15	15,993.76	10,532.27	2,817.84	663.02	285.00		1,695.63	*190.61
Morganton.....	10,155.89	9,552.68	5,538.75	2,829.62	346.37	837.94			603.21
Cabarrus.....	48,314.41	46,001.90	26,877.87	7,903.27	991.24	4,504.52	533.00	5,192.00	2,312.51
Rural.....	28,046.63	25,734.18	14,748.67	4,464.86	795.65		533.00	5,192.00	2,312.45
Concord.....	20,267.78	20,267.72	12,129.20	3,438.41	195.59	4,504.52			.06
Caldwell.....	33,171.19	32,598.27	19,817.15	7,508.12	984.64	701.50	500.00	3,086.86	572.92
Rural.....	19,231.75	19,204.23	11,615.90	3,291.22	710.25		500.00	3,086.86	27.52
Lenoir.....	11,566.49	11,496.45	6,703.75	4,065.45	225.75	501.50			70.04
Granite.....	1,180.21	1,154.60	977.50	133.10	44.00				25.61
Rhodhiss.....	1,192.74	742.99	520.00	18.35	4.64	200.00			449.75

\* Deficit.

† "Rural," as here used, refers to all public school expenditures made by the county treasurer, in distinction from report of treasurers of city schools.



TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—*Continued.*

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Trans- ferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Camden.....	\$ 7,550.37	\$ 8,341.72	\$ 5,118.81	\$ 1,605.29	\$ 362.23	\$ 505.39	\$ 750.00		\$ *791.35
Carteret.....	17,893.77	14,150.33	10,302.64	2,499.30	348.39		1,000.00		3,743.44
Caswell.....	13,239.57	12,763.29	9,754.54	1,767.05	711.61		500.00		476.37
Catawba.....	44,695.57	40,376.53	24,948.74	6,976.33	1,169.65	540.99	1,062.65	5,678.17	4,319.04
Rural.....	30,499.92	29,064.92	16,798.74	4,261.09	1,123.28	140.99	1,062.65	5,678.17	1,435.00
Hickory.....	7,810.45	6,218.16	5,311.25	906.91					1,592.29
Newton.....	6,385.20	5,093.45	2,838.75	1,808.33	46.37	400.00			1,291.75
Chatham.....	23,740.57	23,414.28	16,697.52	3,535.01	1,021.80	659.95	1,500.00		236.29
Cherokee.....	26,883.36	26,174.65	19,045.19	3,332.23	952.39	594.84	2,250.00		708.71
Rural.....	17,263.87	17,168.64	11,771.19	2,155.58	942.03	49.84	2,250.00		94.73
Andrews.....	6,838.04	6,874.36	5,274.00	1,045.00	10.36	545.00			*36.32
Murphy.....	2,781.95	2,131.65	2,000.00	131.65					650.30
Chowan.....	18,862.99	18,071.49	10,965.32	4,662.38	1,163.79			1,280.00	791.50
Rural.....	12,467.64	12,339.57	6,240.32	3,892.39	926.86			1,280.00	128.07
Edenton.....	6,395.35	5,731.92	4,725.00	769.99	236.93				663.43
Clay.....	3,909.88	3,909.88	2,348.09	460.90	146.20	204.78	750.00		
Cleveland.....	56,159.80	56,096.54	28,334.39	22,396.69	1,307.34	333.12	540.00	3,185.00	63.26
Rural.....	32,892.55	32,594.59	20,599.39	6,746.69	1,190.39	333.12	510.00	3,185.00	207.96
Shelby.....	5,285.00	5,299.70	4,840.00	354.00	105.70				*14.70
Kings Mountain.....	18,072.25	18,202.25	2,895.00	15,296.00	11.25				*130.00
Columbus.....	43,704.88	42,561.42	30,726.27	5,734.36	1,398.82	2,501.97	2,200.00		1,143.46
Craven.....	55,602.68	56,398.79	28,736.55	18,253.87	1,624.63		2,250.00	5,533.74	*796.11
Rural.....	33,447.57	33,272.63	14,180.15	10,088.71	1,220.03		2,250.00	5,533.74	174.94
New Bern.....	22,155.11	23,126.16	14,556.40	8,165.16	404.60				*971.05
Cumberland.....	51,754.00	49,026.04	31,134.23	8,435.98	1,843.73	2,732.10	1,680.00	3,200.00	2,727.96
Rural.....	34,716.86	33,966.31	21,768.06	5,813.95	1,122.20	382.10	1,680.00	3,200.00	750.55
Fayetteville.....	14,876.42	13,028.72	8,289.91	1,828.48	550.33	2,350.00			1,847.70
Hope Mills.....	2,169.72	2,031.01	1,076.26	783.55	171.20				129.71
Currituck.....	15,579.94	14,176.91	9,468.50	2,347.69	1,476.98	365.19	518.55		1,403.03
Dare.....	8,111.44	7,919.47	5,823.25	796.00	490.22				1,091.97
Davidson.....	43,702.43	37,288.60	21,675.22	5,547.94	1,512.29	508.00	1,250.00	3,795.15	6,413.83
Rural.....	26,928.57	24,428.80	14,997.57	3,269.42	1,116.66		1,250.00	3,795.15	2,499.77
Lexington.....	8,675.80	7,361.52	5,570.00	1,283.52		508.00			1,314.28
Thomasville.....	8,098.06	5,498.28	4,107.65	995.00	395.63				2,599.78
Davie.....	13,723.55	12,061.04	8,632.75	1,472.20	706.09		1,250.00		1,662.51

\*Deficit.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expenditures.	Spent for Teaching and Supervision.	Spent for Buildings and Supplies.	Spent for Administration.	Borrowed Money Repaid, etc.	Transferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Duplin.....	\$ 29,783.54	\$ 25,734.85	\$ 20,095.16	\$ 3,035.68	\$ 929.01	\$	\$ 1,675.00	\$	\$ 4,048.69
Durham.....	141,498.79	135,392.25	68,340.66	33,224.79	3,243.55	28,258.25	2,325.00		6,106.54
Rural.....	58,082.04	52,115.52	23,233.41	24,643.09	1,814.02	100.00	2,325.00		5,966.52
Durham.....	83,416.75	83,276.73	45,107.25	8,581.70	1,429.53	28,158.25			140.02
Edgecombe.....	40,861.54	42,383.01	27,928.53	6,774.87	2,279.61	1,000.00	1,400.00	3,000.00	*1,521.47
Rural.....	28,304.12	30,827.67	19,907.53	4,821.58	1,698.56		1,400.00	3,000.00	*2,523.55
Tarboro.....	12,557.42	11,555.34	8,021.00	1,953.29	581.05	1,000.00			1,002.08
Forsyth.....	80,228.05	77,988.23	49,512.25	10,626.25	839.58	500.00	2,800.15	13,710.00	2,289.82
Rural.....	48,703.14	47,547.79	24,037.25	6,277.95	722.44		2,800.15	13,710.00	1,155.35
Winston.....	27,670.00	27,670.00	23,750.00	3,820.00	100.00				
Kernersville.....	3,854.91	2,770.44	1,725.00	528.30	17.14	500.00			1,084.47
Franklin.....	38,506.96	35,275.12	24,116.25	5,598.98	1,785.70	410.19	1,000.00	2,364.00	3,321.84
Rural.....	23,740.60	21,562.99	14,564.25	2,340.19	1,294.55		1,000.00	2,364.00	2,177.61
Franklinton.....	4,178.46	4,883.55	3,427.00	1,028.98	117.38	310.19			*705.09
Louisburg.....	7,824.55	6,442.15	4,260.00	1,932.69	249.46				1,382.40
Youngsville.....	2,853.35	2,386.43	1,865.00	297.12	124.31	100.00			466.92
Gaston.....	55,731.99	57,987.92	39,496.41	9,855.11	1,855.01	156.39	2,625.00	4,000.00	*2,255.93
Rural.....	42,376.72	44,832.30	27,985.76	8,360.14	1,855.01	6.39	2,625.00	4,000.00	*2,455.58
Gastonia.....	10,577.47	10,457.12	9,030.00	1,427.12					120.35
Cherryville.....	2,777.80	2,698.50	2,480.65	67.85		150.00			79.30
Gates.....	16,158.38	15,589.86	8,615.16	3,367.20	569.67	1,987.23	1,050.60		568.52
Graham.....	4,606.65	3,962.59	3,439.90	150.51	372.18				644.06
Granville.....	41,504.81	48,497.81	25,591.25	12,873.67	1,825.06	3,957.83	2,250.00	2,000.00	*6,993.00
Rural.....	32,845.84	40,722.32	19,991.25	12,273.12	1,725.12	2,482.83	2,250.00	2,000.00	*7,876.48
Oxford.....	8,658.97	7,775.49	5,600.00	600.55	99.94	1,475.00			883.48
Greene.....	12,418.67	11,122.19	7,666.65	2,786.89	458.65	510.00			996.48
Guilford.....	154,614.66	137,272.90	79,951.24	31,162.67	2,504.99	2,988.11	3,703.89	16,962.00	17,341.76
Rural.....	97,226.43	83,328.38	38,154.56	22,422.46	1,457.36	628.11	3,703.89	16,962.00	13,898.05
Greensboro.....	31,957.46	31,373.16	26,734.19	4,111.34	527.63				584.30
High Point.....	24,309.82	21,450.41	14,012.49	4,557.92	520.00	2,360.00			2,859.41
Guilford College.....	1,120.95	1,120.95	1,050.00	70.95					
Halifax.....	69,541.08	53,281.41	35,034.74	7,242.53	1,779.36	2,150.03	1,500.00	5,374.75	16,259.67
Rural.....	43,198.05	30,600.47	18,776.12	2,904.62	1,194.95	650.03	1,500.00	5,374.75	12,597.58
Scotland Neck.....	6,473.94	6,267.60	5,005.00	762.60		500.00			206.34
Weldon.....	6,633.62	6,634.84	4,598.62	1,376.22	160.00	500.00			*1.22
Enfield.....	7,421.80	4,603.47	3,415.00	539.95	148.52	500.00			2,818.33
Roanoke Rapids.....	5,813.67	5,175.03	3,240.00	1,639.14	275.89				638.64

\*Deficit.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Trans- ferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Harnett.....	\$ 28,938.45	\$ 25,844.49	\$ 18,527.37	\$ 3,918.09	\$ 829.32	\$.....	\$ 1,329.71	\$ 1,240.00	\$ 3,093.96
Rural.....	22,892.34	21,762.48	14,892.87	3,498.04	801.86	.....	1,329.71	1,240.00	1,129.86
Dunn.....	6,046.11	4,082.01	3,634.50	420.05	27.46	.....	.....	.....	1,964.10
Haywood.....	38,570.01	24,372.99	18,358.00	1,881.95	509.21	.....	1,748.83	1,875.00	14,197.02
Rural.....	32,340.71	17,675.69	13,130.00	412.65	509.21	.....	1,748.83	1,875.00	14,665.02
Waynesville...	6,229.30	6,697.30	5,228.00	1,469.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	*468.00
Henderson.....	25,836.29	22,939.59	15,528.22	3,931.89	1,364.28	146.23	500.00	1,468.97	2,896.70
Rural.....	21,158.61	18,399.83	11,839.22	3,097.09	1,348.32	146.23	500.00	1,468.97	2,758.78
Hendersonville..	4,677.68	4,539.76	3,689.00	834.80	15.96	.....	.....	.....	137.92
Hertford.....	17,212.77	14,206.86	8,973.30	1,810.76	1,063.33	409.47	1,950.00	.....	3,005.91
Hyde.....	17,009.41	10,219.71	6,922.71	2,235.37	433.16	128.47	500.00	.....	6,788.70
Iredell.....	60,125.17	54,071.78	33,337.55	11,120.24	1,937.03	1,722.11	1,200.00	4,737.85	6,050.39
Rural.....	35,958.96	34,995.64	20,413.07	6,896.45	1,363.63	384.64	1,200.00	4,737.85	963.32
Mooresville.....	8,191.01	6,238.85	5,273.23	561.62	404.00	.....	.....	.....	1,952.16
Statesville.....	15,975.20	12,840.29	7,671.25	3,662.17	169.40	1,337.47	.....	.....	3,134.91
Jackson.....	19,906.15	19,892.81	12,862.11	5,275.72	918.98	.....	806.00	.....	13.34
Johnston.....	59,740.79	48,527.86	35,185.61	6,083.82	1,891.37	177.06	2,550.00	2,640.00	11,212.93
Rural.....	49,118.53	40,975.72	28,650.61	5,313.72	1,789.33	32.06	2,550.00	2,640.00	8,142.81
Selma.....	5,233.58	3,647.06	3,340.00	295.06	12.00	.....	.....	.....	1,586.52
Smithfield.....	5,388.68	3,905.08	3,195.00	475.04	90.04	145.00	.....	.....	1,483.60
Jones.....	14,793.58	14,044.41	9,241.34	3,306.53	546.54	.....	950.00	.....	749.17
Lee.....	20,016.91	18,979.22	11,897.03	3,690.60	645.70	709.00	624.70	1,421.19	1,037.69
Rural.....	14,287.66	13,265.41	8,017.03	2,606.79	595.70	.....	624.70	1,421.19	1,022.25
Sanford.....	5,729.25	5,713.81	3,880.00	1,083.81	50.00	700.00	.....	.....	15.44
Lenoir.....	37,496.07	33,511.28	22,559.66	1,360.34	870.23	636.05	900.00	4,185.00	3,984.79
Rural.....	18,756.77	16,640.92	9,491.66	1,446.40	614.86	.....	900.00	4,185.00	2,115.85
Kinston.....	14,284.31	12,073.31	11,185.00	1,786.31	102.00	.....	.....	.....	1,211.00
LaGrange.....	4,454.99	3,797.05	1,880.00	1,127.63	153.37	636.05	.....	.....	657.94
Lincoln.....	26,004.90	23,567.47	16,843.02	3,505.19	665.93	48.27	1,045.06	1,460.00	2,437.43
Rural.....	19,909.50	17,788.35	11,724.92	2,865.09	645.01	48.27	1,045.06	1,460.00	2,211.15
Lincolnton.....	6,095.40	5,779.12	5,118.10	640.10	20.92	.....	.....	.....	226.28
Macon.....	14,381.88	15,796.67	10,435.09	3,245.00	841.58	.....	1,275.00	.....	*1,414.79
Madison.....	31,118.58	17,393.98	12,080.16	3,464.49	849.33	.....	1,000.00	.....	13,724.60
Martin.....	43,482.38	23,756.08	15,723.59	3,686.71	1,090.78	.....	1,509.00	1,755.00	19,726.30
Rural.....	35,832.71	17,821.80	11,138.63	2,476.57	951.60	.....	1,509.00	1,755.00	18,010.91
Williamston...	4,431.62	3,593.68	2,784.96	734.44	74.28	.....	.....	.....	837.94
Robersonville..	3,218.05	2,340.60	1,800.00	475.70	64.90	.....	.....	.....	877.45

\*Deficit.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expenditures.	Spent for Teaching and Supervision.	Spent for Buildings and Supplies.	Spent for Administration.	Borrowed Money Repaid, etc.	Transferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
McDowell.....	\$ 37,108.08	\$ 27,395.00	\$ 16,882.60	\$ 5,261.47	\$ 1,684.18	\$ 1,526.75	\$ 1,040.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 9,513.08
Rural.....	30,289.32	21,102.53	13,162.60	4,079.62	1,593.56	26.75	1,040.00	1,200.00	9,186.79
Marion.....	6,818.76	6,492.47	3,720.00	1,481.85	90.62	1,500.00			326.29
Mecklenburg....	155,075.26	149,623.17	80,351.03	19,229.31	2,064.31	19,094.10	2,000.00	26,884.42	5,452.09
Rural.....	70,245.45	68,931.43	30,262.98	7,246.67	1,443.26	1,094.10	2,000.00	26,884.42	1,314.02
Charlotte....	84,829.81	80,691.74	50,088.05	11,982.64	621.05	18,000.00			4,138.07
Mitchell.....	13,326.15	13,326.15	10,687.79	110.00	703.52	481.50	1,343.34		
Montgomery....	16,564.97	15,852.26	10,794.03	1,266.27	717.63		2,238.34	835.99	712.71
Rural.....	14,183.88	13,846.38	8,814.03	1,240.39	717.63		2,238.34	835.99	327.50
Troy.....	2,381.09	2,005.88	1,980.00	25.88					375.21
Moore.....	44,149.81	39,396.05	19,962.20	4,239.94	1,773.37	3,470.54	950.00		13,753.76
Rural.....	27,908.10	23,749.32	14,847.20	3,220.21	1,261.37	3,470.54	950.00		4,158.78
Carthage....	4,743.19	3,717.10	2,935.00	782.10					1,026.09
Southern Pines.	11,498.52	2,929.63	2,180.00	237.63	512.00				8,568.89
Nash.....	65,527.89	61,090.49	35,526.68	16,141.77	1,677.01	1,085.56	2,375.11	4,284.36	4,437.40
Rural.....	44,306.29	39,945.42	21,526.60	9,404.42	1,552.01	802.92	2,375.11	4,284.36	4,369.87
Rocky Mount..	21,221.60	21,145.07	14,000.08	6,737.35	125.00	282.64			76.53
New Hanover....	59,922.79	54,800.40	42,917.55	23,860.37	1,412.72	53.50			5,122.39
Rural.....	19,929.85	14,807.46	14,568.35	12,216.63	1,412.72	53.50			5,122.39
Wilmington....	39,992.94	39,992.94	28,349.20	11,643.74					
Northampton....	24,651.85	24,651.85	15,565.89	5,872.10	1,179.17	500.00	1,534.69		
Onslow.....	21,274.83	18,694.36	13,605.63	3,505.28	783.45		800.00		2,589.47
Orange.....	18,794.96	18,254.17	11,659.83	2,977.76	1,625.95	957.58	1,633.05		540.79
Pamlico.....	15,894.64	13,098.50	8,961.34	2,603.63	533.33		1,000.00		2,796.34
Pasquotank....	96,060.68	43,921.18	20,120.17	10,141.84	1,239.17	6,500.00		5,920.00	52,139.50
Rural.....	16,406.19	16,283.08	5,711.60	1,969.93	781.55	2,000.00		5,920.00	23.11
Elizabeth City	79,654.49	27,538.10	14,408.57	8,171.91	457.62	4,500.00			52,116.39
Pender.....	23,230.59	19,293.66	12,612.00	3,627.03	1,028.84	700.79	1,325.00		3,936.93
Perquimans....	16,670.40	14,610.44	9,538.45	2,470.82	301.17			1,300.00	2,059.96
Rural.....	11,012.57	9,149.18	5,821.95	1,716.06	301.17			1,300.00	1,863.39
Hertford.....	5,657.83	5,461.26	3,706.50	1,754.76					196.57
Person.....	20,700.23	18,443.56	13,837.55	1,199.06	471.80	805.15	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,256.67
Rural.....	14,358.27	12,594.85	9,250.80	747.25	466.80		1,030.00	1,100.00	1,763.42
Roxboro.....	6,341.96	5,848.71	4,586.75	451.81	5.00	805.15			493.25
Pitt.....	58,949.79	53,694.63	37,307.63	7,578.79	1,594.78	2,663.43	2,750.00	1,800.00	5,255.16
Rural.....	47,146.88	41,934.22	29,854.43	5,924.08	1,594.78	10.93	2,750.00	1,800.00	5,212.66
Greenville....	11,802.91	11,760.41	7,453.20	1,654.71		2,652.50			42.50

## EXPENDITURES, 1909-'10.

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TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expendi- tures.	Spent for Teaching and Super- vision.	Spent for Build- ings and Sup- plies.	Spent for Admin- istration.	Bor- rowed Money Repaid, etc.	Trans- ferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Polk.....	\$ 8,084.49	\$ 6,449.76	\$ 4,858.90	\$ 792.48	\$ 298.38	\$.....	\$ 500.00	\$.....	\$ 1,634.73
Randolph.....	41,675.19	43,560.04	24,089.76	12,479.80	1,722.13	506.05	2,512.30	2,250.00	*1,884.85
Rural.....	33,546.12	33,522.14	17,499.76	9,643.37	1,610.66	6.05	2,512.30	2,250.00	23.98
Ashboro.....	4,500.00	5,973.11	3,860.00	1,535.10	78.01	500.00	.....	.....	1,473.11
Randleman.....	3,629.07	4,064.79	2,730.00	1,301.33	33.46	.....	.....	.....	*435.72
Richmond.....	37,789.56	33,922.31	18,899.90	10,139.30	847.91	.....	2,100.00	1,935.20	3,867.25
Rural.....	22,563.77	18,739.80	10,654.90	3,301.88	747.82	.....	2,100.00	1,935.20	3,823.97
Rockingham.....	5,586.93	5,586.93	4,680.00	906.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamlet.....	9,638.86	9,595.58	3,565.00	5,930.49	100.09	.....	.....	.....	43.28
Robeson.....	69,594.99	66,435.12	47,134.91	10,006.03	2,100.31	1,936.43	3,150.00	2,107.44	3,159.87
Rural.....	59,797.91	56,966.46	39,379.31	8,491.17	1,902.11	1,936.43	3,150.00	2,107.44	2,831.45
Lumberton.....	5,541.25	5,605.00	4,980.00	500.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	*63.75
Maxton.....	4,255.83	3,863.66	2,775.60	1,014.86	73.20	.....	.....	.....	392.17
Rockingham.....	52,239.73	50,735.67	31,180.07	9,538.76	4,386.14	493.70	750.00	4,387.00	1,524.06
Rural.....	39,954.46	38,687.58	22,653.22	6,665.35	4,202.01	.....	750.00	4,387.00	1,266.88
Reidsville.....	12,305.27	12,048.09	8,496.85	2,873.41	184.13	493.70	.....	.....	257.18
Rowan.....	66,423.40	58,382.97	41,898.75	5,902.28	1,377.94	360.00	2,250.00	6,594.00	8,040.43
Rural.....	53,829.40	45,788.97	29,922.00	5,902.28	1,120.69	.....	2,250.00	6,594.00	8,040.43
Salisbury.....	12,594.00	12,594.00	11,976.75	.....	257.25	360.00	.....	.....	.....
Rutherford.....	25,759.17	23,110.47	17,106.34	4,413.52	1,087.01	3.60	500.00	.....	2,648.70
Sampson.....	43,658.13	38,048.92	26,948.82	4,449.45	2,721.13	1,349.52	1,500.00	1,080.00	5,609.21
Rural.....	39,754.53	34,246.08	23,618.82	4,177.17	2,675.57	1,194.52	1,500.00	1,080.00	5,508.45
Clinton.....	3,903.60	3,802.84	3,330.00	272.28	45.56	155.00	.....	.....	100.76
Scotland.....	49,503.54	46,592.40	12,064.00	30,996.98	802.24	.....	1,500.00	1,229.18	2,911.14
Rural.....	12,617.20	12,136.72	7,715.25	890.05	802.24	.....	1,500.00	1,229.18	480.48
Laurinburg.....	36,886.34	34,455.68	4,348.75	30,106.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430.66
Stanly.....	21,788.98	18,703.90	12,575.43	3,361.51	853.99	617.97	.....	1,295.00	3,085.08
Rural.....	17,392.96	14,989.55	9,804.30	2,418.20	853.99	617.97	.....	1,295.00	2,403.41
Albemarle.....	4,306.02	3,714.35	2,771.13	943.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	681.67
Stokes.....	18,178.10	17,514.27	12,250.78	3,177.65	995.31	2.46	1,088.07	.....	663.83
Surry.....	38,470.00	35,152.29	22,761.39	6,820.53	879.62	265.75	2,625.00	1,800.00	3,317.71
Rural.....	30,334.30	28,448.25	16,953.89	5,952.07	851.54	265.75	2,625.00	1,800.00	1,886.05
Mount Airy.....	8,135.70	6,704.04	5,807.50	868.46	28.08	.....	.....	.....	1,431.66
Swain.....	13,872.06	13,306.53	8,067.77	1,866.50	507.96	1,364.30	1,500.00	.....	565.53
Transylvania.....	21,192.27	15,208.61	7,650.23	5,690.66	815.50	52.22	1,000.00	.....	5,983.66

\*Deficit.

TABLE IV. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	Total Fund.	Total Expenditures.	Spent for Teaching and Supervision.	Spent for Buildings and Supplies.	Spent for Administration.	Borrowed Money Repaid, etc.	Transferred to High Schools.	Paid to City Schools.	Balance or Deficit.
Tyrrell.....	\$ 5,505.59	\$ 5,216.74	\$ 4,561.01	\$ 409.03	\$ 211.46	\$ 35.24			\$ 288.85
Union.....	47,281.09	45,073.79	33,695.55	3,187.53	1,430.17	3,360.54	1,000.00	2,400.00	2,207.50
Rural.....	35,275.94	33,068.64	26,115.55	2,134.73	1,416.36	2.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	2,207.30
Monroe.....	12,005.15	12,005.15	7,580.00	1,052.80	13.81	3,358.54			
Vance.....	33,983.34	33,236.54	19,575.77	2,665.64	1,123.80	2,725.33	1,506.00	5,700.00	686.80
Rural.....	20,777.69	19,589.74	9,448.47	1,121.98	816.81	996.48	1,506.00	5,700.00	1,187.95
Henderson.....	13,205.65	13,706.80	10,127.30	1,543.66	306.99	1,728.85			*501.15
Wake.....	161,484.72	152,320.82	70,230.14	38,603.52	9,010.05	14,500.00	4,782.07	15,195.04	9,163.90
Rural.....	91,974.24	88,249.84	32,908.13	19,329.19	6,035.41	10,000.00	4,782.07	15,195.04	3,724.40
Raleigh.....	69,510.48	64,070.98	37,322.01	19,274.32	2,974.64	4,500.00			5,439.50
Warren.....	26,030.63	24,077.86	15,295.35	4,506.87	1,185.64	1,560.00	1,500.00		1,952.77
Washington.....	16,569.79	14,159.45	9,864.50	969.02	425.93	250.00	1,000.00	1,650.00	2,410.34
Rural.....	10,964.37	8,985.01	5,487.00	516.73	331.28		1,000.00	1,650.00	1,979.36
Roper.....	1,676.39	1,585.70	1,175.00	96.05	64.65	250.00			90.69
Plymouth.....	3,929.03	3,588.74	3,202.50	356.24	30.00				340.29
Watauga.....	12,316.06	9,970.46	9,066.43	547.99	356.04				2,345.60
Wayne.....	74,884.90	70,470.37	39,927.50	11,816.25	2,434.27	8,163.85	1,710.25	6,418.25	4,414.53
Rural.....	41,481.84	39,311.86	17,380.13	5,982.72	1,820.51	6,000.00	1,710.25	6,418.25	2,169.98
Goldsboro.....	20,508.38	20,861.19	16,248.62	4,107.81	504.76				*352.81
Mount Olive.....	7,220.74	6,204.49	3,478.75	477.89	84.00	2,163.85			1,016.25
Fremont.....	5,673.94	4,092.83	2,820.00	1,247.83	25.00				1,581.11
Wilkes.....	35,825.17	34,845.21	26,323.38	6,309.66	1,534.82			677.35	979.96
Rural.....	31,084.13	30,805.78	22,643.38	6,011.91	1,473.14			677.35	278.35
N. Wilkesboro.....	4,741.04	4,039.43	3,680.00	297.75	61.68				761.61
Wilson.....	80,636.90	63,174.19	40,280.12	9,079.15	1,921.92	5,600.00		6,293.00	17,462.71
Rural.....	48,691.38	37,081.38	24,584.11	4,390.69	1,813.58			6,293.00	11,610.00
Wilson City.....	23,190.68	23,112.81	14,591.01	2,813.46	108.34	5,600.00			77.87
Lucama.....	8,754.84	2,980.00	1,105.00	1,875.00					5,774.84
Yadkin.....	13,536.87	12,661.33	9,851.92	1,424.96	468.45		916.00		875.54
Yancey.....	8,991.51	8,710.35	6,866.00	1,034.93	809.42				281.16
North Carolina.....	3,788,321.37	3,416,696.81	2,122,605.76	667,695.92	124,237.26	154,486.91	123,368.39	237,746.31	371,624.56
Rural.....	2,615,408.78	2,364,441.81	1,433,650.78	424,442.62	107,037.59	51,639.86	123,368.39	237,746.31	250,966.97
City.....	1,172,912.59	1,052,255.00	688,954.98	243,253.30	17,199.67	102,847.05			120,657.59

\*Deficit.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION, 1909-'10.

This table shows the amount of money expended for teaching and supervision, and a comparison with the total amount spent for schools.

SUMMARY OF TABLE V AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
All expenditures, 1909-'10 .....	\$2,126,695.50	\$1,052,255.00	\$ 3,178,950.50
All expenditures, 1908-'09 .....	2,029,623.77	1,040,236.59	3,069,260.36
For supervision (superintendents), 1909-'10 .....	78,071.75	93,380.74	171,452.49
For supervision (superintendents), 1908-'09 .....	71,910.32	94,993.57	166,903.89
Increase .....	6,161.43	*1,612.83	4,548.60
White teachers, 1909-'10 .....	1,126,059.83	494,593.13	1,620,652.96
White teachers, 1908-'09 .....	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
Increase .....	88,617.05	45,037.65	133,654.70
Colored teachers, 1909-'10 .....	229,519.20	100,981.11	330,500.31
Colored teachers, 1908-'09 .....	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Increase .....	2,006.22	7,459.64	9,465.86
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	1,433,650.78	688,954.98	2,122,605.76
Total spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	1,336,866.08	638,070.52	1,974,936.60
Increase .....	96,784.70	50,884.41	147,669.16
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1909-'10 .....	67.4	65.5	67.1
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision, 1908-'09 .....	65.9	61.3	64.3
Increase .....	1.5	4.2	2.8
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1909-'10 .....	3.7	8.9	5.4
Percentage spent for supervision alone, 1908-'09 .....	3.5	9.1	5.4
Increase .....	.2	*.2	----
Average salary of superintendents, 1909-'10 .....	\$ 796.65	\$ 1,026.16	\$ 907.16
Average salary of superintendents, 1908-'09 .....	733.77	1,091.88	902.18
Increase .....	62.88	*65.72	4.98

\*Decrease.

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Alamance.....	\$ 4,930.00	\$ 21,163.49	\$ 3,866.86	\$ 29,960.35
Rural.....	1,200.00	8,649.05	2,399.66	12,248.71
Burlington.....	1,500.00	6,979.19	450.00	8,929.19
Graham.....	1,200.00	3,155.25	446.75	4,802.00
Haw River.....	550.00	1,400.00	130.45	2,080.45
Mebane.....	480.00	980.00	440.00	1,900.00
Alexander.....	507.00	8,329.16	663.20	9,499.36
Alleghany.....	314.00	6,010.69	264.00	6,588.69
Anson.....	1,737.10	11,079.11	4,216.00	17,032.21
Rural.....	487.10	8,079.11	3,676.00	12,242.21
Wadesboro.....	1,250.00	3,000.00	540.00	4,790.00
Ashe.....	400.00	11,265.25	483.62	12,148.87
Beaufort.....	3,337.99	21,638.28	5,630.86	30,607.13
Rural.....	1,037.99	11,505.28	3,408.36	15,951.63
Washington.....	1,500.00	8,772.00	1,742.50	12,014.50
Belhaven.....	800.00	1,361.00	480.00	2,641.00
Bertie.....	2,240.00	11,953.55	5,655.22	19,848.77
Rural.....	720.00	9,993.55	5,205.22	15,918.77
Windsor.....	800.00	1,220.00	450.00	2,470.00
Aulander.....	720.00	740.00	-----	1,460.00
Bladen.....	600.00	9,364.74	3,003.85	12,970.59
Brunswick.....	475.00	6,275.06	2,494.41	9,244.47
Buncombe.....	3,765.00	62,097.18	7,727.13	73,589.31
Rural.....	1,565.00	26,185.50	1,383.75	29,134.25
Asheville.....	2,200.00	35,911.68	6,343.38	44,455.06
Burke.....	1,900.00	12,592.84	1,578.18	16,071.02
Rural.....	900.00	8,714.09	918.18	10,532.27
Morganton.....	1,000.00	3,878.75	660.00	5,538.75
Cabarrus.....	2,600.00	20,868.95	3,408.92	26,877.87
Rural.....	1,100.00	11,758.50	1,890.17	14,748.67
Concord.....	1,500.00	9,110.45	1,518.75	12,129.20
Caldwell.....	2,095.00	16,153.65	1,598.50	19,847.15
Rural.....	800.00	9,653.15	1,162.75	11,615.90
Lenoir.....	1,200.00	5,098.00	405.75	6,703.75
Granite.....	95.00	882.50	-----	977.50
Rhodhiss.....	-----	520.00	-----	520.00
Camden.....	228.00	3,895.33	995.48	5,118.81
Carteret.....	300.00	9,534.89	467.75	10,302.64



TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Caswell.....	\$ 700.00	\$ 5,669.50	\$ 3,385.04	\$ 9,754.54
Catawba.....	2,471.25	20,242.64	2,234.85	24,948.74
Rural.....	600.00	14,872.64	1,326.10	16,798.74
Hickory.....	1,050.00	3,612.50	648.75	5,311.25
Newton.....	821.25	1,757.50	260.00	2,838.75
Chatham.....	799.00	12,277.87	3,620.65	16,697.52
Cherokee.....	1,925.65	16,719.54	400.00	19,045.19
Rural.....	345.65	11,125.54	300.00	11,771.19
Andrews.....	900.00	4,274.00	100.00	5,274.00
Murphy.....	680.00	1,320.00	.....	2,000.00
Chowan.....	1,923.00	6,541.72	2,500.60	10,965.32
Rural.....	573.00	3,391.72	2,275.60	6,240.32
Edenton.....	1,350.00	3,150.00	225.00	4,725.00
Clay.....	200.00	2,064.00	84.00	2,348.00
Cleveland.....	2,050.00	23,914.46	2,369.93	28,334.39
Rural.....	1,250.00	17,744.46	1,604.93	20,599.39
Shelby.....	800.00	3,400.00	640.00	4,840.00
Kings Mountain.....	.....	2,770.00	125.00	2,895.00
Columbus.....	946.00	25,620.11	4,160.16	30,726.27
Craven.....	2,700.00	20,480.05	5,556.50	28,736.55
Rural.....	1,200.00	9,568.65	3,411.50	14,180.15
New Bern.....	1,500.00	10,911.40	2,145.00	14,556.40
Cumberland.....	2,700.00	22,752.82	5,681.41	31,134.23
Rural.....	1,200.00	16,422.54	4,145.52	21,768.06
Fayetteville.....	1,500.00	5,254.02	1,535.89	8,289.91
Hope Mills.....	.....	1,076.26	.....	1,076.26
Currituck.....	234.50	7,225.45	2,008.55	9,468.50
Dare.....	314.75	5,148.50	360.00	5,823.25
Davidson.....	3,230.00	18,810.77	2,634.45	24,675.22
Rural.....	1,150.00	12,353.12	1,494.45	14,997.57
Lexington.....	1,080.00	3,930.00	560.00	5,570.00
Thomasville.....	1,000.00	2,527.65	580.00	4,107.65
Davie.....	405.00	6,896.77	1,330.98	8,632.75
Duplin.....	528.00	15,554.68	4,012.48	20,095.16
Durham.....	4,330.00	53,485.85	10,524.81	68,340.66
Rural.....	1,930.00	19,278.60	2,024.81	23,233.41
Durham.....	2,400.00	34,207.25	8,500.00	45,107.25

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superintendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Edgecombe.....	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 21,014.38	\$ 5,439.15	\$ 27,928.53
Rural.....	1,000.00	14,948.38	3,959.15	19,907.53
Tarboro.....	475.00	6,066.00	1,480.00	8,021.00
Forsyth.....	3,522.00	38,447.08	7,543.17	49,512.25
Rural.....	1,092.00	19,647.08	3,298.17	24,037.25
Winston.....	1,750.00	18,000.00	4,000.00	23,750.00
Kernersville.....	680.00	800.00	245.00	1,725.00
Franklin.....	4,400.00	14,803.50	4,912.75	24,116.25
Rural.....	900.00	10,323.50	3,340.75	14,564.25
Franklinton.....	1,550.00	1,480.00	397.00	3,427.00
Louisburg.....	1,200.00	2,160.00	900.00	4,260.00
Youngsville.....	750.00	840.00	275.00	1,865.00
Gaston.....	3,500.00	33,050.05	2,946.36	39,496.41
Rural.....	1,200.00	24,839.40	1,946.36	27,985.76
Gastonia.....	1,500.00	6,530.00	1,000.00	9,030.00
Cherryville.....	800.00	1,680.65	-----	2,480.65
Gates.....	648.00	5,485.50	2,481.66	8,615.16
Graham.....	348.00	3,091.90	-----	3,439.90
Granville.....	2,245.00	18,166.00	5,180.25	25,591.25
Rural.....	1,245.00	14,601.00	4,145.25	19,991.25
Oxford.....	1,000.00	3,565.00	1,035.00	5,600.00
Greene.....	543.00	5,183.60	1,940.05	7,666.65
Guilford.....	5,794.57	63,673.37	10,483.30	79,951.24
Rural.....	2,383.33	31,371.03	4,400.20	38,154.56
Greensboro.....	1,800.00	21,701.09	3,233.10	26,734.19
High Point.....	1,611.24	9,551.25	2,850.00	14,012.49
Guilford College.....	-----	1,050.00	-----	1,050.00
Halifax.....	5,391.24	20,822.54	8,820.96	35,034.74
Rural.....	1,216.24	10,585.12	6,974.76	18,776.12
Scotland Neck.....	1,000.00	3,555.00	450.00	5,005.00
Weldon.....	1,375.00	2,602.42	621.20	4,598.67
Enfield.....	800.00	2,080.00	535.00	3,415.00
Roanoke Rapids.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	240.00	3,240.00
Harnett.....	1,547.00	15,136.16	1,844.21	18,527.37
Rural.....	982.00	12,066.66	1,844.21	14,892.87
Dunn.....	565.00	3,069.50	-----	3,634.50

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Haywood .....	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 16,030.00	\$ 728.00	\$ 18,358.00
Rural .....	600.00	12,530.00	-----	13,130.00
Waynesville .....	1,000.00	3,500.00	728.00	5,228.00
Henderson .....	1,680.00	12,417.18	1,431.04	15,528.22
Rural .....	680.00	10,208.18	951.04	11,839.22
Hendersonville .....	1,000.00	2,209.00	480.00	3,689.00
Hertford .....	750.00	5,146.60	3,076.70	8,973.30
Hyde .....	325.00	5,032.62	1,565.09	6,922.71
Iredell .....	3,482.35	25,526.36	4,348.84	33,357.55
Rural .....	982.35	16,441.88	2,988.84	20,413.07
Mooresville .....	1,000.00	3,793.23	480.00	5,273.23
Statesville .....	1,500.00	5,291.25	880.00	7,671.25
Jackson .....	503.50	11,693.61	665.00	12,862.11
Johnston .....	3,100.00	27,355.08	4,730.53	35,185.61
Rural .....	1,100.00	23,735.08	3,815.53	28,650.61
Selma .....	1,000.00	1,890.00	450.00	3,340.00
Smithfield .....	1,000.00	1,730.00	465.00	3,195.00
Jones .....	348.50	6,515.25	2,377.59	9,241.34
Lee .....	1,729.78	8,289.70	1,877.55	11,897.03
Rural .....	524.78	5,609.70	1,877.55	8,017.03
Sanford .....	1,200.00	2,680.00	-----	3,880.00
Lenoir .....	2,729.00	16,534.41	3,296.25	22,559.66
Rural .....	1,149.00	6,309.41	2,036.25	9,494.66
Kinston .....	1,500.00	8,665.09	1,020.00	11,185.00
LaGrange .....	80.00	1,560.00	240.00	1,880.00
Lincoln .....	1,929.00	13,507.75	1,406.27	16,843.02
Rural .....	729.00	9,974.65	1,021.27	11,724.92
Lincolnton .....	1,200.00	3,533.10	385.00	5,118.10
Macon .....	300.00	9,825.09	310.00	10,435.09
Madison .....	585.00	11,111.91	383.25	12,080.16
Martin .....	2,100.00	9,403.92	4,219.67	15,723.59
Rural .....	900.00	6,898.96	3,339.67	11,138.63
Williamston .....	800.00	1,344.96	640.00	2,784.96
Robersonville .....	400.00	1,160.00	240.00	1,800.00
McDowell .....	1,716.66	14,087.44	1,078.50	16,882.60
Rural .....	916.66	11,167.44	1,078.50	13,162.60
Marion .....	800.00	2,920.00	-----	3,720.00

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Mecklenburg..... \$	3,600.00	\$ 64,784.37	\$ 11,966.66	\$ 80,351.03
Rural.....	1,500.00	24,782.32	3,980.66	30,262.98
Charlotte.....	2,100.00	40,002.05	7,986.00	50,088.05
Mitchell.....	300.00	10,014.79	373.00	10,687.79
Montgomery.....	996.25	7,743.48	2,054.30	10,794.03
Rural.....	356.25	6,903.48	1,554.30	8,814.03
Troy.....	640.00	840.00	500.00	1,980.00
Moore.....	3,000.00	14,373.52	2,588.68	19,962.20
Rural.....	1,000.00	11,258.52	2,588.68	14,847.20
Carthage.....	1,000.00	1,935.00	.....	2,935.00
Southern Pines.....	1,000.00	1,180.00	.....	2,180.00
Nash.....	2,415.31	27,264.71	5,846.66	35,526.68
Rural.....	915.31	16,654.10	3,957.19	21,526.60
Rocky Mount.....	1,500.00	10,610.61	1,889.47	14,000.08
New Hanover.....	2,520.00	29,949.70	10,447.85	42,917.55
Rural.....	720.00	10,000.00	3,788.35	14,568.35
Wilmington.....	1,800.00	19,889.70	6,659.50	28,349.20
Northampton.....	900.00	10,111.65	4,554.24	15,565.89
Onslow.....	900.00	10,908.88	1,796.75	13,605.63
Orange.....	700.00	8,998.20	1,961.63	11,659.83
Pamlico.....	417.54	6,384.09	2,159.71	8,961.34
Pasquotank.....	2,300.00	14,140.67	3,679.50	20,120.17
Rural.....	500.00	3,647.10	1,564.50	5,711.60
Elizabeth City.....	1,800.00	10,493.57	2,115.00	14,408.57
Pender.....	600.00	8,489.50	3,522.50	12,612.00
Perquimans.....	1,485.50	5,209.46	2,843.49	9,538.45
Rural.....	235.50	3,458.96	2,137.49	5,831.95
Hertford.....	1,250.00	1,750.50	706.00	3,706.50
Person.....	1,800.00	9,395.75	2,641.80	13,837.55
Rural.....	900.00	6,272.00	2,078.80	9,250.80
Roxboro.....	900.00	3,123.75	563.00	4,586.75
Pitt.....	2,750.00	29,415.83	5,141.80	37,307.63
Rural.....	1,500.00	24,214.63	4,139.80	29,854.43
Greenville.....	1,250.00	5,201.20	1,002.00	7,453.20
Polk.....	367.00	3,845.90	646.00	4,858.90
Randolph.....	2,736.06	19,215.70	2,138.00	24,089.76
Rural.....	986.06	14,975.70	1,538.00	17,499.76
Ashboro.....	900.00	2,360.00	600.00	3,860.00
Randleman.....	850.00	1,880.00	.....	2,730.00

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Richmond.....	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 13,470.78	\$ 3,369.12	\$ 18,840.90
Rural.....	1,000.00	7,215.78	2,379.12	10,654.90
Rockingham.....		4,185.00	495.00	4,680.00
Hamlet.....	1,000.00	2,070.00	495.00	3,565.00
Robeson.....	3,600.00	29,984.11	13,550.80	47,134.91
Rural.....	1,500.00	25,934.11	11,945.20	39,379.31
Lumberton.....	1,200.00	2,520.00	1,200.00	4,920.00
Maxton.....	900.00	1,530.00	345.60	2,775.60
Rockingham.....	2,460.00	23,540.07	5,240.00	21,180.07
Rural.....	1,200.00	18,003.22	3,480.00	22,683.22
Reidsville.....	1,200.00	5,536.85	1,760.00	8,496.85
Rowan.....	1,400.00	34,528.75	5,970.00	41,898.75
Rural.....	1,400.00	24,000.00	4,522.00	29,922.00
Salisbury.....		10,528.75	1,448.00	11,976.75
Rutherford.....	1,000.00	14,352.15	1,754.16	17,106.31
Sampson.....	1,700.00	21,405.78	3,843.04	26,948.82
Rural.....	900.00	19,445.78	3,273.04	23,618.82
Clinton.....	800.00	1,960.00	570.00	3,330.00
Scotland.....	1,791.25	7,135.00	3,137.75	12,064.00
Rural.....	591.25	4,686.25	2,437.75	7,715.25
Laurinburg.....	1,200.00	2,448.75	700.00	4,348.75
Stanly.....	972.28	10,931.98	671.17	12,575.43
Rural.....	335.78	8,797.35	671.17	9,804.30
Albemarle.....	636.50	2,134.63		2,771.13
Stokes.....	750.00	10,715.82	784.96	12,250.78
Surry.....	2,463.00	18,614.31	1,681.00	22,758.31
Rural.....	1,263.00	14,446.89	1,244.00	16,953.89
Mount Airy.....	1,200.00	4,167.50	440.00	5,807.50
Swain.....	350.00	7,382.82	334.95	8,067.77
Transylvania.....	650.00	6,900.23	100.00	7,650.23
Tyrrell.....	95.00	3,614.62	851.29	4,561.01
Union.....	1,900.00	26,796.80	4,998.75	33,695.55
Rural.....	900.00	20,981.80	4,239.75	26,111.55
Monroe.....	1,000.00	5,815.00	765.00	7,580.00
Vance.....	2,700.00	13,040.20	3,835.57	19,575.77
Rural.....	900.00	6,763.45	1,785.02	9,448.47
Henderson.....	1,800.00	6,276.75	2,050.55	10,127.30

TABLE V. SPENT FOR TEACHING AND SUPERVISION—*Continued.*

	Superin- tendents.	White Teachers.	Colored Teachers.	Total for Teaching and Supervision.
Wake.....	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 51,840.47	\$ 14,639.67	\$ 70,230.14
Rural.....	1,750.00	23,919.68	7,238.45	32,908.13
Raleigh.....	2,000.00	27,920.79	7,401.22	37,322.01
Warren.....	700.00	10,124.75	4,470.60	15,295.35
Washington.....	1,819.00	5,512.00	2,533.50	9,864.50
Rural.....	569.00	3,315.00	1,603.00	5,487.00
Roper.....	50.00	760.00	365.00	1,175.00
Plymouth.....	1,200.00	1,437.00	565.50	3,202.50
Watauga.....	470.00	8,356.43	240.00	9,066.43
Wayne.....	4,300.00	27,229.62	8,397.88	39,927.50
Rural.....	900.00	12,635.00	3,845.13	17,380.13
Goldsboro.....	1,500.00	11,464.62	3,284.00	16,248.62
Mount Olive.....	1,000.00	1,600.00	878.75	3,478.75
Fremont.....	900.00	1,530.00	390.00	2,820.00
Wilkes.....	2,021.18	22,466.07	1,836.13	26,323.38
Rural.....	1,021.18	20,066.07	1,556.13	22,643.38
North Wilkesboro.....	1,000.00	2,400.00	280.00	3,680.00
Wilson.....	2,591.75	30,714.50	6,973.87	40,280.12
Rural.....	1,000.00	19,880.24	3,703.87	24,584.11
Wilson City.....	1,591.75	9,934.26	3,065.00	14,591.01
Lucama.....		900.00	205.00	1,105.00
Yadkin.....	636.53	8,471.49	743.90	9,851.92
Yancey.....	366.00	6,300.00	200.00	6,866.00
North Carolina.....	171,452.49	1,620,652.96	330,500.31	2,122,605.76
Rural.....	78,071.75	1,126,059.83	229,519.20	1,433,650.78
City.....	93,380.74	494,593.13	100,981.11	688,954.98

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES, 1909-'10.

This table shows what was spent for the following: Fuel and janitors, furniture, libraries, supplies, schoolhouses (white), schoolhouses (colored), insurance and rent, and interest and sinking-fund account.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Fuel and janitors, 1909-'10.....	\$ 32,405.50	\$ 53,753.30	\$ 86,158.80
Fuel and janitors, 1908-'09.....	27,744.17	54,997.03	82,741.20
Increase.....	4,661.33	*1,243.73	3,417.60
Furniture, 1909-'10.....	45,534.91	30,905.69	76,740.60
Furniture, 1908-'09.....	46,119.07	18,824.18	64,943.25
Increase.....	*284.16	12,081.51	11,797.35
Libraries, 1909-'10.....	10,096.43	1,985.87	12,082.30
Libraries, 1908-'09.....	12,662.84	1,326.13	13,988.97
Increase.....	*1,906.67	659.74	*1,906.67
Supplies, 1909-'10.....	11,403.93	22,399.15	33,803.08
Supplies, 1908-'09.....	8,562.02	19,330.18	27,592.20
Increase.....	2,841.91	3,668.97	5,910.88
Houses (white), 1909-'10.....	228,123.55	75,928.59	304,052.44
Houses (white), 1908-'09.....	254,599.89	134,875.60	389,466.49
Increase.....	*26,467.04	*58,947.01	*85,414.05
Houses (colored), 1909-'10.....	26,100.52	16,789.72	42,890.24
Houses (colored), 1908-'09.....	25,056.90	12,187.19	37,244.09
Increase.....	1,043.62	4,602.53	5,646.15
Insurance and rent, 1909-'10.....	9,382.70	9,722.93	19,105.63
Insurance and rent, 1908-'09.....	8,536.76	7,136.63	15,673.39
Increase.....	845.94	2,586.30	3,432.24
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1909-'10.....	61,094.78	31,768.05	92,862.83
Interest, loan fund, etc., 1908-'09.....	51,546.33	28,344.04	79,890.37
Increase.....	9,548.45	3,424.01	12,972.46
Total for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10.....	424,442.62	243,253.30	667,695.92
Total for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	434,818.98	277,020.98	711,839.96
Increase.....	*10,376.36	*33,767.68	*44,144.04
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1909-'10.....	19.9	23.1	21.0
Percentage for buildings and supplies, 1908-'09.....	21.4	26.6	23.2
Increase.....	*1.5	*3.5	*2.2

\*Decrease.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Alamance.....	\$1,033.12	\$ 361.83	\$ 188.72	\$ 195.50	\$ 14.58	\$2,011.00	\$ 3,942.96	\$ 10.52	\$7,758.23
Rural.....	137.34	259.33	10.52	195.50	14.58	1,565.80	2,561.13	10.52	4,754.72
Burlington.....	421.09					184.25	1,330.10		1,935.44
Graham.....	281.94	5.50	115.00			181.20			586.64
Haw River.....	105.75		10.79			76.75	12.72		206.01
Mebane.....	87.60	97.00	52.41				39.01		275.42
Alexander.....	399.06	279.67	27.53	37.00	4.00		1,745.12	15.00	2,468.38
Alleghany.....		95.38	17.55	60.00		491.58	441.57		1,106.08
Anson.....	473.00	261.50	31.90		59.76	1,913.63	2,344.36	1,547.80	6,637.95
Rural.....	229.00	261.50	4.95		22.26	913.63	2,344.36	1,454.05	5,229.75
Wadesboro.....	250.00		26.95		37.50	1,000.00		93.75	1,498.20
Ashe.....	92.90	30.23	9.77	45.00	8.75	274.00	714.26		1,174.91
Beaufort.....	1,323.45	1,346.53	383.36	234.03	823.98	1,136.59	3,958.33	1,290.92	10,491.19
Rural.....	187.58	67.50		195.00		964.00	3,204.72	88.12	4,706.92
Washington.....	1,013.87	1,273.03	383.36	39.03	623.98	172.59	753.61	1,202.80	5,462.27
Belhaven.....	122.00				200.00				322.00
Bertie.....	620.56	757.54	19.00	105.00	48.60	1,012.00	1,702.95	587.46	4,853.11
Rural.....	420.56	632.54		105.00	28.60	62.00	1,702.95	587.46	3,539.11
Aulander.....	10.00				20.00	350.00			410.00
Windsor.....	160.00	125.00	19.00			600.00			904.00
Bladen.....	25.24	258.79	36.27	120.00		369.96	2,164.14	175.05	3,149.45
Brunswick.....	4.80	464.63	19.56	20.00	18.09	173.35	843.78	13.09	1,548.21
Buncombe.....	5,112.11	11,063.29	1,110.24	843.72	539.25	2,168.70	6,692.12	5.71	28,135.05
Rural.....	1,179.17	370.30	259.23	270.03	539.25	1,840.40	6,692.12	5.71	11,156.21
Asheville.....	3,932.94	11,292.99	851.01	573.69		328.30			16,978.84
Burke.....	732.57	445.88	199.02	120.00	1,842.24	346.48	1,113.35	547.92	5,647.46
Rural.....	196.67	321.16	31.62	120.00	66.30	346.48	1,293.21	568.57	2,817.84
Morganton.....	541.90	124.72	167.40		1,775.91		210.11	9.55	2,829.62
Cabarrus.....	2,100.65	759.64	564.07	255.36	70.50	1,184.43	2,072.36	506.26	7,903.27
Rural.....	413.07	472.51	158.13	255.36	19.50	1,309.18	1,351.01	486.67	4,464.86
Concord.....	1,687.58	287.13	405.94		51.00	175.25	721.35	119.19	3,435.41
Caldwell.....	704.26	812.25	1,151.29	105.00	224.20	1,503.20	2,956.12	27.80	7,508.12
Rural.....	70.25	611.82	222.22	105.00	72.80	496.20	1,685.03	27.80	3,291.22
Lenoir.....	596.99	239.43	857.44		147.00	1,006.00	1,227.59		4,065.45
Granite.....	22.85		68.35		4.40		37.50		133.10
Rhodhiss.....	14.07		3.28			1.00			18.35



TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Camden.....	\$ 140.00	\$ 21.30	\$ 78.94	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 139.40	\$ 1,202.43	\$ 23.22	\$1,605.29
Carteret.....	18.75	216.44	3.95	75.00	.....	699.70	1,290.46	195.00	2,499.30
Caswell.....	65.25	250.84	81.43	111.78	111.46	130.00	969.77	46.52	1,767.05
Catawba.....	1,167.45	380.77	307.98	135.00	221.60	1,537.14	2,917.52	308.87	6,976.33
Rural.....	530.93	136.45	147.76	135.00	14.00	1,000.20	1,999.10	297.65	4,261.09
Hickory.....	367.42	229.32	102.52	.....	137.60	21.00	49.05	.....	906.91
Newton.....	269.10	15.00	57.70	.....	70.00	515.94	869.37	11.22	1,808.33
Chatham.....	352.18	242.96	19.97	135.00	85.59	743.20	1,827.34	128.77	3,535.01
Cherokee.....	468.70	169.52	.....	5.00	.....	915.40	1,773.61	.....	3,332.23
Rural.....	30.00	169.52	.....	.....	.....	915.40	1,040.66	.....	2,155.58
Andrews.....	340.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	700.00	.....	1,045.00
Murphy.....	98.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.95	.....	131.65
Chowan.....	596.91	288.29	180.48	145.00	298.57	.....	2,783.78	369.35	4,662.38
Rural.....	339.45	288.29	137.24	120.00	171.57	.....	2,466.49	369.35	3,892.39
Edenton.....	257.46	.....	43.24	25.00	127.00	.....	317.29	.....	769.99
Clay.....	.....	25.00	10.00	.....	.....	100.90	325.00	.....	460.90
Cleveland.....	1,125.51	1,902.85	91.37	105.00	204.20	617.90	17,617.55	732.31	22,396.69
Rural.....	927.51	767.85	36.37	105.00	54.20	617.90	3,617.55	620.31	6,746.69
Shelby.....	192.00	35.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	354.00
Kings Mountain.....	6.00	1,100.00	40.00	.....	150.00	.....	14,000.00	.....	15,296.00
Columbus.....	212.09	621.21	.....	310.00	40.60	1,633.90	2,691.35	225.21	5,734.36
Craven.....	997.27	1,131.42	425.71	271.99	315.10	475.15	13,909.69	727.54	18,253.87
Rural.....	84.35	553.35	28.31	271.99	221.10	272.80	8,012.58	644.23	10,088.71
New Bern.....	912.92	578.07	397.40	.....	94.00	202.35	5,897.11	83.31	8,165.16
Cumberland.....	546.52	1,247.31	749.56	262.51	221.15	1,934.36	3,155.83	318.74	8,435.98
Rural.....	74.00	1,214.94	695.86	262.51	45.15	314.58	2,938.53	268.38	5,813.95
Fayetteville.....	417.27	32.37	53.70	.....	95.00	989.78	200.00	50.36	1,838.48
Hope Mills.....	55.25	.....	.....	.....	81.00	630.00	17.30	.....	783.55
Currituck.....	97.32	185.52	9.60	181.41	57.40	570.80	1,008.19	237.45	2,347.69
Dare.....	.....	299.69	.....	.....	45.00	283.52	167.79	.....	796.00
Davidson.....	1,258.70	569.82	2,077.77	400.05	270.40	1,008.00	1,688.06	82.14	5,547.94
Rural.....	645.03	206.52	79.72	345.05	106.60	508.00	1,296.36	82.14	3,269.42
Lexington.....	433.67	175.30	119.05	.....	163.80	.....	391.70	.....	1,283.52
Thomasville.....	180.00	188.00	72.00	55.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	995.00
Davie.....	206.68	193.18	15.30	.....	22.00	.....	563.85	471.19	1,472.20
Duplin.....	325.51	280.36	31.33	120.00	33.00	1,114.60	1,000.07	130.81	3,035.68

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Durham.....	\$3,971.06	\$1,750.09	\$2,451.57	\$ 307.09	\$ 850.82	\$1,346.60	\$20,971.63	\$1,575.93	\$33,224.79
Rural.....	687.33	527.54	559.54	33.74	474.42	1,030.10	20,004.49	1,325.93	24,643.09
Durham.....	3,283.73	1,222.55	1,892.03	273.35	376.40	316.50	967.14	250.00	8,581.70
Edgecombe.....	1,201.65	404.26	186.98	30.01	116.44	1,433.94	3,326.08	75.51	6,774.87
Rural.....	465.88	367.06	90.80	30.01	57.49	556.75	3,201.78	51.81	4,821.58
Tarboro.....	735.77	37.20	96.18	.....	58.95	877.19	124.30	23.70	1,953.29
Forsyth.....	4,312.39	1,728.81	310.44	20.40	306.20	681.60	3,076.91	189.50	10,626.25
Rural.....	1,252.39	1,346.81	135.44	20.40	91.20	441.60	2,911.91	78.20	6,277.95
Winston.....	3,000.00	300.00	170.00	.....	125.00	.....	150.00	75.00	3,820.00
Kernersville.....	60.00	82.00	5.00	.....	90.00	240.00	15.00	36.30	528.30
Franklin.....	843.58	357.02	291.11	53.60	87.30	2,758.26	645.05	563.06	5,598.98
Rural.....	152.60	209.20	35.61	45.00	39.30	843.66	468.27	546.55	2,340.19
Franklinton.....	280.30	.....	16.55	.....	48.00	511.60	172.53	.....	1,028.98
Louisburg.....	296.68	97.25	225.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....	13.76	1,932.69
Youngsville.....	114.00	50.57	13.95	8.60	.....	103.00	4.25	2.75	297.12
Gaston.....	2,286.26	1,537.06	841.76	120.00	20.50	1,597.95	3,291.20	160.38	9,855.11
Rural.....	1,309.70	1,537.06	342.60	120.00	5.50	1,593.70	3,291.20	160.38	8,360.14
Gastonia.....	953.46	.....	458.66	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	1,427.12
Cherryville.....	23.10	.....	40.50	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	67.85
Gates.....	324.47	143.87	40.92	60.00	104.00	219.00	2,168.56	306.38	3,367.20
Graham.....	23.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.40	100.91	.....	150.51
Granville.....	673.43	828.25	202.30	279.95	201.30	925.53	9,645.22	117.69	12,873.67
Rural.....	397.08	782.20	128.77	269.95	123.80	877.15	9,598.67	95.50	12,273.12
Oxford.....	276.35	46.05	73.53	10.00	77.50	48.38	46.55	22.19	600.55
Greene.....	197.13	808.78	51.20	60.00	96.60	225.85	1,110.15	237.18	2,786.89
Guilford.....	3,280.45	2,373.75	2,605.20	561.13	190.86	1,945.54	19,283.30	922.44	31,162.67
Rural.....	1,295.96	1,986.50	459.04	204.96	123.36	1,591.00	15,857.05	904.59	22,422.46
Greensboro.....	1,089.50	.....	1,393.85	.....	.....	.....	1,630.14	17.85	4,111.34
High Point.....	844.04	387.25	752.31	356.17	67.50	354.54	1,796.11	.....	4,557.92
Guilford College.....	70.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.95
Halifax.....	1,626.49	873.05	510.66	146.45	365.68	1,828.00	1,598.84	293.36	7,242.53
Rural.....	418.17	336.27	134.93	120.00	127.43	.....	1,474.46	293.36	2,904.62
Scotland Neck.....	340.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	407.60	.....	.....	762.60
Weldon.....	343.33	24.35	120.05	26.45	76.25	713.90	71.89	.....	1,376.22
Enfield.....	175.41	164.53	42.52	.....	.....	105.00	52.49	.....	539.95
Roanoke Rapids.....	349.58	347.90	198.16	.....	162.00	601.50	.....	.....	1,659.14

• TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Harnett.....	\$ 327.24	\$ 590.33	\$ 67.53	\$ 30.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 282.90	\$ 2,138.15	\$ 395.94	\$3,918.09
Rural.....	119.49	552.00	22.71	30.00	11.00	282.90	2,084.00	395.91	3,498.04
Dunn.....	207.75	38.33	44.82		75.00		54.15		420.05
Haywood....	481.00	183.25	72.40		100.00	789.20	257.10		1,881.95
Rural.....		183.25				189.20	40.20		412.65
Waynesville.....	480.00		72.40		100.00	600.00	216.90		1,469.30
Henderson....	456.30	935.35	118.50	45.00	81.60	622.60	1,668.69	3.85	3,931.89
Rural.....	126.14	549.74	64.05	15.00	71.60	581.80	1,653.56	2.20	3,097.09
Hendersonville.....	330.16	385.61	54.45		10.00	37.80	15.13	1.65	834.80
Hertford.....	351.67	210.88	50.03	45.00	2.00	120.00	736.72	303.46	1,810.76
Hyde.....	226.57	109.41		30.00	58.95	677.60	1,045.85	86.99	2,235.37
Iredell.....	1,858.31	1,676.96	308.04	254.50	741.05	1,071.44	4,984.54	225.40	11,120.24
Rural.....	600.00	753.76	125.00	207.00	624.25	631.44	3,750.00	205.00	6,896.45
Mooresville.....	376.62	109.00			85.00				561.62
Statesville.....	881.69	823.20	183.04	47.50	31.80	440.00	1,234.54	20.40	3,662.17
Jackson.....	68.35	803.28	251.81	90.00	116.39	256.00	3,578.04	111.85	5,275.72
Johnston.....	1,358.42	466.27	97.02	27.20	302.12	998.20	2,502.37	332.22	6,083.82
Rural.....	1,058.92	448.62		11.70	220.12	998.20	2,271.58	304.58	5,313.72
Selma.....	130.50		59.27		38.00		51.04	16.25	235.06
Smithfield.....	169.00	17.65	37.75	15.50	44.00		179.75	11.39	475.04
Jones.....	77.69	256.15	90.12	55.00			2,927.57	809.93	3,306.53
Lee.....	320.36	663.16	204.02	66.89	144.00	859.30	1,139.47	236.40	3,699.60
Rural.....	149.36	578.79	61.58	66.89	24.00	338.30	1,094.47	203.40	2,606.79
Sanford.....	171.00	84.37	142.44		120.00	521.00	45.00		1,083.81
Lenoir.....	1,333.61	831.83	436.46	55.00	299.20	732.50	93.73	578.01	4,360.34
Rural.....	227.38	99.01	135.77	45.00	184.70	200.00	22.33	532.21	1,446.40
Kinston.....	830.00	482.82	296.49	10.00	47.00	20.00	70.00	30.00	1,786.31
LaGrange.....	276.23	250.00	4.20		67.50	512.50	1.40	15.80	1,127.63
Lincoln.....	797.75	344.35	98.78	93.19	191.93	619.20	1,304.68	55.31	3,505.19
Rural.....	301.92	338.84	23.55	78.19	53.40	619.20	1,304.68	55.31	2,865.09
Lincolnton.....	405.83	5.51	75.53	15.00	138.53				640.10
Macon.....		31.35		120.00	46.29	312.66	2,684.79	50.00	3,245.00
Madison.....	145.87	344.44	48.68	30.00		737.82	2,157.68		3,464.49
Martin.....	353.19	146.55	236.64	135.00	163.83	420.00	1,808.25	303.25	3,686.71
Rural.....	106.26	146.55	145.26	135.00	113.61		1,528.89	304.00	2,476.57
Williamston.....	167.68		65.51		50.22	300.00	148.78	2.25	734.44
Robersonville.....	79.25		145.87			120.00	130.58		475.70

## EXPENDITURES, 1909-'10.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
McDowell.....	\$ 682.44	\$ 297.18	\$ 249.96	\$ 72.00	\$ 235.00	\$3,339.92	\$ 384.97	\$.....	\$5,261.47
Rural.....	431.16	75.38	176.24	72.00	235.00	3,089.84	.....	.....	4,079.62
Marion.....	251.28	221.80	73.72	.....	.....	250.08	384.97	.....	1,181.85
Mecklenburg.....	6,839.64	2,906.86	2,193.89	60.00	248.55	1,218.60	1,476.17	4,285.60	19,229.31
Rural.....	1,420.23	1,407.98	193.89	60.00	248.55	921.60	1,476.17	1,518.25	7,246.67
Charlotte.....	5,419.41	1,498.88	2,000.00	.....	.....	297.00	.....	2,767.35	11,982.64
Mitchell.....	.....	100.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00
Montgomery.....	101.88	47.70	2.75	.....	8.00	335.90	691.43	78.61	1,266.27
Rural.....	76.00	47.70	2.75	.....	8.00	335.90	691.43	78.61	1,240.39
Troy.....	25.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.88
Moore.....	375.34	504.30	69.70	110.39	10.20	832.52	1,215.48	1,122.01	4,239.94
Rural.....	17.09	504.30	18.92	110.39	1.00	231.02	1,215.48	1,122.01	3,220.21
Carthage.....	162.00	.....	18.60	.....	.....	601.50	.....	.....	782.10
Southern Pines.....	196.25	.....	32.18	.....	9.20	.....	.....	.....	237.63
Nash.....	1,537.86	2,962.83	444.41	442.23	365.34	2,118.78	8,014.02	256.30	16,141.77
Rural.....	391.96	1,472.15	17.83	422.23	362.69	820.40	5,739.18	177.98	9,404.42
Rocky Mount.....	1,145.90	1,490.68	426.58	20.00	2.65	1,298.38	2,274.84	78.32	6,737.35
New Hanover.....	4,536.08	1,998.71	5,877.22	.....	596.55	.....	10,357.84	493.97	23,860.37
Rural.....	3,132.65	998.71	1,834.70	.....	516.85	.....	5,357.84	375.88	12,216.63
Wilmington.....	1,403.43	1,000.00	4,042.52	.....	79.70	.....	5,000.00	118.09	11,643.74
Northampton.....	559.55	313.08	163.60	300.00	178.55	702.00	3,528.22	127.10	5,872.10
Onslow.....	.....	472.30	253.84	180.00	45.58	410.12	2,143.44	.....	3,505.28
Orange.....	197.97	800.51	72.76	180.00	.....	462.50	1,221.33	42.69	2,977.76
Pamlico.....	91.78	321.12	74.07	.....	254.80	830.69	750.22	280.95	2,603.63
Pasquotank.....	2,350.26	2,560.00	526.88	131.26	57.50	2,969.90	966.57	579.47	10,141.84
Rural.....	300.69	879.42	50.63	131.26	10.00	89.90	49.12	458.91	1,969.93
Elizabeth City.....	2,049.57	1,680.58	476.25	.....	47.50	2,880.00	917.45	129.56	8,171.91
Pender.....	183.99	180.16	189.00	50.00	113.00	1,024.00	1,454.78	432.10	3,627.03
Perquimans.....	620.02	123.01	20.39	43.46	39.60	1,188.90	823.64	611.80	3,470.82
Rural.....	172.85	30.05	20.39	.....	39.60	122.40	726.82	603.95	1,716.06
Hertford.....	447.17	92.96	.....	43.46	.....	1,066.50	96.82	7.85	1,754.76
Person.....	450.08	217.57	98.86	.....	8.00	.....	410.52	14.03	1,199.06
Rural.....	153.17	135.32	36.88	.....	8.00	.....	399.85	14.03	747.25
Roxboro.....	296.91	82.25	61.98	.....	.....	.....	10.67	.....	451.81
Pitt.....	935.96	385.55	1,564.97	304.60	337.76	2,498.37	913.94	637.64	7,578.79
Rural.....	481.63	216.85	1,153.24	270.00	195.61	2,195.65	833.56	577.54	5,924.08
Greenville.....	454.33	168.70	411.73	34.60	142.15	302.72	80.38	60.10	1,654.71

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Polk.....	\$ 138.20	\$ 108.88	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 59.60	\$ 471.60	\$ 14.20	\$ 792.48
Randolph.....	1,085.33	1,335.96	249.51	219.64	131.75	2,987.63	6,462.48	7.50	12,479.80
Rural.....	366.11	1,165.67	118.46	157.52	.....	2,181.60	5,646.51	7.50	9,643.37
Ashboro.....	294.22	170.29	82.37	62.12	113.00	780.80	32.30	.....	1,535.10
Randleman.....	425.00	.....	48.68	.....	18.75	25.23	783.67	.....	1,301.33
Richmond.....	766.96	536.36	298.67	337.45	159.71	5,376.95	2,282.89	380.31	10,139.30
Rural.....	101.00	134.86	16.20	231.48	90.21	550.60	1,833.37	344.16	3,301.88
Rockingham.....	370.77	145.20	192.79	100.00	12.50	.....	49.52	36.15	906.93
Hamlet.....	295.19	256.30	89.68	5.97	57.00	4,826.35	400.00	.....	5,930.49
Robeson.....	630.48	1,048.43	1,243.06	205.00	168.45	1,057.20	4,724.95	928.46	10,006.03
Rural.....	192.73	956.93	588.03	205.00	132.45	1,057.20	4,493.62	\$65.21	8,491.17
Lumberton.....	200.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Maxton.....	237.75	91.50	355.03	.....	36.00	.....	231.33	63.25	1,014.86
Rockingham.....	1,085.39	1,748.69	361.80	75.62	545.59	1,394.29	3,496.94	\$30.44	9,538.76
Rural.....	253.02	1,601.94	45.00	60.00	463.36	666.60	3,442.22	133.21	6,665.35
Reidsville.....	832.37	146.75	316.80	15.62	82.23	727.69	51.72	697.23	2,873.41
Rowan.....	824.48	1,603.60	57.48	195.00	128.52	870.60	2,060.04	162.56	5,902.28
Rural.....	824.48	1,603.60	57.48	195.00	128.52	870.60	2,060.04	162.56	5,902.28
Salisbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutherford.....	56.05	543.44	34.54	120.00	97.95	592.64	2,200.00	768.90	4,413.52
Sampson.....	175.30	543.84	188.20	.....	182.68	488.22	2,731.49	139.72	4,449.45
Rural.....	91.22	543.81	.....	.....	182.68	488.22	2,731.49	139.72	4,177.17
Clinton.....	84.08	.....	188.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272.28
Scotland.....	321.03	1,844.15	116.07	69.09	516.00	750.00	27,206.63	174.10	30,996.98
Rural.....	99.08	138.22	.....	69.00	1.00	.....	408.65	174.10	890.05
Laurinburg.....	221.95	1,705.93	116.07	.....	515.00	759.00	26,797.98	.....	30,106.93
Stanly.....	434.48	217.11	10.83	30.00	103.50	993.80	1,501.65	70.14	3,361.51
Rural.....	194.41	217.11	10.83	30.00	28.50	481.20	1,386.10	70.14	2,418.29
Albemarle.....	240.07	.....	.....	.....	75.00	512.60	115.55	.....	943.22
Stokes.....	144.14	808.53	.....	135.00	12.60	434.54	1,607.93	34.91	3,177.65
Surry.....	824.24	754.60	182.81	208.28	56.68	936.40	3,807.36	50.16	6,820.53
Rural.....	267.88	754.60	70.61	208.28	56.68	907.40	3,636.46	50.16	5,952.07
Mount Airy.....	556.36	.....	112.20	.....	.....	29.00	170.90	.....	868.46
Swain.....	259.32	247.35	.....	.....	78.00	528.60	753.23	.....	1,866.50
Transylvania.....	258.98	1,687.01	20.85	140.00	99.00	775.90	2,175.51	533.41	5,690.66
Tyrrell.....	82.35	29.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.92	40.98	409.03

## EXPENDITURES, 1909-'10.

TABLE VI. SPENT FOR BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES—*Continued.*

	Fuel and Janitors.	Furni- ture.	Sup- plies.	Libra- ries.	Insur- ance and Rent.	Interest on Loans, Install- ments, etc.	New Buildings, White.	New Build- ings, Colored.	Total.
Union.....	\$ 540.78	\$ 239.94	\$ 554.55	\$ 150.00	\$ 58.30	\$ 287.98	\$ 1,251.60	\$ 104.38	\$3,187.53
Rural.....	107.50	239.94	59.03	50.00	34.30	287.98	1,251.60	104.38	2,134.73
Monroe.....	432.28		495.52	100.00	24.00				1,052.80
Vance.....	931.70	236.70	225.94	40.75	454.50		230.00	546.05	2,665.64
Rural.....	388.45	175.53	80.92	40.75	71.10			365.23	1,121.98
Henderson.....	543.25	61.17	145.02		383.40		230.00	180.82	1,543.66
Wake.....	5,231.32	2,253.63	1,468.54	85.00	954.64	5,319.13	12,740.81	10,550.45	38,603.52
Rural.....	1,483.47	1,596.33	416.25	15.00	485.40	3,636.43	11,289.77	406.54	19,329.19
Raleigh.....	3,747.85	657.30	1,052.29	70.00	469.24	1,682.70	1,451.04	10,143.91	19,274.33
Warren.....	185.63	305.41	208.08	30.00	24.10	659.60	2,433.13	660.92	4,506.87
Washington.....	293.05		170.85	24.00	132.00	244.25	53.76	51.11	969.02
Rural.....	115.68		42.18		72.00	182.00	53.76	51.11	516.73
Roper.....	60.87		35.18						96.05
Plymouth.....	116.50		93.49	24.00	60.00	62.25			356.24
Watauga.....		36.00				399.32	112.67		547.99
Wayne.....	2,747.77	1,210.33	466.95	79.86	1,819.23	1,459.53	3,525.58	507.00	11,816.25
Rural.....	778.38	823.89	76.70	55.05	119.49	1,313.50	2,413.31	402.40	5,982.72
Goldsboro.....	1,667.77	214.43			1,597.74		523.27	104.60	4,107.81
Mount Olive.....	188.62	95.73	53.58	24.81	45.00	42.90	27.25		477.89
Fremont.....	113.00	76.28	336.67		57.00	103.13	561.75		1,247.83
Wilkes.....	223.70	385.35	87.05	420.00	32.00	1,093.33	4,057.23	11.00	6,309.66
Rural.....	115.70	235.35	47.30	420.00	32.00	1,093.33	4,057.23	11.00	6,011.91
No. Wilkesboro.....	108.00	150.00	39.75						297.75
Wilson.....	2,182.69	634.25	245.97	430.00	383.10	1,114.05	3,523.58	565.51	9,079.15
Rural.....	548.10	471.20		405.00	169.10	657.00	1,773.80	366.49	4,390.69
Wilson City.....	1,484.59	163.05	145.97		114.00	457.05	219.78	199.02	2,813.46
Lucama.....	150.00		100.00	25.00	100.00		1,500.00		1,875.00
Yadkin.....	200.08	184.33	14.05	60.00		156.80	809.70		1,424.96
Yancey.....	.50	38.00	77.14	30.00	216.00	673.29			1,034.93
North Carolina.....	86,158.80	76,740.60	33,803.08	12,082.30	19,105.63	92,862.83	304,052.44	42,890.24	667,695.92
Rural.....	32,405.50	45,834.91	11,403.93	10,096.43	9,382.70	61,094.78	228,123.85	26,100.52	424,442.62
City.....	53,753.30	30,905.69	22,399.15	1,985.87	9,722.93	31,768.65	75,928.59	16,789.72	243,253.30

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC., 1909-'10.

This table shows what was paid for the administration of the school fund—treasurer, board of education, committeemen, taking school census, errors, overcharges, and all other expenses.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Treasurer, 1909-'10.....	\$ 41,601.49	\$ 5,959.50	\$ 47,560.99
Treasurer, 1908-'09.....	40,347.79	6,834.50	47,182.29
Increase.....	1,253.70	*875.00	378.70
Board of Education, 1909-'10.....	19,061.56	81.32	19,142.88
Board of Education, 1908-'09.....	19,342.18	60.88	19,403.06
Increase.....	*280.62	20.44	*260.18
Taking census and committeemen, 1909-'10.....	11,924.08	2,037.56	13,961.64
Taking census and committeemen, 1908-'09.....	10,760.22	1,211.83	11,972.05
Increase.....	1,163.86	825.73	1,989.59
Other expenses, 1909-'10.....	34,450.54	9,121.29	43,571.83
Other expenses, 1908-'09.....	22,049.21	15,053.63	37,102.84
Increase.....	12,401.33	*5,932.34	6,468.99
Total for administration, 1909-'10.....	107,037.67	17,199.67	124,237.34
Total for administration, 1908-'09.....	92,499.40	23,160.84	115,660.24
Increase.....	14,538.27	*5,961.17	8,577.10
Percentage spent for administration, 1909-'10.....	5.0	1.6	3.9
Percentage spent for administration, 1908-'09.....	4.6	2.2	3.8
Increase.....	.4	*.6	.1

\*Decrease.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.		Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
		Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.			
Alamance.....	\$ 584.31	\$ 102.10	\$ 181.15	\$ 123.00	\$ 271.36	\$ 1,261.92
Rural.....	559.31	102.10	181.15	55.76	225.53	1,123.85
Burlington.....				29.24		29.24
Graham.....	25.00			20.24	25.38	70.62
Haw River.....				10.34	7.20	17.54
Mebane.....				7.42	13.25	20.67
Alexander.....	249.93	102.90		63.02	309.08	724.93
Alleghany.....	162.47	106.40	66.62	65.00		400.49
Anson.....	527.22	217.40	17.45	175.28	391.56	1,328.91
Rural.....	411.55	217.40	17.45	175.28	391.56	1,213.24
Wadesboro.....	115.67					115.67
Ashe.....	270.66	109.70	35.50	51.60	12.51	479.97
Beaufort.....	99.56	146.40	430.73	141.76	734.75	1,553.20
Rural.....	99.56	146.40	430.73	141.76	734.75	1,553.20
Washington.....						
Belhaven.....						
Bertie.....	427.14	52.00	13.00	93.19	339.91	925.24
Rural.....	427.14	52.00	13.00	93.19	339.91	925.24
Aulander.....						
Windsor.....						
Bladen.....	340.00	99.50		276.04	368.08	1,083.62
Brunswick.....	191.48	121.82		41.94	90.47	445.71
Buncombe.....	1,151.57	311.30	112.99	506.88	2,762.02	4,844.76
Rural.....	595.36	311.30	112.99	376.74	1,696.28	3,092.67
Asheville.....	556.21			130.14	1,065.74	1,752.09
Burke.....	388.65	89.30		114.42	417.02	1,009.39
Rural.....	313.65	89.30		78.42	181.65	663.02
Morganton.....	75.00			36.00	235.37	346.37
Cabarrus.....	572.38	67.70	36.01	113.46	201.69	991.24
Rural.....	502.58	67.70	36.01	74.77	114.59	795.65
Concord.....	69.80			38.69	87.10	195.59
Caldwell.....	557.83	100.10	23.15	105.94	197.62	984.64
Rural.....	384.23	100.10	23.15	101.30	101.47	710.25
Lenoir.....	150.00				75.75	225.75
Granite.....	23.60				20.40	44.00
Rhodhiss.....				4.64		4.64
Camden.....	155.61	74.70	39.50	38.40	54.02	362.23



TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Board of Education.			Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
	Treasurer.	Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.			
Carteret.....	\$ 140.12	\$ 74.10	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 134.27	\$ 348.49
Caswell.....	240.46	83.40	7.50	97.70	312.55	741.61
Catawba.....	570.00	59.30	178.25	102.16	259.94	1,169.65
Rural.....	570.00	59.30	178.25	99.28	216.45	1,123.28
Hickory.....						
Newton.....				2.88	43.49	46.37
Chatham.....	476.95	90.10	106.51	73.50	274.74	1,021.80
Cherokee.....	336.64	108.14	128.79	58.82	320.00	952.39
Rural.....	336.64	108.14	128.79	48.46	320.00	942.03
Andrews.....				10.36		10.36
Murphy.....						
Chowan.....	418.57	60.20	140.41	113.25	431.36	1,163.79
Rural.....	241.95	60.20	140.41	103.25	381.05	926.86
Edenton.....	176.62			10.00	50.31	236.93
Clay.....	78.20	38.00		30.00		146.20
Cleveland.....	744.81	86.35	45.10	282.22	148.86	1,307.34
Rural.....	639.11	86.35	45.10	270.97	148.86	1,190.39
Shelby.....	105.70					105.70
Kings Mountain.....				11.25		11.25
Columbus.....	561.56	57.70	439.14	189.22	151.20	1,398.82
Craven.....	756.05	79.80	47.51	171.76	569.51	1,624.63
Rural.....	596.05	79.80	47.51	171.76	324.91	1,220.03
New Bern.....	160.00				244.60	404.60
Cumberland.....	977.02	78.80	204.36	124.68	458.87	1,843.73
Rural.....	666.01	78.80	204.36	48.03	125.00	1,122.20
Fayetteville.....	231.01			66.65	252.67	550.33
Hope Mills.....	80.00			10.00	81.20	171.20
Currituck.....	281.03	87.40	107.52	32.82	968.21	1,476.98
Dare.....	136.66	52.50	115.78	41.84	53.44	400.22
Davidson.....	564.21	79.00		188.60	680.48	1,512.29
Rural.....	478.99	79.00		188.60	370.07	1,116.66
Lexington.....						
Thomasville.....	85.22				310.41	395.63
Davie.....	239.88	75.40	76.31	36.98	277.52	706.09
Duplin.....	504.20	82.60	85.82	148.10	108.29	929.01
Durham.....	1,155.70	268.89	196.10	592.04	1,030.82	3,243.55
Rural.....	855.70	268.89	196.10	112.04	381.29	1,814.02
Durham.....	300.00			480.00	649.53	1,429.53

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.		Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
		Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.			
Edgecombe	\$ 1,050.98	\$ 61.60	\$.....	\$ 335.93	\$ 831.10	\$ 2,279.61
Rural....	*950.98	61.60	.....	309.33	376.65	1,698.56
Tarboro	100.00	.....	.....	26.60	454.45	581.05
Forsyth	35.00	132.80	80.15	256.68	334.95	839.58
Rural....	.....	132.80	80.15	174.54	334.95	722.44
Winston....	25.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....	100.00
Kemersville	10.00	.....	.....	7.14	.....	17.14
Franklin	604.80	114.60	57.50	194.18	814.62	1,785.70
Rural....	423.19	114.60	57.50	158.66	540.60	1,294.55
Franklinton	.....	.....	.....	10.12	107.26	117.38
Louisburg..	139.06	.....	.....	25.40	85.00	249.46
Youngsville..	42.55	.....	.....	.....	81.76	124.31
Gaston	600.00	20.50	250.00	266.28	718.23	1,855.01
Rural....	600.00	20.50	250.00	266.28	718.23	1,855.01
Gastonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherryville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates	305.68	75.40	81.21	75.88	31.50	569.67
Graham	75.90	79.84	17.40	36.66	162.38	372.18
Granville	752.73	58.20	.....	167.74	846.39	1,825.06
Rural....	684.29	58.20	.....	157.74	824.89	1,725.12
Oxford	68.44	.....	.....	10.00	21.50	99.94
Greene	223.96	40.70	42.40	82.42	69.17	458.65
Guilford	310.90	291.50	.....	294.36	1,608.23	2,504.99
Rural....	..	291.50	.....	224.36	941.50	1,457.36
Greensboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	527.63	527.63
High Point	319.90	.....	.....	70.00	139.10	520.00
Guilford College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	948.01	69.50	141.55	371.50	248.80	1,779.36
Rural....	599.19	69.50	141.55	356.50	27.91	1,194.95
Scotland Neck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weldon	100.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	160.00
Enfield	148.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	148.52
Roanoke Rapids	100.00	.....	.....	15.00	160.89	275.89
Harnett	437.61	135.80	68.00	115.38	73.43	829.32
Rural....	426.71	135.80	68.00	106.02	65.33	801.86
Dunn	10.00	.....	.....	9.36	8.10	27.46

\*Two years.

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Board of Education.				Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
	Treasurer.	Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.				
Haywood.....	\$ 317.97	\$ 99.65	\$ 4.50	\$ 64.59	\$ 22.50	\$ 509.21	
Rural.....	317.97	99.65	4.50	64.59	22.50	509.21	
Waynesville.....							
Henderson.....	362.65	271.50	324.25	45.96	359.92	1,364.28	
Rural.....	362.65	271.50	324.25	30.00	359.92	1,348.32	
Hendersonville.....				15.96		15.96	
Hertford.....	278.57	85.10	27.60	111.24	560.82	1,063.33	
Hyde.....	198.77	90.00	70.78	39.11	34.50	433.16	
Iredell.....	886.90	125.00	100.00	199.73	625.40	1,937.03	
Rural.....	684.90	125.00	100.00	175.73	278.00	1,363.63	
Mooresville.....	102.00			24.00	278.00	404.00	
Statesville.....	100.00				69.40	169.40	
Jackson.....	398.12	41.90	102.61	58.10	348.25	948.98	
Johnston.....	802.83	91.37	40.04	214.20	742.93	1,891.37	
Rural.....	752.83	91.37		202.20	742.93	1,789.33	
Selma.....				12.00		12.00	
Smithfield.....	50.00		40.04			90.04	
Jones.....	341.37	116.14	42.00	47.03		546.54	
Lee.....	314.89	90.15		74.92	165.74	645.70	
Rural.....	264.89	90.15		74.92	165.74	595.70	
Sanford.....	50.00					50.00	
Lenoir.....	376.29	59.00	39.49	248.66	146.79	870.23	
Rural.....	326.29	59.00	39.49	182.32	7.76	614.86	
Kinston.....	50.00			52.00		102.00	
LaGrange.....				14.34	139.03	153.37	
Lincoln.....	348.77	75.80	71.90	62.06	107.40	665.93	
Rural.....	348.77	75.80	71.90	41.14	107.40	645.01	
Lincolnton.....				20.92		20.92	
Macon.....	282.29	81.20	114.00	189.09	175.00	841.58	
Madison.....	341.05	205.45	10.62	103.24	188.97	849.33	
Martin.....	473.73	129.80		125.40	361.85	1,090.78	
Rural.....	349.45	129.80		115.40	356.95	951.60	
Williamston.....	74.28					74.28	
Robersonville.....	50.00			10.00	4.90	64.90	
McDowell.....	463.72	60.10	486.20	73.44	600.72	1,684.18	
Rural.....	413.72	60.10	486.20	73.44	560.10	1,593.56	
Marion.....	50.00				40.62	90.62	

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Treasurer.	Board of Education.		Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
		Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.			
Mecklenburg.....	\$ 806.00	\$ 220.40	\$ 276.00	\$ 595.16	\$ 166.75	\$ 2,064.31
Rural.....	606.00	220.40	276.00	174.11	166.75	1,443.26
Charlotte.....	200.00			421.05		621.05
Mitchell.....	266.52	112.00	25.00	150.00	150.00	703.52
Montgomery.....	271.49	74.30	78.57	67.42	225.85	717.63
Rural.....	271.49	74.30	78.57	67.42	225.85	717.63
Troy.....						
Moore.....	465.67	46.10		119.60	1,142.00	1,773.37
Rural.....	465.67	46.10		117.60	632.00	1,261.37
Carthage.....						
Southern Pines.....				2.00	510.00	512.00
Nash.....	880.16	67.20	29.60	311.68	388.37	1,677.01
Rural.....	755.16	67.20	29.60	311.68	388.37	1,552.01
Rocky Mount.....	125.00					125.00
New Hanover.....	1,074.46	72.25	58.89	35.12	172.00	1,412.72
Rural.....	1,074.46	72.25	58.89	35.12	172.00	1,412.72
Wilmington.....						
Northampton.....	483.37	140.20	94.24	156.20	305.16	1,179.17
Onslow.....	366.56	63.60	113.68	61.90	177.71	783.45
Orange.....	338.34	73.80	434.36	102.46	676.99	1,625.95
Pamlico.....	249.61	87.80	49.42	146.50		533.33
Pasquotank.....	521.24	84.00		107.76	526.17	1,239.17
Rural.....	321.24	84.00		52.02	324.29	781.55
Elizabeth City.....	200.00			55.74	201.88	457.62
Pender.....	378.30	138.45	58.11	281.48	172.50	1,028.84
Perquimans.....	179.39	33.00	41.32	47.46		301.17
Rural.....	179.39	33.00	41.32	47.46		301.17
Hertford.....						
Persen.....	241.34	74.80	51.84	99.42	4.40	471.80
Rural.....	236.34	74.80	51.84	99.42	4.40	466.80
Roxboro.....	5.00					5.00
Pitt.....	768.32	44.80	657.65	16.02	107.99	1,594.78
Rural.....	768.32	44.80	657.65	16.02	107.99	1,594.78
Greenville.....						
Polk.....	126.46	98.40	31.16	38.36	4.00	298.38

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Board of Education.			Census.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
	Treasurer.	Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.			
Randolph .....	\$ 744.73	\$ 62.00	\$ 490.13	\$ 95.12	\$ 330.15	\$ 1,722.13
Rural .....	661.66	62.00	490.13	66.72	330.15	1,610.66
Ashboro .....	64.61	-----	-----	13.40	-----	78.01
Randeman .....	18.46	-----	-----	15.00	-----	33.46
Richmond .....	331.70	36.30	46.40	117.48	316.03	847.91
Rural .....	331.70	36.30	46.40	117.48	215.94	747.82
Rockingham .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamlet .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.09	100.09
Robeson .....	1,252.84	125.20	324.15	212.92	185.20	2,100.31
Rural .....	1,117.84	125.20	324.15	199.72	135.20	1,902.11
Lumberton .....	75.00	-----	-----	-----	50.00	125.00
Maxton .....	60.00	-----	-----	13.20	-----	73.20
Rockingham .....	198.60	92.00	88.20	142.40	3,864.94	4,386.14
Rural .....	198.60	92.00	88.20	142.40	3,680.81	4,202.01
Reidsville .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	184.13	184.13
Rowan .....	450.00	113.50	69.60	178.88	565.96	1,377.94
Rural .....	450.00	113.50	69.60	178.88	308.71	1,120.69
Salisbury .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	257.25	257.25
Rutherford .....	443.34	87.60	284.08	158.94	113.05	1,087.01
Sampson .....	1,847.26	60.50	320.43	282.62	210.32	2,721.13
Rural .....	1,801.70	60.50	320.43	282.62	210.32	2,675.57
Clinton .....	45.56	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.56
Scotland .....	211.62	15.80	220.00	137.82	217.00	802.24
Rural .....	211.62	15.80	220.00	137.82	217.00	802.24
Laurinburg .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stanly .....	265.46	44.56	-----	110.84	433.13	853.99
Rural .....	265.46	44.56	-----	110.84	433.13	853.99
Albemarle .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stokes .....	343.41	99.40	.60	140.60	411.30	995.31
Surry .....	505.32	64.70	52.25	73.72	183.63	879.62
Rural .....	505.32	64.70	52.25	45.64	183.63	851.54
Mount Airy .....	-----	-----	-----	28.08	-----	28.08
Swain .....	230.87	53.00	8.12	40.53	175.44	507.96
Transylvania .....	278.60	48.00	-----	33.64	455.26	815.50
Tyrrell .....	102.38	12.50	57.00	19.53	20.05	211.46

TABLE VII. SPENT FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Board of Education.					Total.
	Treasurer.	Mileage and Per Diem.	Expenses.	Census.	All Other Expenses.	
Union.....	\$ 645.47	\$ 77.60	\$ 121.08	\$ 222.56	\$ 363.46	\$ 1,430.17
Rural.....	645.47	77.60	121.08	222.56	349.65	1,416.36
Monroe.....					13.81	13.81
Vance.....	695.01	47.50		50.06	331.23	1,123.80
Rural.....	538.02	47.50		50.06	181.23	816.81
Henderson.....	156.99				150.00	306.99
Wake.....	2,696.45	229.40	549.81	431.48	5,102.91	9,010.05
Rural.....	1,741.05	229.40	549.81	231.48	3,283.67	6,035.41
Raleigh.....	955.40			200.00	1,819.24	2,974.64
Warren.....	442.70	69.60	22.60	226.16	424.58	1,185.64
Washington.....	235.06	43.50	24.21	41.26	81.90	425.93
Rural.....	166.16	43.50	24.21	28.26	69.15	331.28
Roper.....	38.90			13.00	12.75	64.65
Plymouth.....	30.00					30.00
Watauga.....	195.49	42.65		73.90	44.00	356.04
Wayne.....	834.53	59.20	148.43	403.04	989.07	2,434.27
Rural.....	709.53	59.20	148.43	363.04	540.31	1,820.51
Goldsboro.....	75.00				429.76	504.76
Mount Olive.....	25.00			40.00	19.00	84.00
Fremont.....	25.00					25.00
Wilkes.....	649.71	145.50	20.28	119.80	599.53	1,534.82
Rural.....	599.71	145.50	20.28	108.12	599.53	1,473.14
North Wilkesboro.....	50.00			11.68		61.68
Wilson.....	764.34	71.90		108.16	977.52	1,921.92
Rural.....	689.34	71.90		108.16	944.18	1,813.58
Wilson City.....	75.00				33.34	108.34
Lucama.....						
Yadkin.....	248.26	81.55	26.50	107.64	4.50	468.45
Yancey.....	137.15	140.35		89.88	442.04	809.42
North Carolina.....	47,560.99	9,261.77	9,881.11	13,961.64	43,571.83	124,237.34
Rural.....	41,601.49	9,220.49	9,841.07	11,924.08	34,450.54	107,037.67
City.....	5,959.50	41.28	40.04	2,037.56	9,121.29	17,199.67

## C. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

**TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS, 1909-'10.**

This table gives the school population, enrollment and average daily attendance, by races, for the several counties and towns, numerically, and also the percentage of school population enrolled, percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance for the State.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total school population, 1909-'10 .....	605,672	129,496	735,168
Total school population, 1908-'09 .....	598,657	128,908	727,565
Increase .....	7,015	588	7,603
White school population, 1909-'10 .....	416,251	80,826	497,077
White school population, 1908-'09 .....	410,659	80,051	490,710
Increase .....	5,592	775	6,367
Colored school population, 1909-'10 .....	189,421	48,670	238,091
Colored school population, 1908-'09 .....	187,998	48,857	236,855
Increase .....	1,423	*187	1,236
Total enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	442,044	78,360	520,404
Total enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	442,935	78,267	521,202
Increase .....	*891	93	*798
White enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	306,859	53,262	360,121
White enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	307,908	52,867	360,775
Increase .....	*1,049	395	*654
Colored enrollment, 1909-'10 .....	135,185	25,098	160,283
Colored enrollment, 1908-'09 .....	135,027	25,400	160,427
Increase .....	158	*302	*144
Total average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	277,109	54,226	331,335
Total average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	280,794	55,175	335,969
Increase .....	*3,685	*949	*4,634
White average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	196,527	39,345	235,872
White average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	201,288	39,591	240,879
Increase .....	*4,761	*246	*5,007
Colored average daily attendance, 1909-'10 .....	80,582	14,881	95,463
Colored average daily attendance, 1908-'09 .....	79,506	15,581	95,090
Increase .....	1,076	*703	373
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1909-'10 .....	72.9	60.5	70.8

\*Decrease.

SUMMARY OF TABLE VIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09—Continued.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Percentage of school population enrolled, 1908-'09.....	73.9	60.7	71.5
Increase.....	*1.0	*.2	*.7
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1909-'10.....	73.7	65.9	72.4
Percentage of white school population enrolled, 1908-'09.....	74.9	66.0	73.3
Increase.....	*1.2	*.1	*.9
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1909-'10.....	71.4	51.6	67.3
Percentage of colored school population enrolled, 1908-'09.....	71.8	51.9	67.7
Increase.....	*.4	*.3	*.4
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1909-'10.....	62.7	69.2	63.7
Percentage of enrollment in average daily attendance, 1908-'09.....	63.3	70.4	64.4
Increase.....	*.6	*1.2	*.7
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attend- ance, 1909-'10.....	64.0	73.9	65.5
Percentage of white enrollment in average daily attend- ance, 1908-'09.....	65.3	74.8	66.7
Increase.....	*1.3	*.9	*1.2
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily at- tendance, 1909-'10.....	59.6	59.3	59.5
Percentage of colored enrollment in average daily at- tendance, 1908-'09.....	58.8	61.3	59.2
Increase.....	.8	*2.0	.3

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Alamance.....	7,041	2,677	9,718	4,711	1,744	6,455	3,625	958	4,583
Rural.....	4,330	1,949	6,279	2,974	1,364	4,338	2,238	752	2,990
Burlington.....	1,299	164	1,463	846	117	963	771	64	835
Graham.....	645	303	948	436	110	546	305	60	365
Haw River.....	517	72	589	254	43	297	166	27	193
Mebane.....	250	189	439	201	110	311	145	55	200
Alexander.....	3,897	298	4,195	3,169	245	3,414	1,957	160	2,117
Alleghany.....	3,054	167	3,221	2,392	107	2,499	1,536	58	1,594
Anson.....	3,911	4,973	8,884	2,911	2,975	5,886	1,783	1,878	3,661
Rural.....	3,187	4,354	7,541	2,441	2,762	5,203	1,497	1,786	3,283
Wadesboro.....	724	619	1,343	470	213	683	286	92	378
Ashe.....	7,242	225	7,467	5,567	180	5,747	3,745	61	3,806
Beaufort.....	5,545	3,985	9,530	4,206	2,909	7,115	2,765	1,603	4,368
Rural.....	4,068	2,653	6,721	3,059	2,132	5,191	1,914	1,186	3,100
Washington.....	1,011	1,002	2,013	756	537	1,293	595	322	917
Bellhaven.....	466	330	796	391	240	631	256	95	351

\*Decrease.



TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—*Continued.*

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Bertie.....	3,261	4,712	7,973	2,575	3,480	6,055	1,728	2,051	3,779
Rural.....	2,880	4,455	7,335	2,259	3,267	5,526	1,460	1,900	3,360
Aulander.....	167	-----	167	131	-----	131	85	-----	85
Windsor.....	204	257	461	185	213	398	183	151	334
Bladen.....	3,177	3,196	6,373	1,837	2,350	4,187	1,173	1,598	2,771
Brunswick.....	2,636	1,775	4,411	2,271	1,768	4,039	1,214	986	2,200
Buncombe.....	14,183	3,117	17,300	10,511	1,621	12,132	6,600	1,076	7,676
Rural.....	9,846	947	10,793	7,722	734	8,456	4,605	448	5,053
Asheville.....	4,337	2,170	6,507	2,789	887	3,676	1,995	628	2,623
Burke.....	6,059	1,015	7,074	3,363	513	3,876	2,249	350	2,599
Rural.....	4,985	663	5,648	2,750	380	3,130	1,728	272	2,000
Morganton.....	1,074	352	1,426	613	133	746	521	78	599
Cabarrus.....	6,683	2,288	8,971	4,457	1,438	5,895	2,953	853	3,806
Rural.....	4,515	1,671	6,186	3,139	1,112	4,251	2,010	643	2,653
Concord.....	2,168	617	2,785	1,318	326	1,644	943	210	1,153
Caldwell.....	6,364	650	7,014	4,499	422	4,921	2,983	249	3,232
Rural.....	5,061	367	5,428	3,599	210	3,809	2,355	128	2,483
Lenoir.....	808	283	1,091	572	212	784	414	121	535
Granite.....	264	-----	264	224	-----	224	157	-----	157
Rhodhiss.....	231	-----	231	104	-----	104	57	-----	57
Camden.....	1,141	860	2,001	992	613	1,605	703	321	1,024
Carteret.....	3,461	714	4,175	1,682	177	1,859	1,140	100	1,240
Caswell.....	2,617	2,825	5,442	1,525	1,677	3,202	921	1,122	2,043
Catawba.....	8,775	1,374	10,149	5,870	824	6,694	4,184	513	4,697
Rural.....	6,852	819	7,671	4,828	539	5,367	3,425	359	3,784
Hickory.....	1,005	411	1,416	621	200	821	470	90	560
Newton.....	918	144	1,062	421	85	506	289	64	353
Chatham.....	4,781	2,911	7,692	3,639	2,129	5,768	2,582	1,346	3,928
Cherokee.....	5,637	96	5,733	3,786	92	3,878	2,462	85	2,547
Rural.....	4,655	96	4,751	3,000	92	3,092	2,000	85	2,085
Andrews.....	518	-----	518	518	-----	518	327	-----	327
Murphy.....	464	-----	464	268	-----	268	135	-----	135
Chowan.....	1,643	1,844	3,487	1,209	1,310	2,519	837	809	1,646
Rural.....	1,142	1,703	2,845	860	1,230	2,090	575	762	1,337
Edenton.....	501	141	642	349	80	429	262	47	309
Clay.....	1,435	65	1,500	1,093	55	1,148	737	25	762

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily At- tendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Cleveland.....	8,156	1,755	9,911	5,889	1,110	6,999	3,746	622	4,368
Rural.....	6,886	1,529	8,415	5,054	960	6,014	3,080	511	3,591
Shelby.....	738	156	894	487	93	580	442	78	520
Kings Mountain.....	532	70	602	348	57	405	224	33	257
Columbus.....	6,190	3,204	9,394	4,646	2,255	6,901	2,808	1,396	4,404
Craven.....	3,308	4,491	7,799	2,752	2,790	5,542	1,819	1,497	3,316
Rural.....	2,261	2,595	4,856	1,936	1,984	3,920	1,171	1,075	2,246
New Bern.....	1,047	1,896	2,943	816	806	1,622	648	422	1,070
Cumberland.....	6,813	5,512	12,325	5,180	4,452	9,632	3,688	2,742	6,430
Rural.....	5,058	4,163	9,221	4,151	3,939	8,190	2,908	2,408	5,316
Fayetteville.....	1,240	1,349	2,589	729	513	1,242	562	334	896
Hope Mills.....	515		515	300		300	218		218
Currituck.....	1,810	1,047	2,857	1,408	687	2,095	943	358	1,301
Dare.....	1,500	169	1,669	1,069	105	1,174	625	73	698
Davidson.....	8,268	1,154	9,422	5,986	863	6,849	3,828	509	4,337
Rural.....	6,728	711	7,439	4,913	526	5,439	3,001	280	3,281
Lexington.....	917	206	1,123	661	191	852	551	152	703
Thomasville.....	623	237	860	412	146	558	276	77	353
Davie.....	3,595	856	4,451	2,410	649	3,059	1,486	314	1,800
Duplin.....	4,994	3,119	8,113	3,820	2,439	6,259	2,425	1,450	3,875
Durham.....	7,118	4,280	11,398	4,524	2,549	7,073	3,034	1,382	4,416
Rural.....	3,865	2,228	6,093	2,339	1,236	3,575	1,410	496	1,906
Durham.....	3,253	2,052	5,305	2,185	1,313	3,498	1,624	886	2,510
Edgecombe.....	3,167	5,860	9,027	2,187	3,405	5,592	1,314	1,660	2,974
Rural.....	2,248	4,529	6,777	1,614	2,769	4,383	902	1,314	2,216
Tarboro.....	919	1,331	2,250	573	636	1,209	412	346	758
Forsyth.....	10,377	4,481	14,861	6,499	2,328	8,827	4,070	1,201	5,271
Rural.....	7,143	1,942	9,085	4,607	1,107	5,714	2,653	584	3,237
Winston.....	2,912	2,433	5,345	1,661	1,138	2,799	1,259	573	1,832
Kernersville.....	322	109	431	231	83	314	158	44	202
Franklin.....	4,191	4,550	8,741	3,168	2,521	5,689	1,992	1,467	3,459
Rural.....	3,317	3,170	6,487	2,465	1,890	4,355	1,517	1,197	2,714
Franklinton.....	289	512	801	244	284	528	175	131	306
Louisburg.....	335	610	945	256	212	468	178	68	246
Youngsville.....	250	258	508	203	135	338	122	71	193

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—*Continued.*

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attendance.	Colored Average Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attendance.
Gaston.....	10,796	2,991	13,787	6,720	2,106	8,886	4,133	1,218	5,351
Rural.....	8,713	2,535	11,248	5,469	1,819	7,288	3,271	1,031	4,302
Gastonia.....	1,504	456	1,960	888	347	1,235	590	187	777
Cherryville.....	579	.....	579	363	.....	363	272	.....	272
Gates.....	1,940	1,941	3,881	1,399	1,358	2,757	993	783	1,776
Graham.....	1,714	*47	1,761	1,171	23	1,194	625	17	642
Granville.....	4,114	4,367	8,471	2,978	2,813	5,791	1,937	1,569	3,506
Rural.....	3,547	3,501	7,048	2,579	2,485	5,064	1,613	1,342	2,955
Oxford.....	567	856	1,423	399	328	727	324	227	551
Greene.....	2,213	2,057	4,270	1,616	1,649	3,265	908	726	1,634
Guilford.....	13,901	4,833	18,734	9,777	2,646	12,423	6,646	1,688	8,334
Rural.....	9,094	2,576	11,670	6,602	1,803	8,405	4,232	1,156	5,388
Greensboro.....	2,514	1,653	4,167	1,877	486	2,363	1,447	351	1,798
High Point.....	2,118	604	2,722	1,146	357	1,503	847	181	1,028
Guilford College.....	175	.....	175	152	.....	152	120	.....	120
Halifax.....	4,107	7,859	11,966	2,697	4,439	7,136	1,779	2,402	4,181
Rural.....	2,422	6,734	9,156	1,565	3,718	5,283	898	2,018	2,916
Scotland Neck.....	419	190	609	300	171	471	280	135	415
Weldon.....	361	407	768	266	224	490	206	98	304
Enfield.....	330	424	764	230	245	475	192	123	315
Roanoke Rapids.....	575	94	669	336	81	417	203	28	231
Harnett.....	5,637	2,336	7,973	4,032	1,437	5,469	2,646	1,437	4,083
Rural.....	5,169	2,336	7,505	3,606	1,437	5,043	2,321	1,437	3,758
Dunn.....	468	.....	468	426	.....	426	325	.....	325
Haywood.....	5,815	234	6,049	4,343	160	4,503	2,649	105	2,754
Rural.....	5,194	.....	5,194	3,777	.....	3,777	2,279	.....	2,279
Waynesville.....	621	234	855	566	160	726	370	105	475
Henderson.....	4,999	700	5,699	3,429	471	3,900	2,222	252	2,474
Rural.....	4,498	403	4,901	2,908	301	3,209	1,824	117	1,941
Hendersonville.....	501	297	798	521	170	691	398	135	533
Hertford.....	2,187	3,208	5,395	1,300	2,340	3,640	804	1,206	2,010
Hyde.....	1,649	1,442	3,091	1,145	1,053	2,198	774	729	1,503
Iredell.....	8,853	2,704	11,557	6,629	1,877	8,506	4,316	1,141	5,457
Rural.....	6,795	2,203	8,998	5,319	1,500	6,819	3,353	897	4,250
Mooresville.....	978	222	1,200	583	167	750	405	102	507
Statesville.....	1,080	279	1,359	697	210	907	558	142	700

\*Indians.

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Jackson.....	4,165	219	4,384	3,106	194	3,300	2,014	93	2,107
Johnston.....	10,799	3,916	14,715	8,376	2,486	10,862	4,757	1,429	6,186
Rural.....	9,935	3,349	13,284	7,688	2,126	9,814	4,270	1,236	5,506
Selma.....	459	270	729	375	165	540	300	67	367
Smithfield.....	405	297	702	313	195	508	187	126	313
Jones.....	1,508	1,490	2,998	1,068	1,172	2,240	628	711	1,339
Lee.....	2,638	1,254	3,892	2,077	959	3,036	1,398	580	1,978
Rural.....	1,960	1,254	3,214	1,566	959	2,525	1,014	580	1,594
Sanford.....	678	-----	678	511	-----	511	384	-----	384
Lenoir.....	4,044	3,048	7,092	2,936	2,263	5,199	2,047	1,085	3,132
Rural.....	2,313	1,801	4,114	1,811	1,547	3,358	1,215	733	1,948
Kinston.....	1,368	893	2,261	887	528	1,415	660	252	912
LaGrange.....	363	354	717	238	188	426	172	100	272
Lincoln.....	5,789	1,143	6,932	3,525	825	4,350	2,447	486	2,933
Rural.....	5,038	848	5,886	3,090	631	3,721	2,097	361	2,458
Lincolnton.....	751	295	1,046	435	194	629	350	125	475
Macon.....	3,773	209	3,982	2,933	125	3,058	1,952	88	2,040
Madison.....	7,834	163	7,997	5,768	93	5,861	3,584	53	3,637
Martin.....	2,931	3,068	5,999	2,630	2,222	4,852	1,952	1,461	3,413
Rural.....	2,457	2,642	5,099	2,190	1,947	4,137	1,667	1,290	2,957
Williamston.....	253	319	572	221	219	440	145	145	290
Robersonville.....	221	107	328	219	56	275	140	26	166
McDowell.....	5,229	400	5,639	3,376	202	3,778	2,646	140	2,786
Rural.....	4,773	400	5,173	3,249	202	3,451	2,393	140	2,533
Marion.....	466	-----	466	327	-----	327	253	-----	253
Mecklenburg.....	12,583	8,722	21,305	9,137	5,394	14,531	6,786	3,313	10,099
Rural.....	6,737	5,480	12,217	5,525	3,504	9,029	4,144	2,233	6,377
Charlotte.....	5,846	3,242	9,088	3,612	1,890	5,502	2,642	1,080	3,722
Mitchell.....	5,680	87	5,767	4,850	51	4,901	4,002	39	4,041
Montgomery.....	3,869	1,360	5,229	2,657	978	3,635	1,741	959	2,700
Rural.....	3,519	1,147	4,666	2,453	803	3,256	1,609	809	2,418
Troy.....	350	213	563	204	175	379	132	150	282
Moore.....	4,171	2,206	6,377	3,237	1,278	4,515	2,013	797	2,810
Rural.....	3,772	2,192	5,964	2,907	1,264	4,171	1,788	1,785	2,573
Carthage.....	307	-----	307	236	-----	236	165	-----	165
Southern Pines.....	92	14	106	94	14	108	60	12	72

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Nash .....	5,785	4,122	9,907	4,591	2,724	7,315	2,544	1,332	3,876
Rural .....	4,522	3,096	7,618	3,670	2,287	5,957	1,829	1,087	2,916
Rocky Mount .....	1,263	1,026	2,289	921	437	1,358	715	245	960
New Hanover .....	3,956	3,737	7,693	2,874	2,121	4,995	2,171	1,235	3,406
Rural .....	828	931	1,759	606	694	1,300	375	393	768
Wilmington .....	3,128	2,806	5,934	2,268	1,427	3,695	1,796	842	2,638
Northampton .....	2,825	3,941	6,766	2,308	3,102	5,410	1,352	1,508	2,860
Onslow .....	3,185	1,524	4,709	2,604	1,152	3,756	1,644	746	2,390
Orange .....	3,003	1,834	4,837	2,213	1,055	3,268	1,435	616	2,051
Pamlico .....	2,128	1,338	3,466	1,811	906	2,717	1,133	567	1,700
Pasquotank .....	1,249	1,353	2,602	904	819	1,723	573	451	1,024
Pender .....	2,223	2,579	4,802	1,665	1,955	3,620	1,145	1,166	2,311
Perquimans .....	1,744	1,772	3,516	1,281	1,536	2,817	871	919	1,790
Rural .....	1,514	1,593	3,107	1,069	1,313	2,382	700	769	1,469
Hertford .....	230	179	409	212	223	435	171	150	321
Person .....	3,366	2,465	5,831	2,332	1,717	4,049	1,451	910	2,361
Rural .....	3,003	2,347	5,350	1,998	1,509	3,507	1,175	800	1,975
Roxboro .....	363	118	481	334	208	542	276	110	386
Pitt .....	6,820	6,358	13,178	5,858	2,837	8,695	4,475	2,090	6,565
Rural .....	6,320	5,640	11,960	5,410	2,516	7,926	4,105	1,900	6,005
Greenville .....	500	718	1,218	448	321	769	370	190	560
Polk .....	2,145	421	2,566	1,392	344	1,736	680	260	940
Randolph .....	8,805	1,248	10,053	6,343	1,499	7,842	4,557	631	5,188
Rural .....	7,495	1,060	8,555	5,459	1,347	6,806	3,962	510	4,472
Ashboro .....	492	188	680	438	152	590	313	121	434
Randleman .....	818	-----	818	446	-----	446	282	-----	282
Richmond .....	3,195	3,150	6,345	2,172	2,492	4,664	1,409	1,274	2,683
Rural .....	2,433	2,742	5,175	1,594	2,181	3,775	960	1,073	2,033
Rockingham .....	450	292	742	303	165	468	272	123	395
Hamlet .....	312	116	428	275	146	421	177	78	255
Robeson .....	7,946	7,308	15,254	5,539	6,834	12,373	3,691	3,895	7,586
Rural .....	7,276	6,828	*14,104	5,005	6,576	11,581	3,279	3,718	6,997
Lumberton .....	440	290	730	368	166	534	276	104	380
Maxton .....	230	190	420	166	92	258	136	73	209

\*1,976 are Croatans.

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Rockingham.....	8,593	3,945	12,538	6,014	3,306	9,320	4,088	1,938	6,026
Rural.....	7,438	2,842	10,280	5,364	2,760	8,124	3,503	1,600	5,103
Reidsville.....	1,155	1,103	2,258	650	546	1,196	585	358	923
Rowan.....	9,575	3,015	12,590	6,807	2,003	8,810	4,586	1,246	5,832
Rural.....	8,057	2,269	10,326	5,831	1,635	7,466	3,896	1,016	4,912
Salisbury.....	1,518	746	2,264	976	368	1,344	690	230	920
Rutherford.....	7,229	1,659	8,888	5,521	1,039	6,560	3,490	581	4,071
Sampson.....	5,298	3,366	8,664	5,648	3,119	8,767	3,611	2,012	5,623
Rural.....	4,934	2,961	7,895	5,355	2,731	8,086	3,402	1,776	5,178
Clinton.....	364	405	769	293	388	681	209	236	445
Scotland.....	2,476	3,026	5,502	1,761	2,369	4,130	1,257	1,539	2,796
Rural.....	1,880	2,655	4,535	1,378	2,086	3,464	1,004	1,390	2,394
Laurinburg.....	596	371	967	383	283	666	253	149	402
Stanly.....	5,890	735	6,625	4,378	372	4,750	2,534	250	2,784
Rural.....	4,644	735	5,379	4,073	372	4,445	2,297	250	2,547
Albemarle.....	1,246	-----	1,246	305	-----	305	237	-----	237
Stokes.....	6,292	988	7,280	4,684	506	5,190	2,465	287	2,702
Surry.....	9,477	1,015	10,492	6,838	733	7,571	4,192	361	4,553
Rural.....	8,306	716	9,022	6,148	593	6,741	3,738	305	4,043
Mount Airy.....	1,171	299	1,470	690	140	830	454	56	510
Swain.....	3,166	204	3,370	2,580	90	2,670	1,289	46	1,335
Transylvania.....	2,133	260	2,393	1,545	80	1,625	972	41	1,013
Tyrrell.....	1,095	607	1,702	1,017	585	1,592	512	181	693
Union.....	7,952	3,458	11,410	6,837	2,441	9,278	4,309	1,464	5,773
Rural.....	7,161	3,119	10,280	6,161	2,191	8,352	3,784	1,343	5,127
Monroe.....	791	339	1,130	676	250	926	525	121	646
Vance.....	3,044	3,814	6,858	2,198	2,163	4,361	1,632	1,312	2,944
Rural.....	1,671	2,584	4,255	1,460	1,571	3,031	1,110	997	2,107
Henderson.....	1,373	1,230	2,603	738	592	1,330	522	315	837
Wake.....	11,772	9,407	21,179	7,736	5,652	13,388	4,615	3,160	7,775
Rural.....	7,580	5,757	13,337	5,628	4,444	10,072	3,166	2,172	5,338
Raleigh.....	4,192	3,650	7,842	2,108	1,208	3,316	1,449	988	2,437
Warren.....	2,252	4,386	6,638	1,269	3,145	4,414	771	1,774	2,545
Washington.....	1,771	1,910	3,681	1,270	1,293	2,563	990	670	1,660
Rural.....	1,295	1,234	2,529	850	926	1,776	695	510	1,205
Roper.....	190	310	500	174	160	334	112	64	176
Plymouth.....	286	366	652	246	207	453	183	96	279

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

	White School Population.	Colored School Population.	Total School Population.	White School Enrollment.	Colored School Enrollment.	Total School Enrollment.	White Average Daily Attend- ance.	Colored Aver- age Daily Attendance.	Total Average Daily Attend- ance.
Watauga.....	4,996	90	5,086	3,853	65	3,918	2,426	45	2,471
Wayne.....	6,007	4,853	11,460	5,413	3,715	9,128	3,365	2,034	5,399
Rural.....	4,428	2,896	7,324	3,775	2,319	6,094	2,180	1,308	3,488
Goldsboro...	1,550	1,406	2,956	1,055	915	1,970	792	422	1,214
Mount Olive..	260	306	726	330	328	658	228	225	453
Fremont.....	269	185	454	253	153	406	165	79	244
Wilkes.....	9,804	1,013	10,817	7,462	864	8,326	4,290	496	4,786
Rural.....	9,319	914	10,233	7,135	775	7,910	4,047	428	4,475
North Wilkesboro....	485	99	584	327	89	416	243	68	311
Wilson.....	5,053	4,420	9,473	3,646	2,556	6,202	2,124	1,148	3,272
Rural.....	3,811	2,551	6,362	2,762	1,989	4,751	1,548	906	2,454
Wilson City.....	1,034	1,775	2,809	721	483	1,204	499	202	701
Lucama.....	208	94	302	163	84	247	77	40	117
Yadkin.....	4,850	433	5,283	3,705	305	4,010	2,342	190	2,532
Yancey.....	4,399	95	4,494	3,260	50	3,310	1,708	41	1,749
North Carolina.....	497,077	238,091	735,168	300,121	160,283	520,404	235,872	95,463	331,335
Rural.....	416,251	189,421	605,672	306,859	135,185	442,044	196,527	80,582	277,109
City.....	80,826	48,670	129,496	53,262	25,098	78,360	39,345	14,881	54,226

## D. SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM.

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM, 1909-'10.

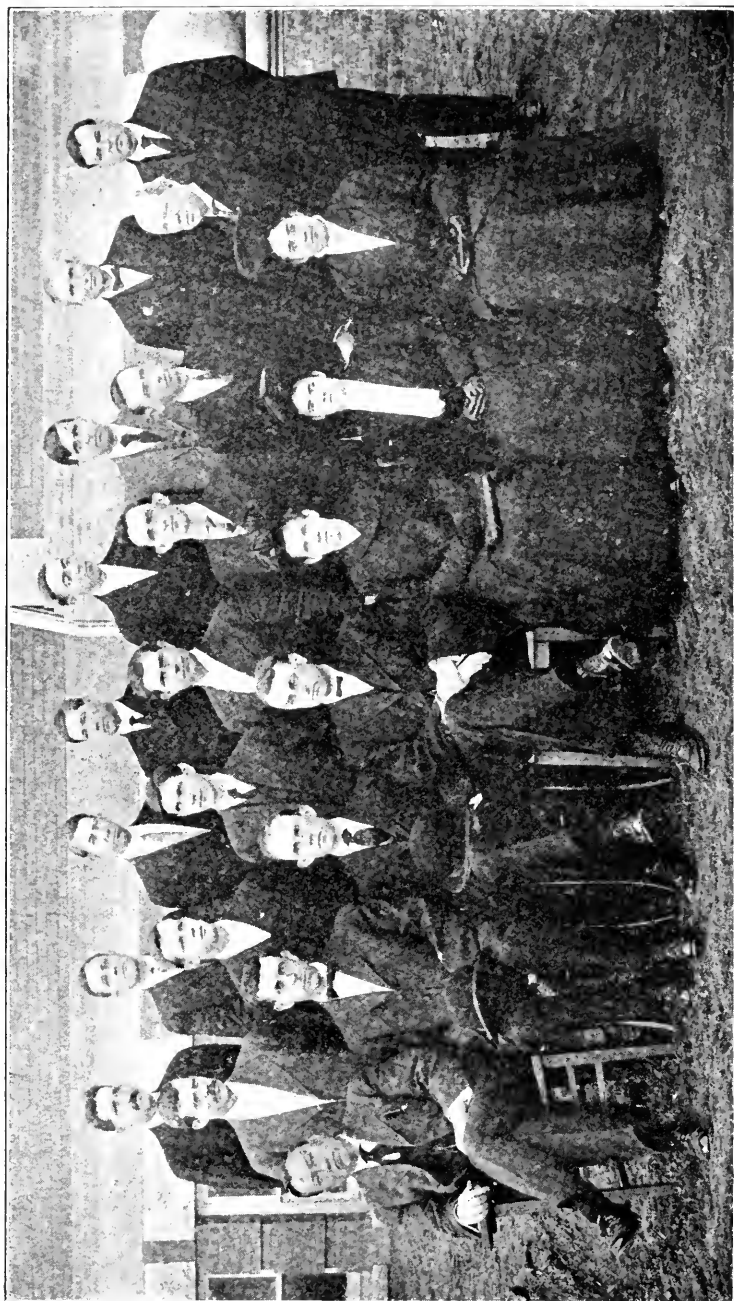
This table shows, by races, the total number of teachers, the school term in days, the whole annual amount paid teachers, the average annual amount paid each teacher.

SUMMARY OF TABLE IX AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number of teachers, 1909-'10.....	9,440	1,722	11,162
Total number of teachers, 1908-'09.....	9,370	1,587	10,957
Increase.....	70	135	205
White teachers, 1909-'10.....	7,047	1,322	8,369
White teachers, 1908-'09.....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase.....	121	119	240
Colored teachers, 1909-'10.....	2,393	400	2,793
Colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	2,444	384	2,828
Increase.....	*51	16	*35
Amount paid all teachers, 1909-'10.....	\$ 1,355,579.03	\$ 595,574.24	\$1,951,153.27
Amount paid all teachers, 1908-'09.....	1,264,955.76	543,076.95	1,808,032.71
Increase.....	90,623.27	52,497.29	143,120.56
Amount paid white teachers, 1909-'10.....	1,126,059.83	494,593.13	1,620,652.96
Amount paid white teachers, 1908-'09.....	1,037,442.78	449,555.48	1,486,998.26
Increase.....	88,617.05	45,037.65	133,664.70
Amount paid colored teachers, 1909-'10.....	229,519.20	100,981.11	330,500.31
Amount paid colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	227,512.98	93,521.47	321,034.45
Increase.....	2,006.22	7,459.64	9,465.86
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1909-'10.....	143.60	345.86	174.80
Average annual amount paid each teacher, 1908-'09.....	135.00	342.07	165.02
Increase.....	8.60	3.79	9.78
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1909-'10.....	159.79	374.12	193.65
Average annual amount paid each white teacher, 1908-'09.....	149.81	273.69	182.93
Increase.....	9.98	.43	10.72
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1909-'10.....	\$ 95.91	\$ 252.45	\$ 118.33
Average annual amount paid each colored teacher, 1908-'09.....	93.09	240.94	113.52
Increase.....	2.82	11.51	4.81
Average term of all schools (in days), 1909-'10.....	89.9	172.8	101.9
Average term of all schools (in days), 1908-'09.....	89.6	172.3	101.3
Increase.....	.3	.5	.6

\*Decrease.





RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, NORTHEASTERN DIVISION, MEETING AT GREENVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1909.



TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM--Continued.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Average term of white schools (in days), 1909-'10...	92.7	175.2	104.6
Average term of white schools (in days), 1908-'09...	92.7	175.8	105.0
Increase.....	.0	-.6	*.4
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1909-'10...	81.7	164.8	93.7
Average term of colored schools (in days), 1908-'09...	81.2	161.3	91.9
Increase.....	.5	3.5	1.8
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1909-'10...	\$ 31.94	\$ 40.03	\$ 34.30
Average monthly salary paid all teachers, 1908-'09...	30.12	39.82	32.58
Increase.....	1.82	.21	1.72
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1909-'10...	34.47	42.72	37.02
Average monthly salary paid white teachers, 1908-'09...	32.32	42.50	34.80
Increase.....	2.15	.22	2.22
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1909-'10.	23.48	30.64	25.26
Average monthly salary paid colored teachers, 1908-'09.	22.92	29.87	24.70
Increase.....	.56	.77	.56

## White.

## Colored.

	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Alamance.....	125	99	-----	\$ 21,163.49	\$169.81	34	87	-----	\$ 3,866.86	\$113.70
Rural.....	84	71	91	8,649.05	102.97	27	71	81	2,399.66	88.87
Burlington.....	20	180	-----	6,979.19	348.95	2	180	-----	450.00	225.00
Graham.....	10	120	-----	3,155.25	315.52	2	120	-----	446.75	60.00
Haw River.....	6	140	-----	1,400.00	233.33	1	120	-----	130.45	130.45
Mebane.....	5	160	-----	980.00	196.00	2	160	-----	440.00	220.00
Alexander.....	64	80	146	8,329.16	130.14	6	82	-----	663.20	110.53
Alleghany.....	54	76	-----	6,010.69	115.31	3	76	-----	264.00	88.00
Anson.....	62	101	-----	11,079.11	178.69	43	88	-----	4,216.00	9.02
Rural.....	52	90	115	8,079.11	155.34	40	83	-----	3,676.00	91.90
Wadesboro.....	10	158	-----	3,000.00	300.00	3	158	-----	540.00	180.00
Ashe.....	118	80	120	11,265.25	95.47	10	80	-----	483.62	48.36
Beaufort.....	114	106	-----	21,638.28	189.80	45	89	-----	5,630.86	125.13
Rural.....	83	85	124	11,505.28	138.61	36	71	90	3,408.36	94.67
Washington.....	25	165	-----	8,772.00	350.88	7	165	-----	1,742.50	248.92
Belhaven.....	6	160	-----	1,361.00	226.83	2	160	-----	480.00	240.00

\*Decrease.

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM--Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Bertie.....	84	99		\$ 11,953 55	\$142 30	60	81		\$ 5,655 22	\$ 99 25
Rural.....	73	90	143	9,993 55	136 89	56	76		5,205 22	92 94
Windsor.....	6	160		1,220 00	203 33	4	160		450 00	112 50
Aulander.....	5	160		740 00	148 00					
Bladen.....	79	90	132	9,364 74	118 54	47	75	100	3,005 85	63 99
Brunswick.....	46	80	130	6,275 06	136 41	23	75		2,494 41	108 45
Buncombe.....	202	139		62,097 18	307 41	33	133		7,727 13	233 85
Rural.....	136	114	151	26,185 50	192 54	17	80	100	1,383 75	81 39
Asheville.....	66	190		35,911 68	544 11	16	190		6,343 38	396 46
Burke.....	74	105		12,592 84	170 17	12	98		1,578 18	131 51
Rural.....	61	94		8,714 09	142 85	9	75		918 18	102 02
Morganton.....	13	160		3,878 75	298 36	3	160		660 00	220 00
Cabarrus.....	103	108		20,868 95	202 61	28	97		3,408 92	121 74
Rural.....	76	90	141	11,758 50	154 71	22	78	120	1,890 17	85 91
Concord.....	27	160		9,110 45	337 41	6	160		1,518 75	253 12
Caldwell.....	109	98		16,153 65	148 19	16	79		1,568 50	98 03
Rural.....	87	82		9,653 15	110 95	13	76		1,162 75	89 44
Lenoir.....	14	180		5,098 00	364 14	3	97		405 75	135 25
Granite.....	6	140		882 50	147 08					
Rhodhiss.....	2	81		520 00	260 00					
Camden.....	25	100	152	3,895 33	155 81	12	69		995 48	82 95
Carteret.....	33	83	158	9,534 89	288 93	5	71		467 75	93 55
Caswell.....	38	80	107	5,669 70	149 19	39	80	107	3,385 04	86 79
Catawba.....	132	98		20,242 64	153 35	21	92		2,234 85	106 42
Rural.....	111	86	110	14,872 64	133 99	16	79		1,326 10	82 88
Hickory.....	13	160		3,612 50	277 88	3	160		648 75	216 25
Newton.....	8	160		1,737 50	219 68	2	140		260 00	130 00
Chatham.....	85	80	110	12,277 87	144 44	39	79		3,620 65	92 84
Cherokee.....	93	101		16,719 54	179 78	4	100		400 00	100 00
Rural.....	74	86	114	11,125 54	150 35	3	80		300 00	100 00
Andrews.....	14	160		4,274 00	305 28	1	80		100 00	100 00
Murphy.....	5	160		1,320 00	264 00					
Chowan.....	29	116		6,541 72	225 57	23	91		2,500 60	108 28
Rural.....	21	91		3,391 72	161 51	22	87		2,275 60	103 43
Edenton.....	8	180		3,150 00	393 75	1	180		225 00	225 00

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—*Continued.*

	White.						Colored.					
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.		Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	
Clay.....	19	80	160	\$ 2,064 00	\$108 63		1	80		\$ 84 00	\$ 84 00	
Cleveland.....	140	101		23,914 46	170 82		26	90		2,369 93	91 11	
Rural.....	119	91	137	17,744 46	149 11		22	80		1,604 93	72 95	
Shelby.....	12	160		3,400 00	283 33		3	160		640 00	213 33	
Kings Mountain.....	9	160		2,770 00	307 77		1	100		125 00	125 00	
Columbus.....	121	93	126	25,620 11	211 73		40	76	120	4,160 16	104 01	
Craven.....	84	113		20,480 05	243 81		45	92		5,556 50	123 47	
Rural.....	57	90	153	9,568 65	167 87		36	80	80	3,411 50	94 76	
New Bern.....	27	163		10,911 40	404 12		9	140		2,145 00	238 33	
Cumberland.....	122	111		22,752 82	186 45		65	86		5,681 41	87 41	
Rural.....	101	101	144	16,422 54	162 59		59	79		4,145 52	70 26	
Fayetteville.....	15	160		5,254 02	350 26		6	160		1,535 89	255 98	
Hope Mills.....	6	160		1,076 26	179 37							
Currituck.....	44	93	108	7,225 45	164 21		16	84	100	2,008 55	125 53	
Dare.....	33	95	97	5,148 50	156 01		2	80		360 00	180 00	
Davidson.....	134	93		18,810 77	147 84		23	97		2,634 45	114 53	
Rural.....	111	79	120	12,353 12	111 38		18	79		1,494 45	83 02	
Lexington.....	14	160		3,930 00	280 71		3	160		560 00	186 66	
Thomasville.....	9	160		2,527 65	280 85		2	160		580 00	290 00	
Davie.....	54	93	138	6,896 77	127 71		11	80		1,330 98	120 90	
Duplin.....	99	103	126	15,554 68	157 12		46	96	113	4,012 48	87 23	
Durham.....	118	174		53,485 85	453 27		45	163		10,524 81	233 88	
Rural.....	55	161	170	19,278 60	350 52		18	130	140	2,024 81	112 48	
Durham.....	63	185		34,207 25	542 97		27	185		8,500 00	314 81	
Edgecombe.....	64	154		21,014 38	328 35		42	103		5,439 15	129 50	
Rural.....	49	148	160	14,948 38	305 07		35	88		3,959 15	113 12	
Tarboro.....	15	176		6,066 00	404 40		7	138		1,480 00	211 42	
Forsyth.....	156	123		38,447 08	246 45		41	121		7,543 17	183 73	
Rural.....	109	101	132	19,647 08	180 25		24	101		3,298 17	137 42	
Winston.....	42	176		18,000 00	428 57		15	155		4,000 00	266 66	
Kernersville.....	5	160		800 00	160 00		2	120		245 00	122 50	
Franklin.....	81	107		14,803 50	182 76		51	91		1,912 75	96 33	
Rural.....	65	90	151	10,723 50	157 28		42	84	103	3,340 75	79 54	
Franklinton.....	6	160		1,480 00	246 66		3	160		397 00	132 33	
Louisburg.....	6	180		2,160 00	360 00		4	140		900 00	225 00	
Youngsville.....	4	160		840 00	210 00		2	100		275 00	137 50	

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Gaston.....	142	120	-----	\$ 33,050.05	\$232.74	36	74	-----	\$ 2,946.36	\$ 81.84
Rural.....	115	111	152	24,839.40	215.99	32	64	85	1,946.36	60.82
Gastonia.....	19	160	-----	6,530.00	343.68	4	160	-----	1,000.00	250.00
Cherryville.....	8	160	-----	1,680.65	210.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gates.....	43	126	140	5,485.50	127.57	13	84	120	2,481.66	195.51
Graham.....	29	80	-----	3,091.90	109.10	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Granville.....	94	110	-----	18,166.00	193.25	48	96	-----	5,180.25	107.92
Rural.....	83	101	125	14,601.00	175.91	43	86	102	4,145.25	96.40
Oxford.....	11	180	-----	3,565.00	324.09	5	180	-----	1,035.00	207.00
Greene.....	38	80	-----	5,183.60	136.41	25	80	-----	1,940.05	77.60
Guilford.....	223	137	-----	63,673.37	285.53	55	123	-----	10,483.30	190.60
Rural.....	140	118	135	31,371.03	224.09	35	95	110	4,400.20	125.70
Greensboro.....	55	180	-----	21,701.09	396.38	10	180	-----	3,233.10	323.31
High Point.....	25	152	-----	9,551.25	382.05	10	166	-----	2,850.00	285.00
Guilford College.....	3	137	-----	1,050.00	350.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Halifax.....	88	144	-----	20,822.54	236.62	65	108	-----	8,820.96	134.17
Rural.....	55	129	-----	10,585.12	192.45	56	99	-----	6,974.76	124.54
Scotland Neck.....	9	180	-----	3,555.00	395.00	2	180	-----	450.00	225.00
Weldon.....	9	172	-----	2,602.42	289.15	3	172	-----	621.20	207.66
Enfield.....	8	160	-----	2,080.00	260.00	3	160	-----	535.00	178.33
Roanoke Rapids.....	7	157	-----	2,000.00	285.00	1	157	-----	240.00	240.00
Harnett.....	91	87	-----	15,136.16	166.33	32	71	-----	1,844.21	57.63
Rural.....	81	78	108	12,066.66	148.97	32	71	-----	1,844.21	57.63
Dunn.....	10	160	-----	3,069.50	306.95	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haywood.....	79	117	-----	16,030.00	137.01	3	160	-----	728.00	242.66
Rural.....	68	110	150	12,530.00	153.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waynesville.....	11	160	-----	3,500.00	318.18	3	160	-----	728.00	242.66
Henderson.....	76	97	-----	12,417.18	163.38	13	105	-----	1,431.04	110.08
Rural.....	67	87	103	10,208.18	152.36	10	85	120	951.04	95.10
Hendersonville.....	9	175	-----	2,209.00	245.44	3	175	-----	480.00	160.00
Hertford.....	36	83	140	5,146.60	142.96	41	80	-----	3,076.70	75.04
Hyde.....	35	81	116	5,032.62	143.78	19	64	80	1,565.09	82.37
Iredell.....	152	101	-----	25,526.36	167.93	37	88	-----	4,348.84	117.53
Rural.....	126	88	114	16,441.88	130.49	32	76	88	2,988.84	93.40
Mooresville.....	12	160	-----	3,793.23	316.10	2	160	-----	480.00	240.00
Statesville.....	14	170	-----	5,291.25	377.94	3	160	-----	880.00	293.33

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.						Colored.					
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.		
Jackson.....	69	100	160	\$ 11,693.61	\$169.47	4	120	120	\$ 665.00	\$166.25		
Johnston.....	132	95	-----	27,355.08	207.24	42	86	-----	4,730.53	112.63		
Rural.....	120	87	124	23,735.08	197.76	37	79	120	3,815.53	103.12		
Selma.....	6	180	-----	1,890.00	315.00	2	180	-----	450.00	225.00		
Smithfield.....	6	173	-----	1,730.00	288.33	3	120	-----	465.00	155.00		
Jones.....	26	80	160	6,515.25	262.12	23	80	120	2,377.59	103.37		
Lee.....	49	97	-----	8,289.70	169.17	21	80	-----	1,877.55	89.41		
Rural.....	39	80	143	5,609.70	143.83	21	80	120	1,877.55	89.41		
Sanford.....	10	160	-----	2,680.00	268.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Lenoir.....	79	102	-----	16,534.41	209.29	31	88	-----	3,296.25	106.33		
Rural.....	49	70	-----	6,309.41	128.76	24	70	-----	2,036.25	84.84		
Kinston.....	23	160	-----	8,665.00	376.73	5	160	-----	1,020.00	204.00		
LaGrange.....	7	140	-----	1,560.00	222.85	2	120	-----	240.00	120.00		
Lincoln.....	90	105	-----	13,597.75	150.08	14	89	-----	1,406.27	100.45		
Rural.....	78	97	107	9,974.65	127.88	12	77	-----	1,021.27	85.10		
Lincolnton.....	12	160	-----	3,533.10	294.42	2	160	-----	385.00	192.50		
Macon.....	67	80	126	9,825.09	146.64	4	80	-----	310.00	77.50		
Madison.....	88	84	120	11,111.91	126.27	4	80	-----	383.25	95.81		
Martin.....	57	102	-----	9,403.92	164.98	34	93	-----	4,219.67	124.11		
Rural.....	47	90	160	6,898.96	146.78	30	85	-----	3,339.67	111.32		
Williamston.....	5	160	-----	1,344.96	268.99	3	160	-----	640.00	213.33		
Robersonville.....	5	160	-----	1,160.00	232.00	1	160	-----	240.00	240.00		
McDowell.....	79	103	-----	14,087.44	178.32	10	80	-----	1,078.50	107.85		
Rural.....	69	95	125	11,167.44	161.84	10	80	-----	1,078.50	107.85		
Marion.....	10	160	-----	2,920.00	292.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Mecklenburg.....	193	147	-----	64,784.37	335.67	78	114	-----	11,966.66	153.42		
Rural.....	111	123	148	24,782.32	223.26	53	84	-----	3,980.66	75.11		
Charlotte.....	82	180	-----	40,002.05	487.83	25	180	-----	7,986.00	319.44		
Mitchell.....	90	80	120	10,014.79	111.27	4	80	-----	373.00	93.25		
Montgomery.....	66	90	-----	7,743.48	117.32	22	90	-----	2,054.30	93.38		
Rural.....	62	75	-----	6,903.48	111.35	18	74	-----	1,554.30	86.35		
Troy.....	4	160	-----	840.00	210.00	4	160	-----	500.00	125.00		
Moore.....	95	89	-----	14,373.52	151.30	31	80	-----	2,588.68	83.50		
Rural.....	85	80	139	11,258.52	132.45	31	80	-----	2,588.68	83.50		
Carthage.....	6	180	-----	1,935.00	322.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Southern Pines.....	4	153	-----	1,180.00	295.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—*Continued.*

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Nash...	110	105	.....	\$ 27,264.71	\$247.86	48	99	.....	\$ 5,846.66	\$121.82
Rural...	84	82	139	16,654.10	198.26	41	75	108	3,957.19	96.52
Rocky Mount...	26	180	.....	10,610.61	408.10	7	189	.....	1,889.47	269.92
New Hanover.....	70	164	.....	29,949.70	427.85	35	165	.....	10,447.85	488.78
Rural.....	19	149	.....	10,060.00	529.47	13	157	.....	3,788.35	291.41
Wilmington...	51	170	.....	19,889.70	389.99	22	170	.....	6,659.50	302.70
Northampton...	69	94	157	10,111.65	146.54	51	82	100	4,554.24	89.29
Onslow.....	70	96	143	10,908.88	155.84	19	73	80	1,796.75	94.56
Orange.....	59	88	133	8,998.20	152.51	23	81	.....	1,961.63	85.28
Pamlico.....	44	84	101	6,384.09	145.09	19	90	77	2,159.71	113.61
Pasquotank.....	48	136	.....	14,140.67	294.59	22	115	.....	3,679.50	170.43
Rural.....	24	92	.....	3,647.40	151.96	15	85	.....	1,564.50	104.30
Elizabeth City...	24	180	.....	10,493.57	437.23	7	180	.....	2,115.00	302.14
Pender.....	53	99	134	8,489.50	160.18	39	89	107	3,522.50	90.32
Perquimans.....	36	97	.....	5,209.46	144.71	25	86	.....	2,843.49	113.73
Rural.....	29	82	.....	3,458.96	119.27	22	76	.....	2,137.49	97.15
Hertford.....	7	160	.....	1,750.50	250.07	3	160	.....	706.00	235.33
Person.....	60	93	.....	9,395.75	156.59	35	87	.....	2,641.80	75.48
Rural.....	50	80	140	6,272.00	125.44	32	80	.....	2,078.80	64.96
Roxboro.....	10	160	.....	3,123.75	312.37	3	160	.....	563.00	187.66
Pitt.....	147	110	.....	29,415.83	200.11	56	87	.....	5,141.80	91.82
Rural.....	133	105	160	24,214.63	182.06	51	80	100	4,139.80	81.17
Greenville.....	14	160	.....	5,201.20	371.51	5	160	.....	1,002.00	200.40
Polk.....	32	78	.....	3,845.90	120.18	9	75	.....	646.00	71.77
Randolph.....	148	95	.....	19,215.70	129.83	29	85	.....	2,138.00	106.90
Rural.....	130	86	119	14,975.70	115.19	18	78	.....	1,538.00	85.44
Ashboro.....	10	160	.....	2,360.00	236.00	2	160	.....	600.00	300.00
Randleman.....	8	160	.....	1,880.00	235.00					
Richmond.....	60	137	.....	13,470.78	224.51	28	112	.....	3,369.12	120.32
Rural.....	46	124	140	7,215.78	156.86	24	101	110	2,379.12	99.13
Rockingham.....	8	180	.....	4,185.00	523.12	2	180	.....	495.00	247.50
Hamlet.....	6	180	.....	2,070.00	345.00	2	180	.....	495.00	247.50
Robeson.....	130	112	.....	29,984.11	230.64	68	82	.....	13,550.80	199.28
Rural.....	116	106	142	25,934.11	223.57	63	79	.....	11,945.20	189.61
Maxton.....	6	177	.....	1,530.00	255.00	2	120	.....	345.60	172.80
Lumberton.....	8	160	.....	2,520.00	315.00	3	120	.....	1,260.00	420.00



TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local- tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Rockingham	98	104		\$ 23,540.07	\$240.20	43	95		\$ 5,240.00	\$121.86
Rural	83	94	140	18,003.22	216.91	35	80	140	3,480.00	99.42
Reidsville	15	160		5,536.85	369.12	8	160		1,760.00	220.00
Rowan	154	100		34,528.75	224.21	47	92		5,970.00	127.02
Rural	130	90	142	24,000.00	184.61	41	82	99	4,522.00	110.29
Salisbury	24	160		10,528.75	438.69	6	160		1,448.00	241.33
Rutherford	105	86		14,352.18	136.68	19	76		1,754.16	92.32
Sampson	125	90		21,405.78	171.25	52	84		3,843.04	73.90
Rural	118	86	120	19,445.78	164.79	48	82	105	3,273.04	68.19
Clinton	7	160		1,960.00	280.00	4	120		570.00	142.50
Scotland	34	111		7,135.00	209.85	29	100		3,137.75	108.19
Rural	25	94	155	4,686.25	187.45	23	84	100	2,437.75	105.98
Laurinburg	9	160		2,448.75	272.08	6	160		700.00	116.66
Stanly	64	90		10,931.98	170.81	11	79		671.17	61.01
Rural	54	79		8,797.35	162.91	11	79		671.17	61.01
Albemarle	10	150		2,134.63	213.46					
Stokes	90	85	121	10,715.82	119.06	10	81	90	784.96	78.49
Surry	124	87		18,611.39	150.10	15	84		1,684.00	112.26
Rural	111	79	118	14,446.89	130.15	13	72		1,244.00	95.69
Mount Airy	13	160		4,167.50	320.57	2	160		440.00	220.00
Swain	55	97	158	7,382.82	134.23	4	65	101	334.95	83.73
Transylvania	42	104	136	6,900.23	164.29	1	80		100.00	100.00
Tyrrell	25	78	98	3,614.62	144.58	9	72		851.39	94.59
Union	133	97		26,796.80	201.48	42	85		4,998.75	119.01
Rural	118	87	108	20,981.80	177.81	39	79		4,233.75	108.55
Monroe	15	180		5,815.00	389.66	3	180		765.00	255.00
Vance	60	123		13,040.20	217.33	33	100		3,835.57	116.23
Rural	41	106	133	6,763.45	164.06	24	78	89	1,785.02	74.38
Henderson	19	160		6,276.75	330.51	9	160		2,050.55	227.84
Wake	197	127		51,840.47	263.15	108	110		14,639.67	135.55
Rural	139	111	134	23,919.68	172.09	80	91	101	7,238.45	90.48
Raleigh	58	166		27,920.79	481.39	28	166		7,401.22	264.33
Warren	52	95	143	10,124.75	194.71	46	86	111	4,470.60	97.18

TABLE IX. SALARIES AND TERM—Continued.

	White.					Colored.				
	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.	Number Teachers.	Average Term in Days.	Average Term in Days, Local-tax Districts.	Total Amount Paid Teachers for Year.	Average Amount Paid Each Teacher for Year.
Washington.....	37	101	-----	\$ 5,512.00	\$148.97	26	98	-----	\$ 2,533.50	\$ 97.44
Rural.....	27	80	-----	3,315.00	122.78	20	80	-----	1,603.00	80.15
Roper.....	4	160	-----	760.00	190.00	2	160	-----	365.00	182.50
Plymouth.....	6	160	-----	1,437.00	239.50	4	160	-----	565.50	141.37
Watauga.....	81	80	-----	8,356.43	103.16	3	80	-----	240.00	80.00
Wayne.....	121	119	-----	27,229.62	225.03	58	113	-----	8,397.88	144.79
Rural.....	83	91	129	12,635.00	152.23	40	83	116	3,845.13	96.12
Goldsboro.....	25	180	-----	11,464.62	451.58	12	180	-----	3,284.00	273.66
Mount Olive.....	6	177	-----	1,600.00	266.66	4	177	-----	878.75	219.68
Fremont.....	7	180	-----	1,530.00	218.57	2	180	-----	390.00	195.00
Wilkes.....	168	95	-----	22,466.07	133.72	23	88	-----	1,836.13	79.83
Rural.....	160	92	106	20,066.07	125.41	21	82	86	1,556.13	74.10
No. Wilkesboro..	8	160	-----	2,400.00	300.00	2	160	-----	280.00	140.00
Wilson.....	100	113	-----	30,714.50	307.14	39	111	-----	6,973.87	178.82
Rural.....	74	91	146	19,880.24	268.65	27	85	-----	3,703.87	137.18
Wilson City.....	22	180	-----	9,934.26	451.55	10	180	-----	3,065.00	306.50
Lucama.....	4	160	-----	900.00	225.00	2	120	-----	205.00	102.50
Yadkin.....	74	83	110	8,471.49	114.48	9	72	-----	743.90	82.65
Yancey.....	59	80	-----	6,300.00	106.77	3	80	-----	200.00	66.66
North Carolina....	8,369	104.6	-----	1,620,652.96	193.40	2,793	93.7	-----	330,500.31	118.33
Rural.....	7,047	92.7	-----	1,126,059.83	159.49	2,393	81.7	-----	229,519.20	95.91
City.....	1,322	175.2	-----	494,593.13	374.12	400	164.8	-----	100,981.11	252.45

## E. SHOO LHOUSES. DISTRICTS. AND SCHOOLS.

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1909-'10.

This table shows by races the number and value of public schoolhouses and grounds, rural and city.

SUMMARY OF TABLE X AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total value all school property, 1909-'10.....	\$3,094,416.00	\$2,768,553.00	\$5,862,969.00
Total value all school property, 1908-'09.....	2,846,998.00	2,588,791.00	5,435,789.00
Increase.....	247,418.00	179,762.00	427,180.00
Value white school property, 1909-'10.....	2,706,911.00	2,478,610.00	5,185,521.00
Value white school property, 1908-'09.....	2,487,614.00	2,303,926.00	4,791,540.00
Increase.....	219,297.00	174,684.00	493,981.00
Value colored school property, 1909-'10.....	387,505.00	289,943.00	677,448.00
Value colored school property, 1908-'09.....	359,384.00	284,865.00	644,249.00
Increase.....	28,121.00	5,078.00	33,199.00
Total number schoolhouses, 1909-'10.....	7,350	259	7,609
Total number schoolhouses, 1908-'09.....	7,401	269	7,670
Increase.....	*51	*10	*61
Number white schoolhouses, 1909-'10.....	5,156	169	5,325
Number white schoolhouses, 1908-'09.....	5,189	173	5,362
Increase.....	*33	*4	*37
Number colored schoolhouses, 1909-'10.....	2,194	90	2,284
Number colored schoolhouses, 1908-'09.....	2,212	96	2,308
Increase.....	*18	*6	*24
Average value each schoolhouse, 1909-'10.....	\$ 421.00	\$ 10,689.33	\$ 770.53
Average value each schoolhouse, 1908-'09.....	384.00	9,623.00	708.00
Increase.....	37.00	1,066.33	62.53
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1909-'10.....	525.00	14,666.00	973.00
Average value each schoolhouse (white), 1908-'09.....	479.00	13,317.00	893.00
Increase.....	154.00	1,349.00	80.00
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1909-'10.....	176.00	3,221.00	296.00
Average value each schoolhouse (colored), 1908-'09.....	162.00	2,965.00	279.00
Increase.....	14.00	256.00	17.00

\*Decrease.

## SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1909-'10.

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Alamance.....	57	\$ 78,415	28	\$ 5,892	85	\$ 84,307
Rural.....	51	33,640	26	3,832	77	37,472
Burlington.....	3	16,500	1	1,500	4	18,000
Graham.....	1	16,775	1	500	2	17,335
Haw River.....	1	6,000	-----	-----	1	6,000
Mebane.....	1	5,500	-----	-----	1	5,500
Alexander.....	50	5,000	5	500	55	5,500
Alleghany.....	41	7,960	3	240	44	8,200
Anson.....	45	59,500	41	12,090	86	71,500
Rural.....	43	43,500	40	10,000	83	53,500
Wadesboro.....	2	16,000	1	2,000	3	18,000
Ashe.....	98	30,060	10	320	108	30,380
Beaufort.....	77	85,102	36	9,122	213	94,224
Rural.....	75	17,665	34	3,722	109	21,387
Washington.....	1	47,537	1	2,900	2	50,437
Belhaven.....	1	19,900	1	2,500	2	22,400
Bertie.....	65	50,150	54	12,920	119	63,070
Rural.....	63	26,650	53	12,520	116	39,170
Windsor.....	1	20,000	1	400	2	20,400
Aulander.....	1	3,500	-----	-----	1	3,500
Bladen.....	66	30,500	47	4,100	113	34,600
Brunswick.....	48	12,175	25	4,150	73	16,325
Buncombe.....	101	176,800	17	16,790	118	193,590
Rural.....	90	71,600	13	1,545	103	73,145
Asheville.....	11	105,200	4	15,245	15	120,445
Burke.....	53	38,000	9	2,500	62	40,500
Rural.....	52	13,000	8	2,000	60	15,000
Morganton.....	1	25,000	1	500	2	25,500
Cabarrus.....	46	93,030	20	8,835	66	101,865
Rural.....	44	30,030	19	3,835	63	33,865
Concord.....	2	63,000	1	5,000	3	68,000
Caldwell.....	73	46,240	14	1,500	87	47,740
Rural.....	70	19,540	12	850	82	20,390
Lenoir.....	1	22,500	2	650	3	23,150
Granite.....	1	3,000	-----	-----	1	3,000
Rhodhiss.....	1	1,200	-----	-----	1	1,200

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY— *Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Camden.....	18	\$ 6,755	12	\$ 1,390	30	\$ 8,145
Carteret.....	39	18,980	6	809	45	19,789
Caswell.....	40	11,400	38	4,000	78	15,400
Catawba.....	78	61,500	18	4,650	96	66,150
Rural.....	76	32,000	16	3,150	92	35,150
Hickory.....	1	15,000	1	1,000	2	16,000
Newton.....	1	14,500	1	500	2	15,000
Chatham.....	75	26,750	38	3,000	113	29,750
Cherokee.....	58	40,450	3	800	61	41,250
Rural.....	53	17,450	2	500	55	17,950
Murphy.....	1	10,000			1	10,000
Andrews.....	4	13,000	1	300	5	13,300
Chowan.....	20	21,000	15	4,750	35	25,750
Rural.....	19	9,000	15	4,750	34	13,750
Edenton.....	1	12,000			1	12,000
Clay.....	17	7,000			17	7,000
Cleveland.....	75	87,750	21	3,500	96	89,250
Rural.....	73	30,750	19	2,100	92	32,850
Shelby.....	1	35,000	1	1,000	2	36,000
Kings Mountain.....	1	20,000	1	400	2	20,400
Columbus.....	87	52,175	38	5,335	125	57,510
Craven.....	48	127,225	33	14,510	81	141,735
Rural.....	45	27,225	32	4,510	77	31,735
New Bern.....	3	100,000	1	10,000	4	110,000
Cumberland.....	76	87,500	55	13,850	131	101,350
Rural.....	73	50,000	54	8,850	127	58,850
Fayetteville.....	2	30,000	1	5,000	3	35,000
Hope Mills.....	1	7,500			1	7,500
Currituck.....	34	19,000	14	2,020	48	21,020
Dare.....	18	6,000	1	75	19	6,075
Davidson.....	88	83,935	17	7,908	105	91,843
Rural.....	86	18,935	15	1,708	101	20,643
Lexington.....	1	55,000	1	5,000	2	60,000
Thomasville.....	1	10,000	1	1,200	2	11,200
Davie.....	36	9,800	9	2,395	45	12,285
Duplin.....	74	23,130	40	4,500	114	27,630

## SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1909-'10.

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Durham.....	33	\$ 235,000	18	\$ 31,500	51	\$ 266,500
Rural.....	28	60,000	16	6,500	44	66,500
Durham.....	5	175,000	2	25,000	7	200,000
Edgecombe.....	42	60,609	38	14,200	80	74,800
Rural.....	39	19,600	35	8,200	74	27,800
Tarboro.....	3	41,000	3	6,000	6	47,000
Forsyth.....	84	177,000	22	23,500	106	200,500
Rural.....	80	47,000	21	8,500	101	55,500
Winston.....	4	130,000	1	15,000	5	145,000
Franklin.....	44	71,650	38	8,650	82	80,300
Rural.....	41	24,650	36	4,150	77	28,800
Franklinton.....	1	17,000			1	17,000
Louisburg.....	1	25,000	1	4,000	2	29,000
Youngsville.....	1	5,000	1	500	2	5,500
Gaston.....	62	84,192	29	8,895	91	93,087
Rural.....	60	50,192	28	4,895	88	55,087
Gastonia.....	1	30,000	1	4,000	2	34,000
Cherryville.....	1	4,000			1	4,000
Gates.....	31	18,775	23	2,350	54	21,125
Graham.....	24	5,150	1	25	25	5,175
Granville.....	54	41,900	44	6,680	98	48,580
Rural.....	52	35,650	42	4,280	94	39,930
Oxford.....	2	6,250	2	2,400	4	8,650
Greene.....	30	15,475	21	3,250	51	18,725
Guilford.....	93	241,825	31	23,580	124	265,405
Rural.....	84	92,825	29	8,580	113	101,405
Greensboro.....	6	85,000	2	15,000	8	100,000
High Point.....	2	60,000			2	60,000
Guilford College.....	1	4,000			1	4,000
Halifax.....	49	64,693	50	14,350	99	79,043
Rural.....	44	14,660	46	8,990	90	23,650
Scotland Neck.....	1	19,000	1	1,000	2	20,000
Weldon.....	1	15,033	1	2,360	2	17,393
Enfield.....	2	6,000	1	1,000	3	7,000
Roanoke Rapids.....	1	10,000	1	1,000	2	11,000

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Harnett.....	60	\$ 58,030	26	\$ 4,375	86	\$ 62,405
Rural.....	59	43,030	26	4,375	85	47,405
Dunn.....	1	15,000	-----	-----	1	15,000
Haywood.....	53	45,500	2	1,000	55	47,100
Rural.....	51	25,500	1	600	52	26,100
Waynesville.....	2	20,000	1	1,000	3	21,000
Henderson.....	49	50,320	9	2,390	58	52,710
Rural.....	47	32,820	8	1,390	55	34,210
Hendersonville.....	2	17,500	1	1,000	3	18,500
Hertford.....	32	8,370	33	5,218	65	13,588
Hyde.....	24	14,705	19	2,110	43	16,815
Iredell.....	91	97,315	33	10,200	124	107,515
Rural.....	89	36,315	31	6,200	120	42,515
Mooresville.....	1	25,000	1	200	2	25,200
Statesville.....	1	36,000	1	3,800	2	39,800
Jackson.....	45	40,149	3	2,000	48	42,149
Johnston.....	108	52,705	38	8,628	146	61,333
Rural.....	106	45,205	36	7,328	142	52,533
Selma.....	1	2,500	1	300	2	2,800
Smithfield.....	1	5,000	1	1,000	2	6,000
Jones.....	26	9,925	21	2,250	47	12,175
Lee.....	34	23,585	12	1,488	46	25,073
Rural.....	33	7,585	12	1,488	45	9,073
Sanford.....	1	16,000	-----	-----	1	16,000
Lenoir.....	41	62,100	25	8,290	66	70,390
Rural.....	58	23,100	23	4,790	61	27,890
Kinston.....	2	28,000	1	2,500	3	30,500
LaGrange.....	1	11,000	1	1,000	2	12,000
Lincoln.....	58	45,846	13	3,654	71	-----
Rural.....	57	20,846	12	2,654	69	23,500
Lincolnton.....	1	25,000	1	1,000	2	26,000
Macon.....	56	22,870	4	425	60	23,295
Madison.....	5	2,700	-----	-----	5	2,700
Martin.....	45	32,500	28	10,150	73	42,650
Rural.....	43	24,000	26	8,000	69	32,000
Williamston.....	1	5,000	1	1,500	2	6,500
Robersonville.....	1	3,500	1	650	2	4,150

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
McDowell.....	56	\$ 56,500	9	\$ 1,200	65	\$ 57,700
Rural.....	55	41,500	9	1,200	64	42,700
Marion.....	1	15,000			1	15,000
Mecklenburg.....	78	209,153	58	16,785	136	225,938
Rural.....	68	74,153	55	9,285	123	83,438
Charlotte.....	10	135,000	3	7,500	13	142,500
Mitchell.....	70	21,500	2	500	72	22,000
Montgomery.....	59	12,961	19	2,820	78	15,781
Rural.....	58	11,461	17	1,820	75	13,281
Troy.....	1	1,500	2	1,000	3	2,500
Moore.....	63	61,920	23	4,565	86	66,485
Rural.....	61	47,420	23	4,565	84	51,985
Carthage.....	1	2,500			1	2,500
Southern Pines.....	1	12,000			1	1,200
Nash.....	54	83,200	38	11,470	92	94,670
Rural.....	51	38,200	37	6,470	88	44,670
Rocky Mount.....	3	45,000	1	5,000	4	50,000
New Hanover.....	17	108,875	13	16,275	30	125,150
Rural.....	14	9,875	11	5,275	25	15,150
Wilmington.....	3	99,000	2	11,000	5	110,000
Northampton.....	41	23,700	44	6,000	85	29,700
Onslow.....	53	17,880	20	2,520	73	20,400
Orange.....	39	17,570	25	3,595	64	21,165
Pamlico.....	22	24,000	13	3,000	35	27,000
Pasquotank.....	23	70,300	18	8,000	41	78,300
Rural.....	21	12,300	16	5,000	37	17,300
Elizabeth City.....	2	58,000	2	3,000	4	61,000
Pender.....	43	25,000	35	5,000	78	30,000
Perquimans.....	28	25,800	19	8,865	47	34,665
Rural.....	27	10,800	18	3,865	45	14,665
Hertford.....	1	15,000	1	5,000	2	20,000
Person.....	48	36,760	31	4,700	79	41,460
Rural.....	46	14,260	30	2,200	76	16,460
Roxboro.....	2	22,500	1	2,500	3	25,000
Pitt.....	81	105,000	52	20,000	133	125,000
Rural.....	80	80,000	51	15,000	131	95,000
Greenville.....	1	25,000	1	5,000	2	30,000



TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—*Continued.*

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Polk.....	29	\$ 5,792	8	\$ 1,050	37	\$ 6,842
Randolph.....	100	98,435	19	3,415	119	101,850
Rural.....	97	59,935	18	2,915	115	62,850
Ashboro.....	2	25,000	1	500	3	25,500
Randleman.....	1	13,500			1	13,500
Richmond.....	31	40,450	25	6,750	56	47,200
Rural.....	29	11,000	23	4,500	52	15,500
Rockingham.....	1	18,000	1	1,500	2	19,500
Hamlet.....	1	11,450	1	750	2	12,200
Robeson.....	83	100,455	82	22,318	165	122,773
Rural.....	80	55,455	80	16,318	160	71,773
Maxton.....	2	10,000	1	1,000	3	11,000
Lumberton.....	1	35,000	1	5,000	2	40,000
Rockingham.....	72	71,000	31	6,500	103	77,500
Rural.....	70	41,000	30	4,000	100	45,000
Reidsville.....	2	30,000	1	2,500	3	32,500
Rowan.....	86	85,305	34	10,155	120	95,460
Rural.....	83	55,305	33	5,155	116	60,460
Salisbury.....	3	30,000	1	5,000	4	35,000
Rutherford.....	78	37,900	23	4,500	101	42,400
Sampson.....	90	43,350	49	3,675	139	47,025
Rural.....	89	39,850	49	3,675	138	43,525
Clinton.....	1	3,500			1	3,500
Scotland.....	26	14,717	25	8,875	51	42,592
Rural.....	23	6,620	22	3,375	45	9,995
Laurinburg.....	3	28,097	3	5,500	6	33,597
Stanly.....	61	27,115	7	235	68	27,350
Rural.....	60	17,615	7	235	67	17,850
Albemarle.....	1	9,500			1	9,500
Stokes.....	67	28,150	10	2,000	77	30,150
Surry.....	88	55,000	14	1,500	102	57,900
Rural.....	86	36,000	13	1,300	99	37,300
Mount Airy.....	2	20,000	1	600	3	20,600
Swain.....	46	20,950	1	150	47	21,100
Transylvania.....	28	23,860	2	250	30	24,110
Tyrrell.....	24	3,320	9	810	33	4,130

TABLE X. SCHOOL PROPERTY—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total Houses.	Total Value.
	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.	Number of School- houses.	Total Value of School Property.		
Union.....	75	\$ 42,500	38	\$ 8,165	113	\$ 50,665
Rural.....	74	17,500	37	5,665	111	23,165
Monroe.....	1	25,000	1	2,500	2	27,500
Vance.....	27	44,000	25	17,500	52	61,500
Rural.....	23	17,000	22	2,500	45	19,500
Henderson...	4	27,000	3	15,000	7	42,000
Wake.....	95	232,304	66	60,254	161	298,558
Rural.....	87	118,136	62	20,126	149	138,262
Raleigh.....	8	114,168	4	40,128	12	154,296
Warren.....	33	20,490	39	5,380	72	25,870
Washington...	27	15,854	18	2,178	45	18,032
Rural.....	25	3,354	17	1,878	42	5,232
Roper.....	1	5,000	1	300	2	5,300
Plymouth.....	1	7,500	-----	-----	1	7,500
Watauga.....	68	20,130	-----	-----	68	20,130
Wayne.....	72	94,245	41	18,815	113	103,060
Rural.....	65	41,745	38	8,815	103	50,560
Goldsboro...	3	32,000	1	5,000	4	37,000
Mount Olive...	1	12,500	1	3,000	2	15,500
Fremont.....	3	8,000	1	2,000	4	10,000
Wilkes.....	126	51,786	17	2,478	143	54,264
Rural.....	125	48,286	16	2,178	141	50,464
North Wilkesboro...	1	3,500	1	300	2	3,800
Wilson.....	55	74,850	26	21,800	81	96,650
Rural.....	51	30,850	24	9,800	75	40,150
Wilson City...	2	32,000	1	12,000	3	44,000
Lucama.....	2	12,000	1	500	3	12,500
Yadkin.....	53	16,722	6	500	59	17,222
Yancey.....	36	11,470	2	300	38	11,770
North Carolina.....	5,325	5,185,521	2,284	677,448	7,609	5,862,969
Rural.....	5,156	2,706,911	2,194	387,505	7,350	3,094,416
City.....	169	2,478,610	90	289,943	259	2,768,553

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, AND DISTRICTS WITHOUT HOUSES, 1909-'10.

This table shows the number of districts, the number of log schoolhouses, and the number of districts without schoolhouses, by counties and by races.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE XI AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Decrease.
Number of school districts.....	7,679	7,679	*9
White.....	5,356	5,373	*17
Colored.....	2,314	2,306	8
Number of log schoolhouses.....	253	263	20
White.....	102	94	8
Colored.....	151	169	12
Number of districts having no house.....	345	225	20
White.....	207	204	3
Colored.....	138	121	17

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Alamance.....	55	1	3	26	3	1		
Alexander.....	52		1	6		1	1	
Alleghany.....	41	1		3	2			
Anson.....	47		2	40	1			
Ashe.....	99	5	1	10	5			
Beaufort.....	75		1	29			4	4
Bertie.....	63		1	55		2	1	
Bladen.....	68	1	3	47	5	5	2	
Brunswick.....	42		1	27		1		
Buncombe.....	98		6	17	1	2		
Burke.....	50	6	1	10	2			
Cabarrus.....	52		3	22	2	3		
Caldwell.....	75	1	2	13	4			
Camden.....	18			12				
Carteret.....	39		3	6			2	2
Caswell.....	42	5	3	38	24	2		
Catawba.....	76			16	2		1	2
Chatham.....	79	1	8	39	3	2	1	1

\*Increase.

TABLE XI LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC.—*Continued.*

School Districts.	White.		School Districts.	Colored.		Decrease in School Districts.	
	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.		Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Cherokee.....	54	1	1	2	2	1	
Chowan.....	19			15			
Clay.....	17			1	1		
Cleveland.....	76			23	2		
Columbus.....	89	1	2	38	2	1	
Craven.....	47		1	33	1		
Cumberland.....	72			56	1	3	
Currituck.....	34			14			
Dare.....	19		1	1			
Davidson.....	90	3	6	17	5	2	
Davie.....	42	6	5	11	6		1
Duplin.....	74		1	40	1		
Durham.....	28			16			
Edgecombe.....	39			35			1
Forsyth.....	80			21			
Franklin.....	45	3	2	36	9		1
Gaston.....	67		5	24	2	1	
Gates.....	31			23			
Graham.....	25	5	2	1	1		
Granville.....	53	3	2	42	12		
Greene.....	32		3	21			
Guilford.....	85	1	2	32	3	3	
Halifax.....	50		10	39		13	
Harnett.....	61		2	22		2	
Haywood.....	54	1		1			
Henderson.....	49		5	10		1	2
Hertford.....	31		3	33		1	
Hyde.....	28		2	19			1
Iredell.....	92	2	1	33	7	3	
Jackson.....	43	2		3			
Johnston.....	109		3	37		1	
Jones.....	26			21			2
Lee.....	36		8	17	1	3	
Lenoir.....	41		4	24		1	
Lincoln.....	59		3	11	1	2	

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC. —*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Macon .....	57	4		4			2	
Madison .....	69	4	2	4	1	1		
Martin .....	43			26			2	
McDowell .....	54	4	3	12	4	2	1	
Mecklenburg .....	70		3	57		1	1	*1
Mitchell .....	70	10	3	4	1	1		
Montgomery .....	60		1	18				
Moore .....	64	2	5	30	1	7	1	
Nash .....	54		2	41				
New Hanover .....	14			12		1		
Northampton .....	41		1	44		1	1	
Onslow .....	52			20	1		1	
Orange .....	42		3	22	8			
Pamlico .....	23		1	13		2	1	
Pasquotank .....	21			16				
Pender .....	42		2	38	2	3		
Perquimans .....	27			18				
Person .....	44			32	16	2		
Pitt .....	80			51			1	
Polk .....	33	4	4	10		2		
Randolph .....	97	4	2	20	2	1	1	1
Richmond .....	35		6	24	3	1		
Robeson .....	81		5	88		7		
Rockingham .....	72	4		32	10	2	2	1
Rowan .....	83	1		39	4	5		
Rutherford .....	78		1	23	3		*1	
Sampson .....	88		1	49	2		1	1
Scotland .....	23			20				
Stanly .....	63		3	11		4		
Stokes .....	67			10	4			
Surry .....	89		3	13	2			
Swain .....	46	3	1	4		3		
Transylvania .....	30	1	2	2				
Tyrrell .....	25		1	9				

\*Increase.

TABLE XI. LOG SCHOOLHOUSES, DISTRICTS, ETC.—*Continued*

	White.			School Districts.	Colored.		Decrease in School Districts.	
	School Districts.	Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.		Districts Having Log Houses.	Districts Having No House.	White.	Colored.
Union.....	84		1	38		1		
Vance.....	23		1	21				
Wake.....	85		9	61		1	5	
Warren.....	34		2	39		1		2
Washington.....	26			18				
Watauga.....	71		3	4		4		
Wayne.....	65			38				
Wilkes.....	124	4	4	17	1			
Wilson.....	49			25			2	1
Yadkin.....	54	1	3	9	2	3		
Yancey.....	49	5	13	2	1			
North Carolina...	5,373	94	204	2,306	169	121	44	15

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE RURAL SCHOOLS, ETC., 1909-'10.

This table shows the number of white rural schools, the school population and the land area of the counties, the number of white rural schools having only one teacher, the number of white rural schools having two or more teachers, and the number of white rural schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE XII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

White.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Increase.
Number of rural white schools.....	5,371	5,373	2
Rural white school population.....	410,659	416,251	5,592
Land area of State.....	48,580	48,580	.....
Average area covered by each rural school.....	9.0	9.0	.....
School population to each rural school.....	76	77	1
Number of schools having only one teacher.....	4,120	4,018	*102
Number of schools having two or more teachers.....	1,251	1,355	104
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.	1,013	1,041	28

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Population.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Alamance.....	55	4,330	494	33	22	12
Alexander.....	52	3,897	297	34	18	5
Alleghany.....	41	3,054	223	30	11	1
Anson.....	47	3,187	551	40	7	8
Ashe.....	99	7,242	399	80	19	25
Beaufort.....	75	4,068	819	65	10	6
Bertie.....	63	2,890	712	57	6	4
Bladen.....	68	3,177	1,013	62	6	23
Brunswick.....	42	2,636	812	36	6	8
Buncombe.....	98	9,846	624	74	24	25
Burke.....	50	4,985	534	41	9	31
Cabarrus.....	52	4,515	387	31	21	4
Caldwell.....	75	5,061	507	65	10	2
Camden.....	18	1,141	218	13	5	5
Carteret.....	39	3,461	538	32	7	1
Caswell.....	42	2,617	396	36	6	7
Catawba.....	76	6,852	408	50	26	45

\*Decrease.

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Chatham.....	79	4,781	-----	70	9	7
Cherokee.....	54	4,655	451	46	8	10
Chowan.....	19	1,142	161	17	2	2
Clay.....	17	1,435	185	15	2	17
Cleveland.....	76	6,886	485	36	40	16
Columbus.....	89	6,190	937	64	25	22
Craven.....	47	2,261	685	40	7	6
Cumberland.....	72	5,058	1,008	56	16	19
Currituck.....	34	1,810	273	26	8	3
Dare.....	19	1,500	405	13	6	8
Davidson.....	90	6,728	563	75	15	13
Davie.....	42	3,595	264	36	6	5
Duplin.....	74	4,994	830	61	13	10
Durham.....	28	3,865	284	11	17	24
Edgecombe.....	39	2,248	515	32	7	5
Forsyth.....	80	7,143	369	59	21	6
Franklin.....	45	3,317	471	31	14	7
Gaston.....	67	8,713	359	50	17	10
Gates.....	31	1,940	356	22	9	6
Graham.....	25	1,714	302	21	4	2
Granville.....	53	3,547	504	28	25	24
Greene.....	32	2,213	258	27	5	3
Guilford.....	85	9,004	674	50	35	13
Halifax.....	50	2,422	681	45	5	4
Harnett.....	61	5,169	596	44	17	6
Haywood.....	54	5,194	541	34	20	8
Henderson.....	49	4,498	362	34	15	5
Hertford.....	34	2,187	339	29	5	7
Hyde.....	28	1,649	596	23	5	9
Iredell.....	92	6,795	592	58	34	20
Jackson.....	43	4,165	494	29	14	20
Johnston.....	109	9,935	688	90	19	12
Jones.....	26	1,508	403	20	6	12
Lee.....	36	1,968	-----	30	6	7
Lenoir.....	41	2,313	436	30	11	17



TABLE XII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Lincoln.....	59	5,038	296	41	18	24
Macon.....	57	3,773	531	49	8	4
Madison.....	69	7,834	431	57	12	12
Martin.....	43	2,457	438	39	4	11
McDowell.....	54	4,773	437	39	15	15
Mecklenburg.....	70	6,737	590	40	30	30
Mitchell.....	70	5,680	362	50	20	2
Montgomery.....	60	3,519	489	54	6	.....
Moore.....	64	3,772	.....	57	7	8
Nash.....	54	4,522	584	30	24	30
New Hanover.....	14	828	199	9	5	6
Northampton.....	41	2,825	523	21	20	20
Onslow.....	52	3,185	645	44	8	4
Orange.....	42	3,003	386	25	17	6
Pamlico.....	23	2,128	358	8	15	9
Pasquotank.....	21	1,249	231	18	3	.....
Pender.....	42	2,223	883	38	4	8
Perquimans.....	29	1,514	251	25	2	5
Person.....	46	3,003	386	42	4	2
Pitt.....	80	6,320	644	57	23	28
Polk.....	32	2,145	258	20	3	.....
Randolph.....	97	7,495	795	75	22	6
Richmond.....	35	2,433	466	28	7	7
Robeson.....	81	7,276	1,043	49	32	26
Rockingham.....	72	7,438	573	46	26	7
Rowan.....	83	8,057	483	42	41	20
Rutherford.....	78	7,229	547	57	21	15
Sampson.....	88	4,934	921	62	26	18
Scotland.....	23	1,880	387	21	2	.....
Stanly.....	63	4,644	413	45	18	8
Stokes.....	67	6,292	472	47	20	7
Surry.....	89	8,396	531	70	19	14
Swain.....	46	3,166	560	40	6	2
Transylvania.....	30	2,133	371	23	7	7
Tyrrell.....	25	1,017	397	23	2	1

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF WHITE RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural White Schools.	Rural White School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Union.....	84	7,161	561	32	32	14
Vance.....	23	1,671	276	9	14	12
Wake.....	85	7,580	841	46	39	17
Warren.....	34	2,252	432	26	8	8
Washington.....	26	1,295	334	25	1	1
Watauga.....	71	4,996	330	60	11	7
Wayne.....	65	4,428	597	54	11	8
Wilkes.....	124	9,319	718	99	25	23
Wilson.....	49	3,811	392	35	14	6
Yadkin.....	54	4,850	334	39	15	6
Yancey.....	49	4,399	302	42	7	.....
Totals.....	5,373	116,251	48,580	4,018	1,355	1,041

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS, ETC., 1909-'10.

This table shows the number of colored rural schools, the school population and the land area of the counties, the number of colored rural schools having only one teacher, the number of colored rural schools having two or more teachers, and the number of colored rural schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

Colored.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Increase.
Number of colored rural schools.....	2,280	2,272	*8
Colored rural school population.....	187,998	189,421	1,423
Land area of State.....	48,580	48,580	.....
Average area covered by each rural school.....	21.3	21.3	.....
School population to each school.....	82	83	1
Number of schools having only one teacher.....	2,088	2,085	*3
Number of schools having two or more teachers.....	192	187	*5
Number of schools in which some high-school subjects are taught.	93	57	*36

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Alamance.....	26	1,949	494	25	1	.....
Alexander.....	6	298	297	6	.....	.....
Alleghany.....	3	167	223	3	.....	.....
Anson.....	41	4,354	551	39	2	2
Ashe.....	10	225	399	9	1	.....
Beaufort.....	33	2,653	819	32	1	.....
Bertie.....	55	4,455	712	52	3	.....
Bladen.....	47	3,196	1,013	47	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	26	1,775	812	25	1	.....
Buncombe.....	17	947	624	15	2	.....
Burke.....	9	663	534	9	.....	4
Cabarrus.....	23	1,671	387	23	.....	.....
Caldwell.....	13	367	507	13	.....	.....
Camden.....	12	860	218	12	.....	.....
Carteret.....	5	714	538	5	.....	.....
Caswell.....	39	2,825	396	38	1	1
Catawba.....	16	819	408	16	.....	.....

\*Decrease.

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Chatham.....	37	2,911	-----	34	3	-----
Cherokee.....	2	96	451	2	-----	-----
Chowan.....	15	1,703	161	10	5	-----
Clay.....	1	65	185	1	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	23	1,529	485	18	5	1
Columbus.....	38	3,204	937	37	1	1
Craven.....	33	2,595	685	28	5	-----
Cumberland.....	56	4,163	1,008	53	3	-----
Currituck.....	14	1,047	273	12	2	-----
Dare.....	1	169	405	-----	1	-----
Davidson.....	17	711	563	16	1	-----
Davie.....	11	856	264	10	1	-----
Duplin.....	40	3,119	830	36	4	1
Durham.....	16	2,228	284	14	2	-----
Edgecombe.....	35	4,529	515	35	-----	-----
Forsyth.....	21	1,942	369	18	3	-----
Franklin.....	40	3,170	471	36	4	-----
Gaston.....	30	2,535	359	28	2	3
Gates.....	23	1,941	356	22	1	-----
Graham.....	1	47	302	1	-----	-----
Granville.....	42	3,501	504	41	1	-----
Greene.....	21	2,057	258	18	3	-----
Guilford.....	31	2,576	674	27	4	3
Halifax.....	59	6,734	681	55	4	-----
Harnett.....	32	2,336	596	28	4	-----
Haywood.....	-----	-----	541	-----	-----	-----
Henderson.....	10	403	362	8	2	-----
Hertford.....	33	3,208	339	25	8	2
Hyde.....	20	1,442	596	20	-----	-----
Iredell.....	30	2,203	592	27	3	-----
Jackson.....	3	219	494	2	1	1
Johnston.....	37	3,349	688	31	6	-----
Jones.....	21	1,490	403	17	4	-----
Lee.....	17	1,254	248	13	4	2
Lenoir.....	24	1,801	436	24	-----	-----

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Lincoln.....	11	848	296	10	1	2
Macon.....	4	209	531	4	-----	-----
Madison.....	4	163	431	4	-----	-----
Martin.....	26	2,642	438	22	4	4
McDowell.....	12	400	437	10	2	-----
Mecklenburg.....	53	5,480	590	53	-----	4
Mitchell.....	2	87	362	2	-----	-----
Montgomery.....	19	1,147	489	18	1	-----
Moore.....	29	2,192	-----	27	2	-----
Nash.....	41	3,096	584	35	6	2
New Hanover.....	12	931	199	11	1	-----
Northampton.....	42	3,941	523	38	4	3
Onslow.....	19	1,524	645	13	6	-----
Orange.....	21	1,831	386	20	1	-----
Pamlico.....	13	1,338	358	9	4	1
Pasquotank.....	14	1,353	231	14	-----	-----
Pender.....	36	2,579	883	34	2	-----
Perquimans.....	18	1,593	251	14	4	2
Person.....	32	2,347	386	32	-----	-----
Pitt.....	51	5,640	644	49	2	2
Polk.....	10	421	258	9	1	-----
Randolph.....	19	1,060	795	19	-----	1
Richmond.....	22	2,742	466	19	3	-----
Robeson.....	64	6,828	1,043	57	7	10
Rockingham.....	32	2,842	573	30	2	-----
Rowan.....	38	2,269	483	35	3	-----
Rutherford.....	21	1,659	547	19	2	-----
Sampson.....	45	2,961	921	44	1	1
Scotland.....	22	2,655	387	21	1	-----
Stanly.....	10	735	413	9	1	-----
Stokes.....	10	938	472	9	1	-----
Surry.....	13	716	531	13	-----	-----
Swain.....	4	204	560	4	-----	-----
Transylvania.....	2	260	371	1	1	-----
Tyrrell.....	9	607	397	9	-----	-----

TABLE XIII. NUMBER OF COLORED RURAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Number of Rural Colored Schools.	Rural Colored School Popula- tion.	Land Area of the County.	Number of Rural Schools Having Only One Teacher.	Number of Rural Schools Having Two or More Teachers.	Number of Rural Schools in Which Some High School Subjects Are Taught.
Union.....	40	3,119	561	39	1	
Vance.....	22	2,584	276	17	5	1
Wake.....	61	5,757	841	52	9	3
Warren.....	41	4,386	432	40	1	
Washington.....	18	1,234	334	17	1	
Watauga.....	4	90	330	4		
Wayne.....	38	2,896	597	35	3	
Wilkes.....	17	914	718	14	3	
Wilson.....	25	2,551	392	23	2	
Yadkin.....	9	433	334	9		
Yancey.....	2	95	302	2		
Totals.....	2,272	189,421	48,580	2,085	187	57

## F. TEACHERS.

**TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1909-'10.**

This table shows, by races, the number and sex of the public-school teachers, rural and city, employed during 1909-'10.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XIV AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number teachers employed, 1909-'10.....	9,513	1,703	11,216
Total number teachers employed, 1908-'09.....	9,370	1,587	10,957
Increase.....	143	116	259
White teachers, 1909-'10.....	7,113	1,309	8,422
White teachers, 1908-'09.....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase.....	187	106	293
Colored teachers, 1909-'10.....	2,400	394	2,794
Colored teachers, 1908-'09.....	2,444	384	2,828
Increase.....	*44	10	*34
White men employed, 1909-'10.....	2,137	180	2,317
White men employed, 1908-'09.....	2,167	141	2,308
Increase.....	*30	39	9
White women employed, 1909-'10.....	4,976	1,129	6,105
White women employed, 1908-'09.....	4,759	1,062	5,821
Increase.....	217	67	284
Colored men employed, 1909-'10.....	766	102	868
Colored men employed, 1908-'09.....	833	103	936
Increase.....	*67	*1	*68
Colored women employed, 1909-'10.....	1,634	292	1,926
Colored women employed, 1908-'09.....	1,611	281	1,892
Increase.....	23	11	34

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Alamance.....	23	103	126	14	19	33	159
Rural.....	19	65	84	11	16	27	111
Burlington.....	1	19	20	1	1	2	22
Graham.....	1	10	11	1	1	2	13
Haw River.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Mebane.....	1	4	5	1	1	2	7

\*Decrease.

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Alexander.....	44	20	64	4	2	6	70
Alleghany.....	38	16	54	3	-----	3	57
Anson.....	14	48	62	10	33	43	105
Rural.....	13	39	52	9	31	40	92
Wadesboro.....	1	9	10	1	2	3	13
Ashe.....	104	14	118	9	1	10	128
Beaufort.....	24	90	114	14	31	45	159
Rural.....	19	64	83	12	24	36	119
Washington.....	3	22	25	1	6	7	32
Belhaven.....	2	4	6	1	1	2	8
Bertie.....	7	78	85	17	43	60	145
Rural.....	5	68	73	16	40	56	129
Aulander.....	1	5	6	-----	-----	-----	6
Windsor.....	1	5	6	1	3	4	10
Bladen.....	18	61	79	19	28	47	126
Brunswick.....	21	25	46	10	13	23	69
Buncombe.....	65	137	202	7	26	33	235
Rural.....	58	78	136	5	12	17	153
Asheville.....	7	59	66	2	14	16	82
Burke.....	20	54	74	7	5	12	86
Rural.....	19	42	61	5	4	9	70
Morganton.....	1	12	13	2	1	3	16
Cabarrus.....	33	70	103	4	24	28	131
Rural.....	29	47	76	2	20	22	98
Concord.....	4	23	27	2	4	6	33
Caldwell.....	37	72	109	8	8	16	125
Rural.....	33	54	87	6	7	13	100
Lenoir.....	2	12	14	2	1	3	17
Granite.....	1	5	6	-----	-----	-----	6
Rhodhiss.....	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Camden.....	7	18	25	4	8	12	37
Carteret.....	12	21	33	1	4	5	38
Caswell.....	2	36	38	8	31	39	77
Catawba.....	55	77	132	10	11	21	153
Rural.....	52	59	111	8	8	16	127
Newton.....	1	7	8	1	1	2	10
Hickory.....	2	11	13	1	2	3	16



TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	Total White and Colored Teachers.
Chatham.....	34	51	85	19	20	39	124
Cherokee.....	45	48	93	1	3	4	97
Rural.....	40	34	74	1	2	3	77
Murphy.....	1	4	5				5
Andrews.....	4	10	14		1	1	15
Chowan.....	2	27	29	7	16	23	52
Rural.....	1	20	21	7	15	22	43
Edenton.....	1	7	8		1	1	9
Clay.....	8	11	19		1	1	20
Cleveland.....	36	104	140	10	16	26	166
Rural.....	35	84	119	7	15	22	141
Shelby.....	1	11	12	2	1	3	15
Kings Mountain.....		9	9	1		1	10
Columbus.....	40	81	121	10	30	40	161
Craven.....	12	72	84	13	32	45	129
Rural.....	8	49	57	10	26	36	93
New Bern.....	4	23	27	3	6	9	36
Cumberland.....	21	99	120	21	44	65	185
Rural.....	17	84	101	19	40	59	160
Fayetteville.....	3	12	15	2	4	6	21
Hope Mills.....	1	3	4				4
Currituck.....	5	39	44	6	10	16	60
Dare.....	15	18	33	1	1	2	35
Davidson.....	66	68	134	12	11	23	157
Rural.....	64	47	111	10	8	18	129
Lexington.....	1	13	14	1	2	3	17
Thomasville.....	1	8	9	1	1	2	11
Davie.....	19	35	54	4	7	11	65
Duplin.....	14	85	99	11	35	46	145
Durham.....	24	94	118	6	39	45	163
Rural.....	11	44	55	4	14	18	73
Durham.....	13	50	63	2	25	27	90
Edgecombe.....	6	58	64	14	28	42	106
Rural.....	3	46	49	12	23	35	84
Tarboro.....	3	12	15	2	5	7	22

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Forsyth . . . . .	44	107	151	15	24	39	190
Rural . . . . .	38	71	109	12	12	24	133
Winston . . . . .	6	36	42	3	12	15	57
Franklin . . . . .	12	69	81	15	36	51	132
Rural . . . . .	8	57	65	10	32	42	107
Franklinton . . . . .	1	5	6	2	1	3	9
Louisburg . . . . .	2	4	6	1	3	4	10
Youngsville . . . . .	1	3	4	2	-----	2	6
Gaston . . . . .	27	115	142	14	22	36	178
Rural . . . . .	23	92	115	13	19	32	147
Gastonia . . . . .	2	17	19	1	3	4	23
Cherryville . . . . .	2	6	8	-----	-----	-----	8
Gates . . . . .	4	39	43	4	20	24	67
Graham . . . . .	11	18	29	1	-----	1	30
Granville . . . . .	8	86	94	10	38	48	142
Rural . . . . .	6	77	83	9	34	43	126
Oxford . . . . .	2	9	11	1	4	5	16
Greene . . . . .	3	35	38	9	16	25	63
Guilford . . . . .	35	188	223	15	40	55	278
Rural . . . . .	24	116	140	7	28	35	175
Greensboro . . . . .	6	49	55	2	8	10	65
High Point . . . . .	4	21	25	6	4	10	35
Guilford College . . . . .	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Halifax . . . . .	5	83	88	20	45	65	153
Rural . . . . .	1	54	55	17	39	56	111
Scotland Neck . . . . .	1	8	9	1	1	2	11
Weldon . . . . .	1	8	9	1	2	3	12
Enfield . . . . .	1	7	8	1	2	3	11
Roanoke Rapids . . . . .	1	6	7	-----	1	1	8
Harnett . . . . .	29	62	91	11	21	32	123
Rural . . . . .	28	53	81	11	21	32	113
Dunn . . . . .	1	9	10	-----	-----	-----	10
Haywood . . . . .	40	39	79	1	2	3	82
Rural . . . . .	38	30	68	-----	-----	-----	68
Waynesville . . . . .	2	9	11	1	2	3	14

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Henderson.....	30	46	76	3	10	13	89
Rural.....	29	38	67	2	8	10	77
Hendersonville.....	1	8	9	1	2	3	12
Hertford.....	4	32	36	10	31	41	77
Hyde.....	9	26	35	3	16	19	54
Iredell.....	54	98	152	15	22	37	189
Rural.....	51	75	126	13	19	32	158
Mooresville.....	1	11	12	1	1	2	14
Statesville.....	2	12	14	1	2	3	17
Jackson.....	25	44	69	1	3	4	73
Johnston.....	46	86	132	14	28	42	174
Rural.....	44	76	120	12	25	37	157
Selma.....	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Smithfield.....	1	5	6	1	2	3	9
Jones.....	4	22	26	11	12	23	49
Lee.....	4	45	49	5	16	21	70
Rural.....	3	36	39	5	16	21	60
Sanford.....	1	9	10				10
Lenoir.....	14	68	82	16	15	31	113
Rural.....	8	44	52	14	10	24	76
Kinston.....	5	18	23	1	4	5	28
LaGrange.....	1	6	7	1	1	2	9
Lincoln.....	23	67	90	5	9	14	104
Rural.....	22	56	78	5	7	12	90
Lincolnton.....	1	11	12		2	2	14
Macon.....	22	45	67	1	3	4	71
Madison.....	38	50	88	2	2	4	92
Martin.....	12	45	57	14	20	34	91
Rural.....	10	37	47	12	18	30	77
Williamston.....	1	4	5	1	2	3	8
Robersonville.....	1	4	5	1		1	6
McDowell.....	19	60	79	1	9	10	89
Rural.....	18	51	69	1	9	10	79
Marion.....	1	9	10				10
Mecklenburg.....	30	163	193	10	68	78	271
Rural.....	22	89	111	9	44	53	164
Charlotte.....	8	74	82	1	24	25	107

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Mitchell.....	30	60	90	1	3	4	94
Montgomery.....	19	47	66	6	16	22	88
Rural.....	18	44	62	5	13	18	80
Troy.....	1	3	4	1	3	4	8
Moore.....	18	77	95	10	21	31	126
Rural.....	16	69	85	10	21	31	116
Carthage.....	1	5	6				6
Southern Pines.....	1	3	4				4
Nash.....	16	94	110	10	38	48	158
Rural.....	14	70	84	8	33	41	125
Rocky Mount.....	2	24	26	2	5	7	33
New Hanover.....	4	66	70	3	32	35	105
Rural.....	1	18	19	1	12	13	32
Wilmington.....	3	48	51	2	20	22	73
Northampton.....	14	55	69	17	34	51	120
Onslow.....	15	55	70	10	9	19	89
Orange.....	12	47	59	6	17	23	82
Pamlico.....	16	28	44	6	13	19	63
Pasquotank.....	9	39	48	2	20	22	70
Rural.....	6	18	24	1	14	15	39
Elizabeth City.....	3	21	24	1	6	7	31
Pender.....	9	44	53	9	30	39	92
Perquimans.....	3	33	36	12	13	25	61
Rural.....	2	27	29	11	11	22	51
Hertford.....	1	6	7	1	2	3	10
Person.....	6	52	58	4	31	35	93
Rural.....	4	44	48	3	29	32	80
Roxboro.....	2	8	10	1	2	3	13
Pitt.....	7	140	147	26	20	56	203
Rural.....	6	127	133	25	26	51	184
Greenville.....	1	13	14	1	4	5	19
Polk.....	12	20	32	3	1	4	36
Randolph.....	53	95	148	10	10	20	168
Rural.....	51	79	130	9	9	18	148
Ashboro.....	1	9	10	1	1	2	12
Randleman.....	1	7	8				8

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			Total White and Colored Teachers.
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	
Richmond	12	48	60	14	14	28	88
Rural	10	36	46	12	12	24	70
Rockingham	1	7	8	1	1	2	10
Hamlet	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Robeson	32	90	122	23	42	65	187
Rural	31	85	116	22	41	63	179
Maxton	1	5	6	1	1	2	8
Rockingham	15	108	123	20	23	43	166
Rural	12	96	108	17	18	35	143
Reidsville	3	12	15	3	5	8	23
Rowan	46	108	154	17	30	47	201
Rural	42	88	130	15	26	41	171
Salisbury	4	20	24	2	4	6	30
Rutherford	25	80	105	3	16	19	124
Sampson	30	95	125	17	35	52	177
Rural	29	89	118	15	33	48	166
Clinton	1	6	7	2	2	4	11
Scotland	5	29	34	12	17	29	63
Rural	3	22	25	8	15	23	48
Laurinburg	2	7	9	4	2	6	15
Stanly	50	48	98	5	6	11	109
Rural	49	39	88	5	6	11	99
Albemarle	1	9	10				10
Stokes	27	63	90	3	7	10	100
Surry	34	90	124	5	10	15	139
Rural	33	78	111	4	9	13	124
Mount Airy	1	12	13	1	1	2	15
Swain	25	30	55	1	3	4	59
Transylvania	9	33	42		1	1	43
Tyrrell	8	14	22	3	6	9	31
Union	45	88	133	17	25	42	175
Rural	42	76	118	16	23	39	157
Monroe	3	12	15	1	2	3	18
Vance	4	56	60	5	28	33	93
Rural	2	39	41	4	20	24	65
Henderson	2	17	19	1	8	9	28

TABLE XIV. NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED—*Continued.*

	White.			Colored.			
	Men.	Women.	Total White Teachers.	Men.	Women.	Total Colored Teachers.	Total White and Colored Teachers.
Wake.....	34	163	197	28	80	108	305
Rural.....	29	110	139	25	55	80	219
Raleigh.....	5	53	58	3	25	28	86
Warren.....	4	48	52	4	42	46	98
Washington.....	9	28	37	9	17	26	63
Rural.....	7	20	27	8	12	20	47
Roper.....	1	3	4	-----	2	2	6
Plymouth.....	1	5	6	1	3	4	10
Watauga.....	45	36	81	1	2	3	84
Wayne.....	17	104	121	11	47	58	179
Rural.....	12	71	83	5	35	40	123
Goldsboro.....	2	23	25	3	9	12	37
Mount Olive.....	1	5	6	2	2	4	10
Fremont.....	2	5	7	1	1	2	9
Wilkes.....	91	77	168	11	12	23	191
Rural.....	88	72	160	10	11	21	181
North Wilkesboro.....	3	5	8	1	1	2	10
Wilson.....	17	83	100	7	32	39	139
Rural.....	12	62	74	6	21	27	101
Wilson City.....	4	18	22	1	9	10	32
Lucama.....	1	3	4	-----	2	2	6
Yadkin.....	35	39	74	6	3	9	83
Yancey.....	32	27	59	1	2	3	62
North Carolina.....	2,317	6,105	8,422	868	1,926	2,794	11,216
Rural.....	2,137	4,976	7,113	766	1,634	2,400	9,513
City.....	180	1,129	1,309	102	292	394	1,703

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS, 1909-'10.

This table shows the grade of scholarship of rural white teachers employed during the year, as reported by the county superintendents, also something of the training and experience of all white teachers, rural and city, and the number of teachers employed in local-tax districts, not including those in city schools.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XV AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total white teachers, 1909-'10.....	7,113	1,309	8,422
Total white teachers, 1908-'09.....	6,926	1,203	8,129
Increase.....	187	106	293
First grade, 1909-'10.....	5,530		5,530
First grade, 1908-'09.....	5,355		5,355
Increase.....	175		175
Second grade, 1909-'10.....	1,500		1,500
Second grade, 1908-'09.....	1,458		1,458
Increase.....	42		42
Third grade, 1909-'10.....	71		71
Third grade, 1908-'09.....	113		113
Increase.....	*42		*42
Number having normal training, 1909-'10.....	1,986	729	2,715
Number having normal training, 1908-'09.....	1,833	734	2,567
Increase.....	153	*5	148
Number having four years' experience, 1909-'10.....	3,129	932	4,061
Number having four years' experience, 1908-'09.....	2,977	793	3,770
Increase.....	152	139	291
Number holding college diploma, 1909-'10.....	982	737	1,719
Number holding college diploma, 1908-'09.....	927	682	1,609
Increase.....	55	55	110
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1909-'10.....	1,739		1,739
Number teachers employed in local-tax districts, 1908-'09.....	1,436		1,436
Increase.....	303		303

\* Decrease.

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Alamance.....	126	62	22		29	54	59	34
Rural.....	84	62	22		29	37	39	11
Burlington.....	20					5	14	11
Graham.....	11					6		7
Haw River.....	6					4	3	3
Mebane.....	5					2	3	2
Alexander.....	64	43	19	2	10	6	27	6
Alleghany.....	54	35	19			30	21	1
Anson.....	62	49	3		15	31	26	8
Rural.....	52	49	3		15	27	19	3
Wadesboro.....	10					4	7	5
Ashe.....	118	95	231		6	44	43	
Beaufort.....	114	77	5	1	14	28	55	19
Rural.....	83	77	5	1	14	19	31	4
Washington.....	25					7	20	15
Belhaven.....	6					2	4	
Bertie.....	85	62	11		14	27	35	13
Rural.....	73	62	11		14	20	31	9
Aulander.....	6					4		2
Windsor.....	6					3	4	2
Bladen.....	79	73	6		14	13	44	17
Brunswick.....	46	38	8		6	11	44	11
Buncombe.....	202	126	10		50	100	128	76
Rural.....	136	126	10		50	61	71	41
Asheville.....	66					39	54	35
Burke.....	74	18	43			11	25	4
Rural.....	61	18	43				13	1
Morganton.....	13					11	12	3
Cabarrus.....	103	62	12	2	10	26	68	24
Rural.....	76	62	12	2	10	13	44	9
Concord.....	27					13	24	15
Caldwell.....	109	45	42			98	75	28
Rural.....	87	45	42			83	58	11
Lenoir.....	14					10	12	12
Granite.....	6					5	5	5
Rhodhiss.....	2							



TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Camden.....	25	23	2		11	8	9	6
Carteret.....	33	28	5		3	14	19	5
Caswell.....	38	32	6		10	28	23	17
Catawba.....	132	90	16	5	39	22	75	34
Rural.....	111	90	16	5	39	11	68	20
Newton.....	8					5	7	6
Hickory.....	13					6	7	8
Chatham.....	85	71	14		16	20	42	5
Cherokee.....	93	45	20	9	19	26	56	16
Rural.....	74	45	20	9	19	15	40	8
Murphy.....	5					4	4	4
Andrews.....	14					7	12	4
Chowan.....	29	18	3		2	13	21	9
Rural.....	21	18	3		2	9	13	5
Edenton.....	8					4	8	4
Clay.....	19	19			3	2	7	2
Cleveland.....	140	98	14	7	23	39	74	27
Rural.....	119	98	14	7	23	27	62	12
Shelby.....	12					9	10	9
Kings Mountain.....	9					3	2	6
Columbus.....	121	87	34		63	46	47	18
Craven.....	84	41	16		10	11	51	16
Rural.....	57	41	16		10	8	28	5
New Bern.....	27					3	23	11
Cumberland.....	120	84	17		29	36	37	27
Rural.....	101	84	17		29	20	21	19
Fayetteville.....	15					12	12	6
Hope Mills.....	4					4	4	2
Currituck.....	44	39	4	1	31	15	24	5
Dare.....	33	29	4		31	16	11	2
Davidson.....	134	80	27	4	2	24	73	18
Rural.....	111	80	27	4	2	11	61	4
Lexington.....	14					9	8	7
Thomasville.....	9					4	4	7
Davie.....	54	40	14		11	3	18	3
Duplin.....	99	87	12		31	28	36	9

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Durham .....	118	51	4	.....	24	104	80	83
Rural .....	55	51	4	.....	24	45	34	25
Durham .....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	46	58
Edgecombe .....	64	45	4	.....	12	20	41	18
Rural .....	49	15	4	.....	12	11	28	10
Tarboro .....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	8
Forsyth .....	151	77	30	2	5	54	82	41
Rural .....	109	77	30	2	5	31	59	16
Winston .....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	25
Franklin .....	81	60	5	.....	13	15	34	14
Rural .....	65	60	5	.....	13	6	22	8
Franklinton .....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2
Louisburg .....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	3
Youngsville .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Gaston .....	142	101	14	.....	46	58	79	61
Rural .....	115	101	14	.....	46	43	62	45
Gastonia .....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	13
Cherryville .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3
Gates .....	43	30	13	.....	13	12	19	7
Graham .....	29	17	10	2	.....	7	9	.....
Granville .....	94	68	15	.....	40	29	48	20
Rural .....	83	68	15	.....	40	29	42	16
Oxford .....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Greene .....	38	27	10	1	.....	10	13	2
Guilford .....	223	112	28	.....	91	114	143	82
Rural .....	140	112	28	.....	91	58	85	25
Greensboro .....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	37	42
High Point .....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	14
Guilford College .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Halifax .....	88	48	7	.....	.....	39	44	29
Rural .....	55	48	7	.....	.....	21	24	11
Scotland Neck .....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	6
Roanoke Rapids .....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3
Weldon .....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	8
Enfield .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—Continued.

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Harnett.....	91	48	32	1	15	16	29	9
Rural.....	81	48	32	1	15	16	29	9
Dunn.....	10							
Haywood.....	79	49	18	1	8	18	37	12
Rural.....	68	49	18	1	8	10	26	9
Waynesville.....	11					8	11	3
Henderson.....	76	48	19		28	17	45	10
Rural.....	67	48	19		28	12	38	7
Hendersonville.....	9					5	7	3
Hertford.....	36	17	19		1	14	14	14
Hyde.....	35	31	4		17	3	7	3
Iredell.....	152	105	20	1	24	37	68	30
Rural.....	126	105	20	1	24	21	46	11
Mooresville.....	12					6	11	7
Statesville.....	14					10	11	12
Jackson.....	69	69			31	69	29	10
Johnston.....	132	114	5	1	45	28	69	13
Rural.....	120	114	5	1	45	18	60	8
Selma.....	6					6	6	2
Smithfield.....	6					4	3	3
Jones.....	26	12	14			4	16	4
Lee.....	49	28	10	1	8	24	28	23
Rural.....	39	28	10	1	8	17	20	18
Sanford.....	10					7	8	5
Lenoir.....	82	49	3			13	30	16
Rural.....	52	49	3			1	15	
Kinston.....	23					9	11	13
LaGrange.....	7					3	4	3
Lincoln.....	90	54	19	5	22	24	62	20
Rural.....	78	54	19	5	22	15	56	10
Lincolnton.....	12					9	6	10
Macon.....	67	38	26	3	17	14	40	4
Madison.....	88	62	26		12	6	40	3

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued*.

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Martin.....	57	35	12		3	19	26	8
Rural.....	47	35	12		3	14	21	7
Williamston.....	5					5	5	1
Robersonville.....	5							
McDowell.....	79	39	30		33	43	49	14
Rural.....	69	39	30		33	30	40	14
Marion.....	10					10	9	
Mecklenburg.....	193	91	20		51	19	115	95
Rural.....	111	91	20		51	14	45	48
Charlotte.....	82					5	70	47
Mitchell.....	90	55	30	5	7	55	45	6
Montgomery.....	66	45	17		2		2	8
Rural.....	62	45	17		2			4
Troy.....	4						2	4
Moore.....	95	72	13		20	23	37	25
Rural.....	85	72	13		20	21	33	17
Carthage.....	6					1	1	6
Southern Pines.....	4					1	3	2
Nash.....	110	68	16		29	34	45	23
Rural.....	84	68	16		29	15	26	7
Rocky Mount.....	26					19	19	16
New Hanover.....	70	19				33	53	35
Rural.....	19	19				6	10	6
Wilmington.....	51					27	43	29
Northampton.....	69	45	14		12	13	20	12
Onslow.....	70	64	6		18	9	30	5
Orange.....	59	50	9		3	15	33	4
Pamlico.....	44	42	2		19	14	24	10
Pasquotank.....	48	23	1			20	24	13
Rural.....	24	23	1			4	8	6
Elizabeth City.....	24					16	16	7
Pender.....	53	52	1		44	12	18	6

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Perquimans .....	36	22	7			14	22	10
Rural.....	29	22	7			11	15	6
Hertford .....	7					3	7	4
Person.....	58	37	10	1		20	27	8
Rural.....	48	37	10	1		14	20	4
Roxboro.....	10					6	7	4
Pitt.....	147	131	2		25	53	74	27
Rural.....	133	131	2		25	40	65	27
Greenville .....	14					13	9	
Polk.....	32	26	6		4	4	4	1
Randolph .....	148	79	51		44	41	13	16
Rural.....	130	79	51		44	27		6
Ashboro.....	10					9	7	6
Randleman .....	8					5	6	4
Richmond.....	60	36	10		6	19	20	18
Rural.....	46	36	10		6	9	13	5
Rockingham.....	8					6	4	8
Hamlet .....	6					4	3	5
Robeson.....	122	96	20		64	32	52	35
Rural.....	116	96	20		64	32	46	29
Maxton.....	6						6	6
Rockingham.....	123	83	25		14	68	54	26
Rural.....	108	83	25		14	60	40	15
Reidsville.....	15					8	14	11
Rowan.....	154	95	34	1	19	53	79	47
Rural.....	130	95	34	1	19	34	67	28
Salisbury.....	24					19	12	19
Rutherford.....	105	100	5		23	35	53	10
Sampson.....	125	95	23		52	43	63	11
Rural.....	118	95	23		52	40	57	7
Clinton.....	7					3	6	4
Scotland.....	34	25			2	13	22	14
Rural.....	25	25			2	8	17	10
Laurinburg.....	9					5	5	4

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Stanly.....	98	54	34			21	24	21
Rural.....	88	54	34			14	18	12
Albemarle.....	10					7	6	9
Stokes.....	90	60	27	3	7	29	34	7
Surry.....	124	70	41		20	36	34	29
Rural.....	111	70	41		20	30	26	18
Mount Airy.....	13					6	8	11
Swain.....	55	27	25	3	9	11	18	3
Transylvania.....	42	40	2		19	22	19	8
Tyrrell.....	22	19	3		1	3	19	
Union.....	133	105	13		40	25	56	31
Rural.....	118	105	13		40	16	49	16
Monroe.....	15					9	7	15
Vance.....	60	40	1		9	26	32	20
Rural.....	41	40	1		9	20	23	14
Henderson.....	19					6	9	6
Wake.....	197	101	35	3	57	79	132	64
Rural.....	139	101	35	3	57	30	76	34
Raleigh.....	58					49	56	30
Warren.....	52	51	1		23	21	24	10
Washington.....	37	23	4		7	6	26	3
Rural.....	27	23	4		7	3	17	
Roper.....	4						3	2
Plymouth.....	6					3	6	1
Watauga.....	81	42	36		9	23	32	2
Wayne.....	121	75	8		20	33	54	30
Rural.....	83	75	8		20	12	28	9
Goldsboro.....	25					15	21	17
Mount Olive.....	6					2	2	
Fremont.....	7					4	3	4
Wilkes.....	168	115	44	1	37	56	85	11
Rural.....	160	115	44	1	37	53	81	8
North Wilkesboro.....	8					3	4	3

TABLE XV. SCHOLARSHIP OF WHITE TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Wilson.....	100	52	22	.....	6	29	49	22
Rural.....	74	52	22	.....	6	10	32	4
Wilson City.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	17
Lucama.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
Yadkin.....	74	39	31	4	12	22	36	7
Yancey.....	59	36	23	.....	2	20	30	5
North Carolina.....	8,422	5,530	1,500	71	1,739	2,715	4,061	1,719
Rural.....	7,113	5,530	1,500	71	1,739	1,986	3,129	982
City.....	1,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	729	932	737

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS, 1909-'10.

This table shows the grade of scholarship of rural colored teachers employed during the year, as reported by the county superintendents, also something of the training and experience of all colored teachers, rural and city, and the number of teachers employed in local-tax districts, not including those in city schools.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVI AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	Rural.	City.	North Carolina.
Total number colored teachers employed, 1909-'10	2,400	394	2,794
Total number colored teachers employed, 1908-'09	2,444	384	2,828
Increase	*44	10	*34
First grade, rural, 1909-'10	748		748
First grade, rural, 1908-'09	757		757
Increase	*9		*9
Second grade, rural, 1909-'10	1,608		1,608
Second grade, rural, 1908-'09	1,635		1,635
Increase	*27		*27
Third grade, rural, 1909-'10	42		42
Third grade, rural, 1908-'09	52		52
Increase	*10		*10
Number having normal training, 1909-'10	956	254	1,210
Number having normal training, 1908-'09	1,104	231	1,335
Increase	*148	23	*125
Number having four years' experience, 1909-'10	1,435	309	1,744
Number having four years' experience, 1908-'09	1,394	293	1,687
Increase	41	16	57
Number having college diploma, 1909-'10	270	149	419
Number having college diploma, 1908-'09	274	155	429
Increase	*4	*6	*10
Number teachers employed in rural local-tax districts.	272		272

\*Decrease.



TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS--Continued.

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Matamoras	33	14	13		2	25	25	8
Rural	27	14	13		2	23	19	6
Burlington	2					2	2	1
Graham	2						2	
Haw River								
Mebane	2						2	1
Alexander	6	2	4			2	4	2
Alleghany	3		3			1	3	
Anson	43	8	32			6	20	3
Rural	40	8	32			6	18	2
Wadesboro	3						2	1
Ashe	10	1	9			2	1	1
Beaufort	45	21	13	2	6	35	32	7
Rural	36	21	13	2	6	31	26	4
Washington	7					3	6	3
Belhaven	2					1		
Bertie	60	31	25		4	37	42	2
Rural	56	31	25		4	35	40	
Aulander								
Windsor	4					2	2	2
Bladen	47	2	45		3	16	47	
Brunswick	23	11	12			4	21	4
Buncombe	33	9	8		4	27	29	12
Rural	17	9	8		4	15	14	4
Asheville	16					12	15	8
Burke	12		9			1	7	
Rural	9		9				4	
Morganton	3					1	3	
Cabarrus	28	2	20		2	23	18	8
Rural	22	2	20		2	19	13	3
Concord	6					4	5	5
Caldwell	16	3	10			5	11	4
Rural	13	3	10			3	9	2
Lenoir	3					2	2	2
Granite								
Rhodhiss								

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-Tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Camden.....	12	9	3			11	9	1
Carteret.....	5	1	4			5	4	
Caswell.....	39	23	16		5	5	17	6
Catawba.....	21	4	12			4	13	6
Rural.....	16	4	12			2	10	3
Newton.....	2					1	2	1
Hickory.....	3					1	1	2
Chatham.....	39	9	30			22	29	9
Cherokee.....	4		3					
Rural.....	3		3					
Murphy.....								
Andrews.....	1							
Chowan.....	23	13	9		1	18	18	
Rural.....	22	13	9		1	18	17	
Edenton.....	1						1	
Clay.....	1	1						
Cleveland.....	26	7	13	2		13	14	3
Rural.....	22	7	13	2		13	14	3
Shelby.....	3							
Kings Mountain.....	1							
Columbus.....	40	14	26		4	9	26	4
Craven.....	45	4	32		4	10	33	1
Rural.....	36	4	32		4	5	25	
New Bern.....	9					5	8	1
Cumberland.....	65	3	56			63	42	6
Rural.....	59	3	56			59	36	4
Fayetteville.....	6					4	6	2
Hope Mills.....								
Currituck.....	16	5	10	1	9	14	9	1
Dare.....	2	1	1			2	1	1
Davidson.....	23	7	11			5	12	3
Rural.....	18	7	11			1	9	1
Lexington.....	3					2	1	2
Thomasville.....	2					2	2	
Davie.....	11		9	2		3	6	2
Duplin.....	46	19	27		6	1	30	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Durham.....	45		18		7	22	29	28
Rural.....	18		18		7		11	6
Durham.....	27					22	18	22
Edgecombe.....	42	7	28			16	35	7
Rural.....	35	7	28			12	30	3
Tarboro.....	7					4	5	4
Forsyth.....	39	9	15			27	30	7
Rural.....	24	9	15			17	16	6
Winston.....	15					10	14	1
Franklin.....	51	11	31		6	23	33	1
Rural.....	42	11	31		6	20	28	
Franklinton.....	3					1	1	1
Louisburg.....	4					2	3	
Youngsville.....	2						1	
Gaston.....	36	3	29		8	9	21	9
Rural.....	32	3	29		8	6	17	7
Gastonia.....	4					3	4	2
Cherryville.....								
Gates.....	21	13	11		5	20	13	2
Graham.....	1	1						
Granville.....	48	22	21		16		30	8
Rural.....	43	22	21		16		27	8
Oxford.....	5						3	
Greene.....	25	4	21	1		4	12	4
Guilford.....	55	14	21		19	45	34	15
Rural.....	35	14	21		19	25	19	5
Greensboro.....	10					10	6	7
High Point.....	10					10	9	3
Guilford College.....								
Halifax.....	65	26	30			43	49	5
Rural.....	56	26	30			42	40	4
Scotland Neck.....	2						2	
Weldon.....	3						3	
Roanoke Rapids.....	1						1	1
Enfield.....	3					1	3	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma
Harnett...	32	5	27			8	17	1
Rural...	32	5	27			8	17	1
Dunn...								
Haywood...	3						3	
Rural...								
Waynesville...	3						3	
Henderson...	13	5	5		2	1	9	
Rural...	10	5	5		2		7	
Hendersonville...	3					1	2	
Hertford...	41	14	27			22	26	2
Hyde...	19	8	11		1	9	9	
Fredell...	37	11	18	3	4	24	28	10
Rural...	32	11	18	3	4	21	23	5
Mooresville...	2					2	2	2
Statesville...	3					1	3	3
Jackson...	4	3	1		4	2	1	1
Johnston...	42	18	19		2	7	20	1
Rural...	37	18	19		2	5	16	1
Selma...	2					2	2	
Smithfield...	3					1	2	
Jones...	23		23		6		14	
Lee...	21	9	12		2	15	19	10
Rural...	21	9	12		2	15	19	10
Sanford...								
Lenoir...	31	1	23			3	17	2
Rural...	24	1	23				10	
Kinston...	5					1	5	1
LaGrange...	2					2	2	1
Lincoln...	14	7	5			5	12	4
Rural...	12	7	5			3	10	2
Lincolnton...	2					2	2	2
Macon...	4		4					
Madison...	4		4				2	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS— *Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Martin.....	34	12	18			14	26	
Rural.....	30	12	18			11	23	
Williamston.....	3					3	3	
Robersonville.....	1							
McDowell.....	10	3	7			3	4	1
Rural.....	10	3	7			3	4	1
Marion.....								
Mecklenburg.....	78	3	50			42	54	23
Rural.....	53	3	50			17	33	19
Charlotte.....	25					25	21	4
Mitchell.....	4		4			2	1	
Montgomery.....	22	6	12			4	4	4
Rural.....	18	6	12					
Troy.....	4					1	4	4
Moore.....	31	3	27	1		10	19	4
Rural.....	31	3	27	1		10	19	4
Carthage.....								
Southern Pines.....								
Nash.....	48	9	30	2	2	8	32	5
Rural.....	41	9	30	2	2	5	27	3
Rocky Mount.....	7					3	5	2
New Hanover.....	35	13				31	30	17
Rural.....	13	13				13	11	3
Wilmington.....	22					18	19	14
Northampton.....	51	4	45	2	7	24	29	4
Onslow.....	19	8	11		6	14	13	6
Orange.....	23	12	9	2		14	15	7
Pamlico.....	19	7	11	1	10	1	14	2
Pasquotank.....	22	4	11			22	15	
Rural.....	15	4	11			15	8	
Elizabeth City.....	7					7	7	
Pender.....	39	16	23		10	3	20	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Perquimans.....	25	14	7	1		19	15	1
Rural.....	22	14	7	1		16	13	1
Hertford.....	3					3	2	
Person.....	35		32			9	16	3
Rural.....	32		32			6	13	
Roxboro.....	3					3	3	3
Pitt.....	56	16	31		6	14	25	3
Rural.....	51	16	31		6	9	21	
Greenville.....	5					5	4	3
Polk.....	4	3	1			5	7	
Randolph.....	20	3	15			7	1	3
Rural.....	18	3	15			5		2
Ashboro.....	2					2	1	1
Randleman.....								
Richmond.....	28	15	7	2	3	11	19	3
Rural.....	24	15	7	2	3	7	15	1
Rockingham.....	2					2	2	2
Hamlet.....	2					2	2	
Robeson.....	65	34	28			55	42	11
Rural.....	63	34	28			54	40	11
Maxton.....	2					1	2	
Rockingham.....	43	15	20		3	17	24	8
Rural.....	35	15	20		3	12	18	4
Reidsville.....	8					5	6	4
Rowan.....	47	14	25	2	6	29	32	18
Rural.....	41	14	25	2	6	25	27	13
Salisbury.....	6					4	5	5
Rutherford.....	19	1	18			11	8	1
Sampson.....	52	8	40		11	5	33	2
Rural.....	48	8	40		11	3	29	1
Clinton.....	4					2	4	1
Scotland.....	29	8	15		2	20	6	6
Rural.....	23	8	15		2	15	4	4
Laurinburg.....	6					5	2	2

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years' Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Stanly.....	11	2	9				7	
Rural.....	11	2	9				7	
Albemarle.....								
Stokes.....	10	4	6		2	4	5	1
Surry.....	15	5	8			7	7	2
Rural.....	13	5	8			5	6	
Mount Airy.....	2					2	1	2
Swain.....	4	1	3		1	2	1	
Transylvania.....	1		1					
Tyrrell.....	9	1	8			2	6	
Union.....	42	21	16	2		30	25	9
Rural.....	39	21	16	2		30	25	6
Monroe.....	3							3
Vance.....	33	3	17	4	3	8	26	5
Rural.....	24	3	17	4	3	5	18	3
Henderson.....	9					3	8	2
Wake.....	108	1	72	7	31	75	79	28
Rural.....	80	1	72	7	31	62	54	20
Raleigh.....	28					13	25	8
Warren.....	46	36	6	4	19	39	27	13
Washington.....	26	2	18			12	18	
Rural.....	20	2	18			8	14	
Roper.....	2					1	1	
Plymouth.....	4					3	3	
Watauga.....	3		3				1	
Wayne.....	58	8	32		5	49	40	5
Rural.....	40	8	32		5	36	27	1
Goldsboro.....	12					12	11	1
Mount Olive.....	4						1	
Fremont.....	2					1	1	
Wilkes.....	23	5	16		13	8	17	1
Rural.....	21	5	16		13	7	15	1
North Wilkesboro.....	2					1	2	

TABLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP OF COLORED TEACHERS—*Continued.*

	Total Number of Teachers.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Number Teachers Employed in Rural Local-Tax Districts.	Number Having Normal Training.	Number Having Four Years Experience.	Number Holding College Diploma.
Wilson	39	10	16	1		16	26	9
Rural	27	10	16	1		8	17	5
Wilson City	10					6	8	4
Lucama	2					2	1	
Yadkin	9	2	7			6	7	2
Yancey	3		3				1	
North Carolina	2,794	748	1,608	42	272	1,210	1,744	419
Rural	2,400	748	1,608	42	272	956	1,435	270
City	394					254	309	149



## G. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES AND NEW HOUSES BUILT.

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES, 1909-'10.

The following table gives the number of rural schoolhouses furnished with patent desks, the number furnished with home-made desks, and the number furnished with benches, by races.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XVII.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Number of rural schoolhouses.....	5,223	2,197	7,420
Furnished with patent desks.....	2,022	148	2,170
Furnished with home-made desks.....	2,428	1,270	3,698
Furnished with benches.....	528	672	1,200
Percentage furnished with patent desks.....	38.7	6.7	29.2
Percentage furnished with home-made desks.....	46.4	57.8	49.8
Percentage furnished with benches.....	10.1	30.5	16.1

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Alamance.....	51	40	11	.....	26	7	17	2
Alexander.....	50	13	18	10	5	1	3	1
Alleghany.....	41	15	25	1	3	.....	1	3
Anson.....	43	22	20	1	40	1	1	38
Ashe.....	98	4	45	49	10	.....	1	9
Beaufort.....	75	15	60	.....	34	3	17	14
Bertie.....	63	18	41	4	53	2	38	13
Bladen.....	66	17	48	1	47	1	37	9
Brunswick.....	48	3	40	5	25	.....	17	8
Buncombe.....	90	45	39	6	13	1	3	9
Burke.....	52	.....	42	10	8	.....	5	3
Cabarrus.....	44	4	40	.....	19	.....	10	9
Caldwell.....	70	21	49	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Camden.....	18	4	14	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Carteret.....	39	21	14	4	6	.....	.....	6
Caswell.....	40	30	5	5	38	.....	8	30

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—*Continued.*

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Catawba . . . . .	76	6	70	—	16	—	16	—
Chatham . . . . .	75	13	60	2	38	—	27	11
Cherokee . . . . .	53	3	40	10	2	2	—	—
Chowan . . . . .	19	17	2	—	15	1	9	5
Clay . . . . .	17	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland . . . . .	73	28	45	—	19	—	7	12
Columbus . . . . .	87	42	25	20	38	—	15	23
Craven . . . . .	45	33	11	1	32	2	15	15
Cumberland . . . . .	73	69	4	—	54	—	29	—
Currituck . . . . .	34	12	17	5	14	1	9	4
Dare . . . . .	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Davidson . . . . .	86	9	74	3	15	—	6	9
Davie . . . . .	36	9	27	—	9	—	4	5
Duplin . . . . .	74	9	65	—	40	1	22	17
Durham . . . . .	28	2	—	—	16	1	—	—
Edgecombe . . . . .	39	22	17	—	35	—	35	—
Forsyth . . . . .	80	75	5	—	21	7	14	—
Franklin . . . . .	41	20	20	1	36	—	30	6
Gaston . . . . .	60	37	20	3	28	1	8	19
Gates . . . . .	31	13	18	—	23	3	19	1
Graham . . . . .	24	1	—	23	1	—	—	1
Granville . . . . .	52	38	14	—	42	1	41	—
Greene . . . . .	30	22	8	—	21	—	21	—
Guilford . . . . .	84	64	20	—	29	10	16	3
Halifax . . . . .	44	32	10	2	46	27	10	9
Harnett . . . . .	59	17	42	—	26	—	26	—
Haywood . . . . .	51	20	20	11	1	—	—	—
Henderson . . . . .	47	12	24	11	8	—	—	8
Hertford . . . . .	32	11	21	—	33	2	31	—
Hyde . . . . .	24	2	19	3	19	—	9	10
Iredell . . . . .	89	42	43	4	31	1	9	21
Jackson . . . . .	45	14	10	21	3	—	—	—
Johnston . . . . .	106	45	61	—	36	2	27	7
Jones . . . . .	26	11	13	2	21	1	16	4
Lee . . . . .	33	4	27	2	12	—	8	4

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—Continued.

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Lenoir.....	38	34	4	.....	23	.....	23	.....
Lincoln.....	57	17	40	.....	12	.....	6	6
Macon.....	56	5	28	23	4	.....	1	3
Madison.....	72	10	20	42	3	.....	.....	3
Martin.....	43	4	39	.....	26	.....	26	.....
McDowell.....	55	12	29	14	9	.....	6	3
Mecklenburg..	68	43	25	.....	55	.....	30	25
Mitchell.....	70	3	50	17	2	.....	.....	2
Montgomery..	58	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Moore.....	61	8	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....
Nash.....	51	47	4	.....	37	4	33	.....
New Hanover..	14	9	5	.....	11	1	10	.....
Northampton..	41	18	22	1	44	1	19	24
Onslow.....	53	11	42	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Orange.....	39	16	23	.....	25	.....	8	17
Pamlico.....	22	16	5	1	13	.....	7	6
Pasquotank....	21	4	17	.....	16	1	15	.....
Pender.....	43	7	33	3	35	.....	17	18
Perquimans....	27	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Person.....	46	46	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....
Pitt.....	80	10	70	.....	51	.....	51	.....
Polk.....	29	2	13	14	8	.....	4	4
Randolph.....	97	28	69	.....	18	.....	18	.....
Richmond.....	29	26	2	1	23	.....	2	21
Robeson.....	80	44	29	7	*80	5	45	30
Rockingham..	70	68	2	.....	30	20	8	2
Rowan.....	83	45	38	.....	33	2	17	14
Rutherford....	78	49	28	1	23	.....	10	13
Sampson.....	89	44	43	2	49	2	22	25
Scotland.....	23	19	4	.....	22	16	4	2
Stanly.....	60	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Stokes.....	67	30	21	16	10	.....	1	9
Surry.....	86	38	26	22	13	.....	2	11

\*Includes Croatan.

TABLE XVII. FURNITURE OF RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES—*Continued.*

	White.				Colored.			
	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.	Number Houses.	Furnished With Patent Desks.	Furnished With Home- made Desks.	Furnished With Benches.
Swain.....	46	3	35	8	1			1
Transylvania.....	28	10	4	14	2			2
Tyrrell.....	24	2	22		9		9	
Union.....	74	15	48	11	37	2	14	21
Vance.....	23	22	1		22		22	
Wake.....	87	83	4		62	14	38	10
Warren.....	33	30			39		9	30
Washington.....	25	1	22	2	17		14	3
Watauga.....	68	1	8	59				
Wayne.....	65	55	10		38		38	
Wilkes.....	125	5	100	20	16		7	9
Wilson.....	51	40	11		24	1	21	2
Yadkin.....	53	6	46	1	6		1	5
Yancey.....	36		7	29	2			2
Total.....	5,223	2,022	2,428	528	2,197	148	1,270	672

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT AND THEIR COST, AND THE AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR REPAIRS, 1909-'10.

This table shows the number of new rural schoolhouses built during the year, by races, and their cost, and also the cost of repairs on old houses.

## SUMMARY OF TABLE XVIII AND COMPARISON WITH 1908-'09.

	White.	Colored.	North Carolina.
Total new schoolhouses built, 1909-'10.....	280	89	369
Total new schoolhouses built, 1908-'09.....	284	72	356
Total for two years.....	564	161	725
Total cost of new schoolhouses built, 1909-'10.....			\$ 239,160.58
Total cost of new schoolhouses built, 1908-'09.....			272,376.00
Decrease.....			66,784.38
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built, 1909-'10.....			648.00
Average cost of new rural schoolhouses built, 1908-'09.....			765.00
Decrease.....			117.00
Total cost of repairs.....			44,338.72

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Alumance.....	3		3	\$ 1,989.63	\$ 646.35
Alexander.....	4			1,200.00	545.12
Alleghany.....	4		4		395.81
Anson.....	5	4	9	13,200.00	200.00
Ashe.....	1		1	550.00	167.00
Beaufort.....	4		4	1,700.00	568.00
Bertie.....	2	1	3	2,000.00	
Bladen.....	8	2	10	2,100.00	239.14
Brunswick.....					225.00
Buncombe.....	3		3	2,802.12	1,123.49
Burke.....	2	1	3	1,000.00	75.00
Cabarrus.....	1	2	3	1,503.47	233.64
Caldwell.....	1		1	1,200.00	164.60
Camden.....	1		1	606.00	413.00
Carteret.....	3	1	4	1,100.00	421.00
Caswell.....	3		3	1,100.00	200.00
Catawba.....	3	1	4	1,700.00	175.00
Chatham.....	3		3	1,750.00	459.32
Cherokee.....	3		3		

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued.*

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Chowan.....	2	1	3	\$ 3,050.00	\$.....
Clay.....	1		1	300.00	25.00
Cleveland.....		3	3	950.00	250.00
Columbus.....	5	1	6	2,750.00	.....
Craven.....	9	1	10	9,826.32	124.30
Cumberland.....	6	3	9	.....	.....
Currituck.....	1	1	2	1,579.83	357.56
Dare.....	1		1	400.00	167.79
Davidson.....	5	1	6	1,545.39	213.11
Davie.....	2	1	3	1,350.00	.....
Duplin.....	2		2	560.00	419.73
Durham.....	2	1	3	21,000.00	500.00
Edgecombe.....	3		3	2,725.44	524.75
Forsyth.....	3		3	1,479.88	2,990.11
Franklin.....		2	2	650.00	525.00
Gaston.....	3	1	4	11,200.00	150.00
Gates.....	2	1	3	2,474.94	.....
Graham.....	1		1	.....	35.00
Granville.....	8	1	9	9,693.00	.....
Greene.....	3	1	4	1,581.60	85.73
Guilford.....	6	1	7	10,920.00	3,200.00
Halifax.....	1		1	1,135.00	1,017.82
Harnett.....	5	1	6	2,050.00	429.94
Haywood.....				.....	223.35
Henderson.....	2		2	1,425.00	174.61
Hertford.....	1		1	600.00	439.46
Hyde.....	1		1	750.00	119.11
Iredell.....	4	1	5	3,400.00	2,400.00
Jackson.....	4		4	7,634.00	240.83
Johnston.....	2	1	3	1,031.00	478.00
Jones.....	22	19	41	2,225.00	50.00
Lee.....	5		5	981.00	.....
Lenoir.....		2	2	503.00	29.15
Lincoln.....	6	1	7	1,354.00	.....
Macon.....	3		3	4,200.00	429.00
Madison.....	4		4	2,700.00	157.68
Martin.....	4	1	5	2,575.00	101.00

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued.*

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
McDowell.....	3		3	\$ 2,200.00	\$.....
Mecklenburg.....	3	4	7	3,800.00	248.00
Mitchell.....	3		3	1,200.00	450.00
Montgomery.....	1		1	495.00	.....
Moore.....	4	1	5	7,100.00	105.04
Nash.....	4	1	5	5,116.18	155.00
New Hanover.....	2		2	2,362.00	432.88
Northampton.....	2	1	3	5,300.00	1,050.00
Onslow.....	3		3	1,931.70	211.74
Orange.....	1		1	989.12	274.90
Pamlico.....	1		1	816.85	214.32
Pasquotank.....		1	1	465.00	.....
Pender.....	2	2	4	3,000.00	195.00
Perquimans.....	1	1	2	1,051.00	278.00
Person.....	1		1	280.00	114.00
Pitt.....	2		2	2,250.00	120.00
Polk.....	1		1	440.00	48.00
Randolph.....	7	1	8	5,375.00	20.00
Richmond.....	1	2	3	2,000.00	177.98
Robeson.....	4	3	7	4,711.00	600.00
Rockingham.....	4	1	5	5,750.00	133.00
Rowan.....	4		4	2,887.52	488.62
Rutherford.....	4	4	8	3,022.00	453.00
Sampson.....	6	1	7	2,998.75	.....
Scotland.....	1		1	800.00	182.10
Stanly.....	6		6	2,115.16	282.01
Stokes.....	3		3	1,234.81	278.03
Surry.....	4		4	2,055.00	480.00
Swain.....	1		1	400.00	363.23
Transylvania.....	1	1	2	2,038.63	555.29
Tyrrell.....					.....
Union.....	4		4	1,255.00	447.00
Vance.....		2	2	350.00	.....
Wake.....					11,695.00
Warren.....	1	2	3	3,004.05	.....
Washington.....					153.00

TABLE XVIII. NEW RURAL SCHOOLHOUSES BUILT—*Continued.*

	Number New Houses, White.	Number New Houses, Colored.	Total Number New Houses Built.	Total Cost New Houses.	Total Cost of Repairs, Old Houses.
Watauga.....	2		2	\$.....	\$.....
Wayne.....	2	1	3	1,595.08	1,220.63
Wilkes.....	4		4	3,910.00	131.00
Wilson.....	1		1	449.00	524.00
Yadkin.....	1		1	722.11	87.65
Yancey.....	2		2	1,500.00	60.80
Total.....	289	89	369	239,160.58	44,338.72



TABLE XIX. RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF \$125,000 FOR 1909-'10.

Counties.	Population.	Amount.
Alamance.....	9,471	\$ 1,623.33
Alexander.....	4,054	694.86
Alleghany.....	3,121	534.94
Anson.....	8,616	1,476.78
Ashe.....	7,467	1,279.84
Beaufort.....	9,525	1,632.59
Bertie.....	7,706	1,320.81
Bladen.....	5,785	991.55
Brunswick.....	4,717	808.50
Buncombe.....	17,131	2,936.25
Burke.....	6,888	1,180.60
Cabarrus.....	8,586	1,471.64
Caldwell.....	6,924	1,186.77
Camden.....	2,128	371.56
Carteret.....	4,175	715.60
Caswell.....	4,968	851.52
Catawba.....	9,823	1,683.66
Chatham.....	8,059	1,381.31
Cherokee.....	5,188	889.23
Chowan.....	3,379	579.16
Clay.....	1,498	263.58
Cleveland.....	10,101	1,731.31
Columbus.....	9,015	1,545.17
Craven.....	7,558	1,295.44
Cumberland.....	12,366	2,119.53
Currituck.....	2,791	478.38
Dare.....	1,652	290.01
Davidson.....	9,273	1,589.39
Davie.....	4,636	794.61
Duplin.....	8,050	1,379.77
Durham.....	10,963	1,879.06
Edgecombe.....	10,131	1,736.45
Forsyth.....	14,293	2,449.82
Franklin.....	8,667	1,485.52
Gaston.....	12,424	2,129.47
Gates.....	3,959	678.57
Graham.....	1,683	295.29
Granville.....	8,375	1,435.48
Greene.....	4,153	711.82

TABLE XIX. RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION—*Continued.*

Counties.	Population.	Amount.
Guilford.....	18,399	\$ 3,153.59
Halifax.....	11,695	2,004.52
Harnett.....	7,145	1,224.65
Haywood.....	6,739	1,155.06
Henderson.....	5,150	882.71
Hertford.....	5,400	925.56
Hyde.....	3,088	529.28
Iredell.....	11,249	1,928.08
Jackson.....	4,691	804.04
Johnston.....	13,505	2,314.75
Jones.....	2,793	478.72
Lee.....	3,857	661.09
Lenoir.....	6,635	1,137.23
Lincoln.....	6,057	1,038.17
Macon.....	4,347	745.08
Madison.....	7,906	1,355.09
Martin.....	5,801	994.29
McDowell.....	5,713	979.21
Mecklenburg.....	21,307	3,652.02
Mitchell.....	6,493	1,112.90
Montgomery.....	5,255	900.71
Moore.....	5,827	998.75
Nash.....	9,950	1,705.43
New Hanover.....	7,689	1,317.89
Northampton.....	7,077	1,213.00
Onslow.....	4,706	806.60
Orange.....	4,933	845.52
Pamlico.....	3,486	597.50
Pasquotank.....	5,286	906.02
Pender.....	4,802	823.06
Perquimans.....	3,621	620.64
Person.....	5,812	996.18
Pitt.....	12,597	2,159.13
Polk.....	2,518	431.59
Randolph.....	10,150	1,739.71
Richmond.....	6,741	1,155.41
Robeson.....	16,049	2,750.80
Rockingham.....	13,501	2,314.07
Rowan.....	12,321	2,111.82
Rutherford.....	9,579	1,641.84

TABLE XIX. RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION--*Continued.*

Counties,	Population,	Amount.
Sampson.....	9,900	\$ 1,696.86
Scotland.....	3,359	575.73
Stanly.....	6,943	1,190.03
Stokes.....	6,926	1,187.12
Surry.....	10,326	1,769.88
Swain.....	3,164	542.31
Transylvania.....	2,370	406.22
Tyrrell.....	1,828	320.14
Union.....	10,813	1,853.35
Vance.....	6,569	1,125.92
Wake.....	20,590	3,529.13
Warren.....	7,022	1,203.57
Washington.....	3,627	621.67
Watauga.....	5,206	892.31
Wayne.....	11,403	1,954.47
Wilkes.....	10,764	1,844.95
Wilson.....	9,229	1,581.85
Yadkin.....	5,426	930.02
Yancey.....	4,455	763.59
Total.....	729,089	125,000.00

TABLE XX. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO EQUALIZE SCHOOL TERMS, 1909-'10.

The following is the record of the apportionment of the annual State appropriation of \$100,000 to equalize school terms in accordance with section 4099, Revisal 1905.

Counties.	Number Districts Asking Aid.		Amount Legally Asked.	Amount Apportioned.
	White.	Colored.		
Alexander..	52	6	\$ 2,158.00	\$ 1,726.40
Alleghany..	41	3	4,111.76	2,741.18
Anson.....	43	41	1,534.21	1,380.79
Ashe.....	99	10	4,166.46	2,777.64
Bladen...	68	48	5,062.45	3,374.97
Brunswick..	42	27	1,500.00	1,350.00
Burke.....	55	10	944.36	897.14
Caldwell...	65	13	3,731.23	2,487.49
Camden...	19	11	1,551.64	1,241.32
Carteret...	40	7	2,747.00	2,197.60
Caswell...	41	38	2,402.36	1,921.89
Catawba...	73	17	2,205.00	1,984.95
Chatham...	80	38	1,801.22	1,501.02
Cherokee...	51	3	3,928.21	2,618.80
Clay.....	13	---	386.60	347.94
Cleveland...	71	23	24.32	2,026.67
Columbus...	81	32	1,376.00	1,238.40
Cumberland...	93	54	1,723.00	1,550.70
Currituck...	33	10	769.03	730.58
Dare.....	19	1	3,490.68	2,792.55
Davidson...	19	6	438.50	416.57
Duplin...	10	3	927.00	880.65
Franklin...	47	40	2,290.50	2,061.25
Gates...	31	21	1,149.35	1,091.88
Graham...	21	1	400.00	360.00
Granville...	51	41	1,900.00	1,583.34
Greene...	31	4	996.05	896.45
Harnett...	59	27	1,012.42	911.18
Henderson...	53	5	1,411.51	1,129.21
Hertford...	31	33	847.00	804.65
Hyde...	27	19	3,962.72	2,641.82
Iredell.....	22	32	988.50	938.60
Jackson...	38	3	3,014.09	2,411.28

TABLE XX. APPROPRIATION TO EQUALIZE SCHOOL TERMS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number Districts Asking Aid.		Amount legally Asked.	Amount Appor- tioned
	White.	Colored.		
Jones.....	28	20	915.92	824.33
Lee.....	27	17	\$ 1,252.68	\$ 1,127.42
Lincoln.....	59	13	1,318.78	1,186.91
Macon.....	59	4	1,080.00	972.00
Madison.....	71	4	2,770.73	2,216.59
McDowell.....	46	7	1,927.89	1,927.89
Mitchell.....	65	4	1,679.35	1,343.48
Montgomery.....	60	18	764.77	688.30
Moore.....	66	30	2,751.21	2,476.09
Northampton.....	36	30	928.00	882.07
Onslow.....	52	21	1,427.50	1,284.75
Orange.....	39	19	1,028.37	976.95
Pamlico.....	22	14	2,609.86	2,087.89
Pender.....	44	38	1,500.00	1,350.00
Perquimans.....	23	14	400.00	380.00
Polk.....	28	9	372.00	334.80
Randolph.....	102	22	1,979.45	1,649.54
Rockingham.....	60	35	1,565.30	1,408.77
Rutherford.....	51	6	2,098.70	1,888.83
Sampson.....	89	39	2,403.74	2,163.37
Stanly.....	61	11	831.57	789.99
Stokes.....	67	10	2,391.81	1,913.45
Surry.....	68	10	1,500.00	1,350.00
Transylvania.....	30	2	2,254.13	1,803.31
Union.....	55	.....	1,746.05	1,571.45
Warren.....	29	33	975.00	926.25
Washington.....	25	18	90.60	89.83
Watauga.....	72	4	2,346.00	1,876.80
Wilkes.....	129	17	7,852.00	5,234.67
Yadkin.....	54	9	1,232.00	1,108.80
Yancey.....	46	2	2,428.20	1,950.56
Supervision teacher-training.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Total.....	3,181	1,105	121,790.46	100,000.00

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND, 1908-'10.

This report shows by counties the amount of money loaned to the districts therein named, from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

## LOAN FUND SUMMARY.

Total amount loaned since 1903, when fund was created.....	\$ 523,280.50
Number of counties aided.....	89
Number of districts aided.....	1,109
Number of children in districts aided.....	159,175
Number of new houses built with this fund.....	995
Value of the new houses built.....	\$1,265,788.00
Value of houses replaced.....	158,601.00
Total amount of loans from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	122,000.00
Total number of counties receiving loans from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910...	65

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
ALAMANCE COUNTY—					
Saxapahaw.....	150	\$	\$1,000	\$	\$ 500
No. 5, Fair Ground.....			1,600		800
No. 2, Graham.....	56		800		600
No. 4, Pleasant Hill.....	123		1,000		600
No. 4, Boon Station.....	38		400	2,000	400
ALLEGHANY COUNTY—					
No. 3, Whitehead.....	100		500	250	250
ANSON COUNTY—					
Lilesville.....	120		3,000		1,500
No. 2, Burnsville.....	65	40	350		175
No. 1, Lilesville (col.).....	116		400		200
No. 3, Lilesville (col.).....	142	25	500		250
No. 1, Ansonville (col.).....	113		400		200
No. 1, Morven.....	104		500		200
Lilesville.....	120				*530
No. 2, Wadesboro.....	72		300		150
No. 6, Ansonville.....	31		300	3,355	150
ASHE COUNTY—					
North Fork.....	115		600		250
No. 1, Piney Creek.....	95		500		250
Gambill.....	110		1,200	1,000	500
BEAUFORT COUNTY—					
Idalia.....	76		2,000	1,000	1,000

\*Additional loan.

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
BLADEN COUNTY—					
French's Creek .....	59	\$	\$1,200	\$ 600	\$ 600
BRUNSWICK COUNTY—					
No. 1, Leland.....	125		4,000		2,000
No. 1, Southport .....	238		4,000		100
Town Creek.....	107		1,000	2,775	375
BUNCOMBE COUNTY—					
No. 1, Asheville.....	484		2,000		1,000
No. 3, Ivey.....	200		800		400
No. 4, Asheville.....	500		5,000		1,800
No. 10, Leicester.....	98		1,150		500
No. 2, Ivey.....	101		1,200		500
No. 4, Upper Hominy.....	100		500	4,400	200
BURKE COUNTY—					
No. 1, Connelly Springs.....	200		650	300	300
CABARRUS COUNTY—					
Concord.....	2,334		4,500		2,000
No. 1, Rocky River.....	127		1,500	2,250	250
CALDWELL COUNTY—					
No. 1, Little River.....	110		1,200	500	500
CAMDEN COUNTY—					
No. 5, Shiloh.....	60		1,200	600	600
CARTERET COUNTY—					
No. 12, Smyrna.....	130		600		200
Morehead City.....	591		5,000	2,700	2,500
CATAWBA COUNTY—					
Long View.....	75		1,500		800
No. 9, Hickory.....	79		900		150
No. 16, Hickory.....	245		1,400		400
No. 5, Newton.....	102		600	1,800	150
CHATHAM COUNTY—					
No. 2, Center.....	42		300		150
No. 4, Hickory Mountain.....	70		300		100
Merry Oaks.....	122	220	1,000		500
Hickory Mountain.....	65	115	285		100
No. 1, Riggsbee.....	76		700	950	100
CHEROKEE COUNTY—					
No. 14, Murphy.....	48	25	400		200
No. 1, Valleytown.....	138	500	1,100	400	200

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
CLAY COUNTY—					
No. 4, Brassstown . . . . .	74	\$	\$ 300	\$ 150	\$ 150
CLEVELAND COUNTY—					
Fallston . . . . .	152		300		150
Kings Mountain . . . . .	625		15,000		1,000
Shelby . . . . .	752		35,000	1,650	500
COLUMBUS COUNTY—					
No. 1, Chadbourn . . . . .	290		3,000		500
Tatum . . . . .	101	50	1,000		500
Shoal Creek . . . . .	80		400		50
No. 3, Pleasant Hill . . . . .	45		500		250
No. 4, Bug Hill . . . . .	65	100	750		300
No. 8, Whiteville . . . . .	70	25	750	1,900	300
GRAVEN COUNTY—					
Dover . . . . .	200		5,000	2,500	2,500
GUMBERLAND COUNTY—					
No. 9, Cedar Creek . . . . .	89	270	750		375
No. 11, Manchester . . . . .	64	280	1,275	1,010	635
CURRITUCK COUNTY—					
No. 8, Poplar Branch . . . . .	112		1,000		500
No. 6, Poplar Branch . . . . .	85		1,200	1,000	500
DUPLIX COUNTY—					
No. 4, Faison . . . . .			3,000		1,000
No. 2, Rockfish . . . . .	118		1,200	1,300	300
DURHAM COUNTY—					
East Durham . . . . .	748		15,000		5,000
Bahama . . . . .	131		1,000	5,500	500
EDGECOMBE COUNTY—					
No. 8, Township No. 2 . . . . .	50	40	650		300
No. 4, Township No. 1 . . . . .	106		450		225
No. 3, Township No. 3 . . . . .	71		1,100		550
No. 12, Township No. 2 . . . . .	79		650		125
No. 13, Township No. 1 . . . . .	40		500		250
No. 9, Township No. 4 . . . . .	164		500		250
No. 9, Township No. 1 (col.) . . . . .	140		500		250
No. 9, Township No. 2 . . . . .	72		650		300
No. 7, Township No. 3 . . . . .			1,250		625
No. 10, Township No. 2 . . . . .	75		1,600	3,675	800



TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
GASTON COUNTY—					
No. 3, River Bend.....	65	\$	\$ 400	\$	\$ 200
No. 1, South Point.....	72		100		200
No. 8, South Point.....	64		100		200
No. 3, Gastonia.....	64	25	400		200
Mount Holly.....	491		8,000		1,500
No. 8, River Bend.....	56		550		200
No. 4, South Point.....	45		550	2,700	200
GATES COUNTY—					
No. 1, Winterville.....	96		1,600	700	700
GRANVILLE COUNTY—					
No. 7, Dutchville.....	97	50	400		200
No. 1, Tally Ho.....	78	50	700		350
No. 2, Sassafras.....	122		450		225
No. 4, Tally Ho.....	64		500		175
No. 1, Walnut Grove.....	64		550		200
No. 7, Walnut Grove.....	84		300		75
No. 3, Salem.....	38		300		150
Stem.....	110		4,000	3,375	2,000
GREENE COUNTY—					
No. 3, Old Town.....	100		4,000	500	500
GUILFORD COUNTY—					
Jamestown.....					*500
Pleasant Garden.....					*500
Springfield.....					*375
Monticello.....					500
Gibsonville.....					750
Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Jefferson.....			2,000	3,625	1,000
HARNETT COUNTY—					
			900	450	450
HAYWOOD COUNTY—					
No. 3, Ivy Hill.....	100		500	250	250
HENDERSON COUNTY—					
Balfour.....	155		2,500	1,000	1,000
HYDE COUNTY—					
No. 9, Lake Landing.....	220	700	3,000	1,000	1,000

\*Additional loan.

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
IREDELL COUNTY—					
Statesville . . . . .		\$	\$	\$	\$*1,000
No. 5, Statesville . . . . .			550		200
No. 6, Statesville . . . . .	95		1,200		500
No. 5, Davidson . . . . .	108	50	500		150
No. 4, Concord . . . . .	25		400	1,950	100
JONES COUNTY—					
No. 2, White Oak . . . . .	187		800		350
No. 3, Chinquapin . . . . .	73		800		400
Cypress Creek . . . . .	75		500		300
No. 3, Cypress Creek . . . . .	85		700	1,400	350
LENOIR COUNTY—					
LaGrange . . . . .	332		10,000	1,000	1,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—					
No. 2, Daniels . . . . .	71		500		250
Catawba School . . . . .	135	100	1,500	1,000	750
MADISON COUNTY—					
No. 1, Marshall . . . . .			25,000		1,750
No. 16, Ivy Ridge . . . . .	140		500		200
No. 6, Bethel . . . . .	128		600		200
Lower California . . . . .	100		600	2,350	200
MARTIN COUNTY—					
No. 1, Jamesville . . . . .	86		1,200	600	600
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—					
District No. 9 . . . . .	67		500	180	180
NASH COUNTY—					
No. 1, Dry Wells . . . . .	265		1,800		750
Mount Pleasant . . . . .	265		2,000		750
Red Oak . . . . .			2,000	2,500	1,000
ONslow COUNTY—					
No. 1, Swansboro . . . . .	65		200		125
No. 11, Stump Sound . . . . .	81	40	600		250
No. 5, White Oak . . . . .	65		400		200
No. 1, Richlands (col.) . . . . .	81		400		200
No. 3, Sound (col.) . . . . .	65		300		150
No. 3, Richlands (col.) . . . . .	134		600		300
No. 4, White Oak (col.) . . . . .	88		500	1,475	250

\*Additional loan.

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
PAMLICO COUNTY—					
No. 3, Township No. 3		\$	\$2,000	\$ 430	\$ 430
PASQUOTANK COUNTY—					
Elizabeth City			5,000	2,000	2,000
PENDER COUNTY—					
Burgaw	225		8,000	1,500	1,500
PERQUIMANS COUNTY—					
No. 2, New Hope	125		400		200
No. 6, Belvidere			400		150
No. 4, Bethel	48	25	400	450	100
PITT COUNTY—					
No. 9, Chicod	90	525	1,000		260
No. 9, Contentnea	72		425		210
No. 6, Greenville (col.)	132		300		150
No. 16, Greenville	69	30	500		250
No. 10, Chicod	110	25	1,000		500
No. 3, Greenville	69	35	500		250
No. 1, Greenville	85	50	1,200		600
No. 9, Greenville	71	40	500		250
No. 5, Greenville	74	50	500		250
No. 7, Swift Creek	90		750		225
No. 11, Swift Creek	43	40	500		250
No. 9, Swift Creek	68	25	500		250
No. 4, Falkland	90	30	1,000		500
No. 2, Falkland (col.)	195	25	750		375
No. 4, Bethel	342		2,600		400
No. 5, Pactolus	77	35	500		250
No. 7, Contentnea	67		500		250
No. 2, Carolina	130	100	1,200		500
No. 14, Chicod	110		1,000	6,020	300
RANDOLPH COUNTY—					
Liberty	167		8,000		4,000
No. 2, New Market	38		650		150
Coleridge	83		3,200		600
No. 1, New Market	65		1,450		250
Randleman	796		11,000	6,000	1,000

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—Continued.

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
RICHMOND COUNTY—					
Roberdel.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ *250
No. 2, Rockingham.....	80		500		250
No. 6, Steeles.....	41	25	500	750	250
ROBESON COUNTY—					
No. 2, Red Springs.....	142		1,350		500
No. 4, St. Pauls.....	140		2,250		1,000
No. 8, Thompson.....	51	50	900	1,800	300
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—					
Wentworth.....	100	150	1,800	900	900
ROWAN COUNTY—					
Salisbury.....	2,264		25,000	5,000	5,000
RUTHERFORD COUNTY—					
Nos. 1 and 4, No. 4 Township.....			Repairs.....		140
No. 5, High Shoals.....	65		400	340	200
SAMPSON COUNTY—					
Nos. 3 and 4, North Clinton.....	70		900		300
Pigford.....	50		400		100
Glencoe.....	120	40	850		275
Sharon.....	110		500		100
Franklin.....	65		850		275
Layton.....	95	25	800	1,290	240
STANLY COUNTY—					
No. 5, Ridenhour.....	105		1,250		250
No. 1, Albemarle (col.).....	170		500		200
No. 2, Ridenhour.....	85		385	600	150
STOKES COUNTY—					
No. 2, Yadkin.....	89	25	300		150
No. 5, Beaver Island.....	100	25	300		150
No. 2, Beaver Island (col.).....	100		150		25
No. 1, Snow Creek.....	140	50	600	625	300
SWAIN COUNTY—					
No. 10, Forney's Creek.....	35		200	100	100
TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY—					
Brevard.....			3,000		1,500
Duns Rock.....	75	12	300		150
No. 3, Little River.....	107	50	1,235	2,250	600

\*Additional loan.

TABLE XXI. REPORT OF LOAN FUND—*Continued.*

	Number of Children.	Value of Old Building.	Value of New Building.	Total County Loans.	Amount of Loan.
WAKE COUNTY—					
No. 2, Holly Springs.....	130	\$	\$7,270	\$	\$ 3,300
White Oak.....	105		6,500		3,400
No. 3, Bear Creek.....	36		700		350
No. 8, Swift Creek.....	74		1,650		825
Raleigh.....			10,000		3,000
No. 3, Holly Springs.....	87	300	1,600		800
No. 3, Cedar Fork.....	98	10	1,600		800
No. 3, Little River.....	103	30	1,600	13,275	800
WARREN COUNTY—					
Embros.....	50		1,600		800
Norlina.....			1,500	1,500	700
WATAUGA COUNTY—					
Valle Crucis.....	100		1,200	250	250
WAYNE COUNTY—					
No. 8, Grantham.....	102	25	1,600	800	800
WILKES COUNTY—					
No. 2, Boomer.....	71		250		100
No. 2, North Wilkesboro.....	88		600		300
No. 1, Wilkesboro.....	139				50
Mulberry.....	105		Repairs		†50
No. 5, Edwards.....	101		1,000		400
No. 5, Wilkesboro.....			2,000		930
No. 1, Edwards.....	135		1,000		500
No. 11, Edwards.....	77	20	300		150
No. 5, Wilkesboro.....	306		4,500		500
No. 5, Moravian Falls.....	150		550		75
No. 5, Rock Creek.....	56		370	3,100	45
WILSON COUNTY—					
No. 1, Stantonsburg.....	125		3,500		1,500
No. 3, Old Fields.....	114		2,000	2,500	1,000

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS, 1908-'10.

The following list shows by counties the number of local-tax districts voted from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

Total number of districts voted during this biennial period.....	288
Total number districts to June 30, 1908.....	707
Total number districts to June 30, 1910.....	995

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
ALAMANCE .....	Boon Station .....	April, 1909	\$ 0.30	
	No. 4, Burlington .....	May, 1909		
	No. 2, Glen Hope .....	May, 1910		
	No. 5, Lee Point .....	Nov., 1900	.30	
	No. 6, McCray .....	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 1, Elmira .....	June, 1910	.20	6
ALEXANDER .....	Taylorsville .....	May, 1909	.30	
	Hiddenite .....	May, 1909	.30	2
ANSON .....	No. 7, Lanesboro .....	July, 1909	.20	
	No. 1, Gulledge .....	Mar., 1910	.30	
	No. 1, Burnsville .....	June, 1910	.30	3
BEAUFORT .....	No. 4, Bath .....	Dec., 1909	.30	
	No. 9, Richland .....	Oct., 1909	.30	
	No. 7, Richland .....	Oct., 1909	.30	
	Old Ford .....	Feb., 1910	.30	
	No. 11, Chowinity .....	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 11, Richland .....	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 3, Bath .....	June, 1910	.30	7
BERTIE .....	Kelford .....	Oct., 1909		1
BLADEN .....	No. 4, French Creek .....	Oct., 1909	.30	
	No. 5, French Creek .....	Oct., 1909	.30	
	No. 12, Bladenboro .....	Nov., 1909	.30	
	White Oak .....	May, 1910	.30	4
BUNCOMBE .....	Elk Mountain .....	April, 1909	.30	
	Beech .....	April, 1909	.30	
	Hemphill .....	April, 1909	.30	
	Black Mountain .....	May, 1909	.30	
	Shiloh .....	May, 1909	.30	
	Chestnut Grove .....	May, 1909	.30	
	Tweed .....	May, 1909	.30	7
BURKE .....	No. 1, Silver Creek .....	Nov., 1909		
	No. 4, Silver Creek .....	Nov., 1909		

TABLE XXI. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
BURKE—(con.)	No. 1, Linville	Nov., 1909	\$ . . . . .	
	No. 2, Linville	Nov., 1909	. . . . .	2
CABARRUS	Rocky River	Oct., 1909	0.20	
	No. 3, 10 Township	May, 1910	. . . . .	2
CALDWELL	No. 2, Little River	Mar., 1910	.30	1
CARTERET	Beaufort	May, 1909	.30	1
CASWELL	Milton	May, 1909	.30	1
CATAWBA	No. 5, Hickory	May, 1910	. . . . .	
	No. 19, Hickory	May, 1910	. . . . .	2
CHATHAM	No. 6, Gulf	Oct., 1909	.25	
	No. 6, New Hope	May, 1910	.30	2
CHEROKEE	Peach Tree	May, 1909	. . . . .	
	No. 1, Beaver Dam	Jan., 1910	.30	
	No. 4, Notla	May, 1910	.25	
	No. 1, Shoal Creek	May, 1910	.20	4
CROWAN	Golberry	June, 1909	.30	
	Center Hill	June, 1909	.30	2
CLAY	Brasstown	May, 1909	.30	1
CLEVELAND	No. 24, Grover	May, 1909	.16	
	Mooresboro	June, 1909	.15	2
COLUMBUS	No. 7, Chadbourn	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 10, Williams	Jan., 1910	.20	
	No. 8, Fair Bluff	Aug., 1909	. . . . .	3
CrAVEN	No. 3, 3 Township	Feb., 1910	.20	
	No. 1, 1 Township	Feb., 1910	.25	2
CURRITUCK	No. 1, K. Island	May, 1909	.30	
	Wash Woods	May, 1909	.30	
	Old Inlets	May, 1909	.30	
	Moss Point	May, 1909	.30	4
DUPLIN	No. 3, Magnolia	April, 1910	. . . . .	1
DURHAM	Laws Grove	May, 1910	.20	
	Shambly	June, 1910	.20	
	Whites Cross Roads	June, 1910	.20	3
EDGECOMBE	Tarboro Township	April, 1909	.40	1
FORSYTH	Lewisville	June, 1910	.30	1
FRANKLIN	No. 3, Harris Township	July, 1910	.30	1
GASTON	Rankin	Feb., 1909	.30	
	Stanley	May, 1909	.20	

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
GASTON—(con.)	Belmont	May, 1909	\$ 0.20	
	No. 8, River Bend	Aug., 1909	.30	
	No. 7, Cherryville	May, 1910	.30	5
GATES	No. 1, Reynoldson	May, 1909		
	No. 1, Bosley	Aug., 1910	.30	
	No. 2, Bosley	Aug., 1910	.25	
	No. 1, Hunter's Mill	Sept., 1910	.30	4
GRANVILLE	Wilton	May, 1909	.30	
	Benehan	June, 1909	.20	
	No. 4, Fishing Creek	June, 1909	.20	
	No. 6, Fishing Creek	June, 1909	.20	
	No. 6, Brassfield	April, 1909	.30	
	Salem Township (3 Dists.)	April, 1909	.20	
	Enon	May, 1910	.15	
	Cheatham	May, 1910	.30	8
GREENE	No. 3, Olds Township	Sept., 1909	.30	1
GUILFORD	No. 2, Sedalia	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 3, McLeansville	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 4, Oak Hill	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 1, Palmer Institute	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 3, McLeansville (col.)			
	Concord School	May, 1910	.30	6
HAYWOOD	No. 4, Jonathan Creek	Mar., 1909	.20	
	No. 3, Waynesville	April, 1909	.15	
	No. 1, Pigeon	April, 1909	.40	
	No. 1, East Fork	May, 1910		3
HENDERSON	No. 2, Edneyville	April, 1909		
	Fontana	May, 1909	.20	
	Blue Ridge	Oct., 1909		3
HERTFORD	Ahoskie	May, 1909	.50	
	No. 4, Harrellsville	May, 1909	.20	
	No. 1, Winton	May, 1909	.15	
	No. 3, Hickory Chapel	May, 1909	.25	4
HYDE	No. 9, Lake Landing	April, 1909		
	No. 5, Currituck	April, 1909	Voted in crease.	
	No. 2, Swan Quarter	May, 1910		3
IREDELL	No. 5, Davidson	May, 1909	.17	
	No. 2, Statesville	Mar., 1909	.10	



TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
IREDELL—(con.)	No. 8, Davidson	Mar., 1909	\$	
	No. 6, Shiloh	Mar., 1910	0.15	
	No. 1, Cool Spring	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 1, Olin	May, 1910	.20	
	No. 6, Statesville	June, 1910	.30	7
JACKSON	No. 1, Canada	Feb., 1910	.30	
	No. 5, Canada	Mar., 1910	.30	
	No. 2, Cashions	Mar., 1910	.30	3
JOHNSTON	No. 1, Clayton	Aug., 1909	.20	
	No. 12, Beulah	Dec., 1909		
	No. 6, Meadow	Mar., 1910		
	No. 7, Meadow	Mar., 1910		
	No. 6, Pleasant Grove	May, 1910		
	No. 6, Bentonville	May, 1910		
	No. 2, Ingram	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 2, Clayton	May, 1910	.30	
JONES	No. 3, Clayton	May, 1910	.30	9
	No. 3, Cypress Creek	Nov., 1909	.20	1
LEE	No. 1, Jonesboro	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 1, West Sanford	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 4, West Sanford	June, 1909	.30	3
LENOIR	No. 1, Contentnea	May, 1910		1
LINCOLN	No. 3, North Brook	Mar., 1909	.20	
	No. 3, Ironton	Mar., 1909	.30	
	Daniels School	May, 1909	.10	3
MADISON	Bull Creek	May, 1909	.30	
	English	May, 1909	.30	
	Middle Fork	May, 1909	.20	
	Bethel	May, 1909	.20	
	Lower California	May, 1909	.10	
MARTIN	Spring Creek Seminary	May, 1909	.30	6
	No. 2, Poplar Branch	Sept., 1909	.25	
	No. 26, Hamilton	Sept., 1909	.20	
	Everetts	May, 1910		3
MCDOWELL	No. 9, North Cove	April, 1909	.10	
	No. 1, Bracketts	June, 1909	.20	
	No. 2, Bracketts	June, 1909	.20	
	No. 2, Marion	June, 1909	.20	

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
McDOWELL—(con.)	No. 5, Marion	June, 1910	\$ 0.20	8
	No. 1, Broad River	Mar., 1910	.20	
	No. 2, Broad River	Mar., 1910	.20	
	No. 3, Marion	June, 1910	-----	
MECKLENBURG	Trinity	Oct., 1909	.25	3
	Sardis	June, 1910	.15	
	Long Creek	June, 1910	.10	
MITCHELL	No. 2, Bakersville	June, 1909	-----	8
	No. 4, Elk Park	Feb., 1910	.30	
	Little River Creek	Mar., 1910	.30	
	Minneapolis	April, 1910	.30	
	Long Branch	April, 1910	.30	
	Back Creek	April, 1910	.30	
	White Oak	May, 1910	.30	
	Roaring Township	June, 1910	.30	
MOORE	No. 7, McNeill	May, 1909	.30	5
	Whole Township (11 Dists.)	Mar., 1910	-----	
	Springfield	May, 1910	.20	
	Eureka	May, 1910	.20	
	Keyser	June, 1910	.30	
NASH	Lewis School	May, 1910	.30	9
	Deans	May, 1910	.30	
	Carter	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 2, North Whitakers	June, 1910	.30	
	No. 3, North Whitakers	June, 1910	.30	
	Taylors	June, 1910	-----	
	Philadelphus	June, 1910	-----	
	Middlesex	-----	-----	
	Gold Valley	-----	-----	
NEW HANOVER	Whole county	May, 1909	-----	26
NORTHAMPTON	Jackson	April, 1910	.30	2
	Potecasi	May, 1910	-----	
ONSLOW	No. 2, Dawson	June, 1909	.30	1
ORANGE	West Chapel Hill	April, 1909	.15	4
	Hillsboro	May, 1910	.20	
	Effland	June, 1910	.20	
	University	June, 1910	.20	
PAMLICO	Stonewall	May, 1909	.30	

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—*Continued*

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
PAMLICO—(con.)	Bayboro	May, 1909	\$ 0 30	2
PENDER	No. 1, Canetuck	Mar., 1910		
	No. 2, Canetuck	Mar., 1910		
	No. 3, Canetuck	Mar., 1910		
	No. 4, Canetuck	Mar., 1910		
	Hampstead	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 3, Holly	June, 1910	.20	
	Vista	May, 1910	.25	
	Rhyme	May, 1910	.30	8
PERSON	Bethel Hill	April, 1909	.30	1
RANDOLPH	No. 2, Liberty	May, 1909	.20	
	No. 3, Black Creek	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 5, Tabernacle	May, 1909	.20	
	No. 1, Trinity	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 5, Trinity	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 6, Trinity	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 5, New Market	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 1, Tabernacle	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 8, Tabernacle	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 4, Liberty	Mar., 1910	.20	
	Sophia	May, 1910	.30	
	Oak Shade	May, 1910	.30	12
RICHMOND	No. 4, Beaver Dam	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 5, Nanford	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 6, Mineral Springs	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 7, Steele's	Nov., 1909	.20	
	No. 2, Mark's Creek	Mar., 1910	.30	
	No. 4, Mark's Creek	Mar., 1910	.30	
	No. 7, Mineral Springs	May, 1910	.20	
	No. 2, Rockingham	June, 1910	.30	
	No. 2, Wolf Pit	June, 1910	.30	
	No. 1, Mineral Springs	Oct., 1910	.30	
	No. 6, Mark's Creek	Nov., 1910		11
ROBESON	No. 5, Blue Springs	Oct., 1908	.25	
	No. 5, Sterlings	Feb., 1909	.30	
	Thompson	Feb., 1909	.20	
	Alfordsville	Mar., 1909	.25	
	Peurvis	Mar., 1909		

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
ROBESON—(con.)	No. 1, Alfordsville.....	May, 1909	\$ .....	
	No. 4, Regans.....	Oct., 1909	.....	
	No. 1, Blue Springs.....	Oct., 1909	.....	
	No. 3, Blue Springs.....	Mar., 1910	.....	
	No. 2, Alma.....	April, 1910	.....	10
ROCKINGHAM	Leaksville.....	May, 1909	0 30	
	Wentworth.....	April, 1909	30	
	Bahamas.....	May, 1909	30	
	No. 1, Ruffin.....	May, 1910	30	
	No. 1, Simpsonville.....	May, 1910	30	
	No. 2, New Bethel.....	June, 1910	25	
	No. 3, New Bethel.....	June, 1910	30	7
	No. 1, Mount Ulla.....	Mar., 1910	20	
ROWAN	No. 3, China Grove.....	May, 1910	25	
	Salisbury.....	May, 1910	20	3
	Oak Grove.....	May, 1909	15	
RUTHERFORD	Bostic.....	June, 1909	15	
	Floyd's Creek.....	June, 1909	15	
	Dobbins.....	June, 1909	10	
	Providence.....	June, 1909	15	
	Mount Pleasant.....	June, 1909	15	
	No. 10, Township No. 9.....	June, 1910	.....	
	No. 2, Township No. 2.....	June, 1910	.....	8
	Welcome.....	Sept., 1908	30	
SAMPSON	Wrench.....	Sept., 1908	30	
	Harrell's Store.....	Sept., 1908	30	
	Mingo.....	Jan., 1909	30	
	Layton.....	Jan., 1909	30	
	Piney Green.....	Jan., 1909	30	
	Turkey.....	Jan., 1909	30	
	Spring Branch.....	May, 1909	30	
	Honeycutts.....	Mar., 1910	30	
	Naylor.....	July, 1909	30	10
SCOTLAND	No. 3, Hasty.....	Dec., 1909	.....	
	No. 4, Laurel Hill.....	April, 1910	.....	
	No. 2, Spring Hill.....	June, 1910	30	
	No. 3, Laurel Hill.....	June, 1910	30	4
STANLY	New London.....	May, 1910	30	

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
STANLY—(con.)	No. 1, Almond	May, 1910	\$ 0 30	2
STOKES	Kings	May, 1909	30	1
SURRY	Elkin	April, 1909		
	No. 1, Shoals	Feb., 1910	.15	2
SWAIN	Bushnell	Feb., 1910		
	Ela	June, 1910	.25	2
TRANSYLVANIA		Mar., 1909	.30	
	Gloucester	Aug., 1909	.30	
	No. 2, Royal	June, 1910	.30	2
TYRRELL	Columbia		.30	1
UNION	No. 6, Sandy Ridge	Sept., 1908	.30	
	No. 2, Wingate	Nov., 1908	.30	
	No. 2, Gilboa	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 6, Jenkins	May, 1909	.30	
	No. 7, Beulah	May, 1909	20	
	No. 4, Indian Trail	May, 1909	.20	
	No. 7, Buford	Oct., 1909		
	No. 11, Goose Creek	Oct., 1909		
	No. 12, New Salem	Oct., 1909		
	No. 8, Buford	Oct., 1909		
	No. 1, Lanes Creek	July, 1909		
	No. 3, Marshville	June, 1910		
	No. 13, Secrest	June, 1910		
	No. 10, Shiloh	June, 1910		
	No. 4, Mills	June, 1910		
	No. 6, Mount Pleasant	June, 1910		
	No. 1, Weddington	June, 1910		
	No. 8, Flat Ridge	June, 1910		18
WAKE	No. 1, Buckhorn	Feb., 1909	.30	
	No. 4, House Creek	April, 1909	.30	
	No. 2, House Creek	April, 1909	30	
	No. 3, Buckhorn	April, 1909	40	
	No. 1, Middle Creek	April, 1909	20	
	No. 1, St. Matthews	May, 1909	20	
	No. 3, Cedar Fork	May, 1909	25	
	No. 4, Little River	April, 1909	20	
	No. 5, St. Matthews	June, 1910	.30	9
WARREN	Norlina	Feb., 1909	.30	

## LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS, 1908-'10.

TABLE XXII. LOCAL-TAX DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Local-tax Districts.	When Voted.	Rate per \$100 Property Valuation.	Total for County.
WARREN—(con.)	Olive	May, 1909	\$ 0.30	
	Embro	May, 1909	.30	
	Axtell	May, 1909	.30	4
WASHINGTON	Nos. 6 and 7, Scuppernon	May, 1909	.10	1
WAYNE	No. 8, Grantham	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 3, Grantham	May, 1910	.30	
	No. 7, Brogden	May, 1910	.30	
	Grant	June, 1910		
	Godwin	June, 1910		
	Beaver Dam	June, 1910		6
WILKES	Boomer, No. 2	Sept., 1908	.30	
	Walnut Cove	Sept., 1908	.30	
	No. 5, Wilkesboro	May, 1909	.50	
	No. 5, Walnut Grove	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 2, Antioch	June, 1909	.30	
	No. 10, Mulberry	June, 1910		6
WILSON	No. 7, Old Fields	May, 1910		
	No. 5, Old Fields	May, 1910		
	No. 4, Black Creek	June, 1910		3
YADKIN	Boonville	April, 1909	.25	
	Center	May, 1909	.30	2
YANCEY	Bee Log	Dec., 1909	.20	1
Total districts voted in counties				288

TABLE XXIII. REPORT OF RURAL LIBRARIES, 1908-'10.

The following list shows the number of libraries established in the different counties from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

The State gives \$10 to each original library and \$5 to each supplemental library. Equal amounts are given by the county board of education in the counties where these libraries are located and the same amount raised privately in the districts. In many instances the districts give more than enough to meet the requirements of the law.

## SUMMARY OF RURAL LIBRARIES.

Total number original libraries to June 30, 1910.....	2,420
Total number supplemental libraries to June 30, 1910.....	428
Total number of original libraries established from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	528
Total number supplemental June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	76

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
ALAMANCE.....	No. 7, Newlin.....	1908		
	No. 1, Haw River.....	1908		
	No. 2, Albright.....	1909		
	No. 2, Cross Roads.....	1909		
	No. 3, Patterson.....	1909		
	No. 1, Morton.....	1910		
	No. 2, Graham.....	1910		
	Total.....		7	
ALEXANDER.....	No. 3, Ellendale.....	1909		
	No. 2, Millers.....	1910		
	Total.....		2	
ALLEGHANY.....	No. 4, Prathers Creek.....	1909		
	No. 7, Glade Creek.....	1909		
	No. 4, Cranberry.....	1909		
	No. 3, Glade Creek.....	1910		
	Total.....		4	
ANSON.....	No. 1, Lilesville.....	1908		
	No. 4, Wadesboro.....	1910		
	Total.....		2	
ASHE.....	No. 1, Grassy Creek.....	1909		1
	No. 2, North Fort.....	1909		

NOTE.—Each county is entitled to six original libraries and six supplemental libraries from each biennial appropriation of \$7,500.

Some of the counties have not availed themselves of the opportunity, and the law provides that funds not applied for on or before the 30th of November, biennially, may be given to the counties meeting the original conditions, regardless of the number of libraries previously established. This explains why some counties have a large number in excess of the six during some of the biennial periods.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
ASHE—(con.)	No. 9, Jefferson	1909		
	No. 2, Grassy Creek	1909		
	No. 4, Old Fields	1910		
	Total		5	1
BEAUFORT	No. 7, Long Acre	1908		
	No. 6, Pantego	1908		1
	No. 10, Richland	1909		
	No. 6, Bath	1909		
	No. 8, Chocowinity	1909		
	No. 11, Chocowinity	1909		1
	No. 11, Long Acre	1909		
	No. 9, Chocowinity	1909		
	Total		8	2
BERTIE	No. 1, Roxobel	1909		
	No. 3, Roxobel	1910		
	No. 4, Merry Hill	1910		
	Total		3	
BRUNSWICK	No. 4, Town Creek	1910		
	No. 4, Shallotte	1910		
	Total		2	
BUNCOMBE	No. 5, Leicester	1908		
	No. 4, Asheville	1908		
	No. 1, Lower Hominy	1908		
	No. 4, Lower Hominy	1908		
	No. 12, Leicester	1908		
	No. 3, Swannanoa	1909		
	No. 8, Leicester	1909		
	No. 2, Black Mountain	1909		
	No. 1, Black Mountain	1909		
	No. 6, Ream's Creek	1909		
	No. 4, Ream's Creek	1909		
	Total		11	
BURKE	Glen Alpine	1909		
	No. 1, Lower Creek	1909		
	No. 6, Morganton	1909		
	No. 2, Silver Creek	1909		
	Total		4	



TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
CABARRUS	No. 4—No. 10	1908		
	No. 2—No. 3	1908		
	No. 2—No. 2	1908		
	No. 3—No. 7	1908		
	No. 2—No. 5	1908		
	No. 1—No. 1	1909		
	Total		6	
CALDWELL	No. 1, Patterson	1909		
	No. 5, Little River	1909		
	No. 7, Lenoir	1909		
	No. 4, Patterson	1909		
	No. 2, Yadkin Valley (col.)	1909		
	Total		5	
CAMDEN	No. 17, South Mills	1908		
	No. 18, South Mills	1908		
	No. 11, Court House	1909		
	No. 9, Smyrna	1908		1
	No. 41, White Oak	1909		1
	No. 37, New Port	1909		
	No. 6, Hunting Quarter	1910		
	No. 32, Beaufort	1910		
	Total		8	2
CASWELL	No. 8, Dan River	1909		
	No. 7, Dan River (col.)	1909		
	No. 33, Milton	1909		1
	No. 37, Pelham	1909		
	Total		4	1
CATAWBA	No. 15, Hickory	1909		
	No. 5, Jacob's Fork	1909		
	No. 13, Hickory	1910		1
	No. 9, Mount Creek	1910		
	No. 9, Hickory	1910		
	Total		5	1
CHATHAM	No. 1, Hadley	1908		1
	No. 4, Williams	1908		
	No. 4, Hickory Mountain	1908		
	No. 4, Gulf	1909		
	No. 8, Bear Creek	1910		1

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
CHATHAM—(con.)	No. 5, Hickory Mountain....	1910	—	—
	No. 2, Oakland.....	1910	—	—
	No. 3, Hickory Mountain....	1910	—	—
	Total.....		8	
CHOWAN	No. 1, Edenton.....	1908	—	—
	C, Fourth Township....	1909	—	—
	D, Yeopim.....	1910	—	—
	A, Middle.....	1910	—	—
	No. 1, Middle.....	1910	—	—
	Total.....		5	
CLEVELAND	No. 67—10.....	1908	—	—
	No. 52— 8.....	1908	—	1
	No. 35— 6.....	1908	—	—
	No. 5— 2.....	1908	—	—
	No. 64—10.....	1910	—	—
	No. 43— 7.....	1910	—	—
	No. 18— 4.....	1910	—	—
	No. 70—11.....	1910	—	—
	Total.....		8	1
COLUMBUS	No. 11, Tatums.....	1908	—	—
	No. 7, Fair Bluff....	1908	—	—
	No. 1, Bolton.....	1909	—	—
	No. 3, Lees.....	1909	—	—
	No. 2, Western Prong....	1909	—	—
	No. 8, Whiteville....	1909	—	—
	No. 5, Ransom.....	1909	—	—
	No. 2, Bughill.....	1909	—	—
	Total.....		8	
CRAVEN	No. 1—8.....	1908	—	1
	No. 1—9.....	1908	—	—
	No. 5—1.....	1909	—	—
	No. 6—1.....	1909	—	—
	No. 3—5.....	1909	—	—
	No. 2—9.....	1910	—	—
	No. 1—6.....	1910	—	—
	No. 2—9.....	1910	—	—
	No. 1—9.....	1910	—	—
	Total.....		9	1

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
CUMBERLAND.....	No. 5, Black River.....	1908		1
	No. 6, Cedar Creek.....	1908		1
	No. 1, Cross Creek.....	1908		1
	No. 2, Beaver Dam.....	1909		
	No. 1, Beaver Dam.....	1909		
	No. 6, Gray's Creek.....	1909		
	No. 6, Seventy-first.....	1909		
	No. 2, Gray's Creek.....	1909		
	No. 2, Flea Hill.....	1909		
	Total.....		9	3
CURRITUCK.....	No. 3, Poplar Branch.....	1909		
	No. 1, Fruitville.....	1909		
	No. 7, Crawford.....	1909		
	No. 4, Moyock.....	1909		
	No. 2, Atlantic.....	1910		
	Total.....		5	
DAVIDSON.....	No. 2, Rothrock.....	1909		
	No. 2, Boston.....	1909		
	No. 2, Lexington.....	1910		
	No. 11, Thomasville.....	1910		
	No. 2, Abbott's Creek.....	1910		
	No. 2, Silver Hill.....	1910		
	Total.....		6	
DAVIE.....	No. 1, Smith Grove.....	1908		
	No. 5, Shady Grove.....	1908		
	No. 5, Mocksville.....	1908		
	No. 4, Jerusalem.....	1908		
	No. 4, Clarksville.....	1909		
	No. 2, Jerusalem.....	1909		1
	Total.....		6	1
DUPLIN.....	Warsaw.....	1908		
	No. 3, Smith's.....	1908		
	No. 3, Warsaw.....	1909		
	No. 1, Warsaw.....	1909		
	No. 3, Glessons.....	1909		
	Total.....		5	
DURHAM.....	No. 5, Patterson.....	1908		
	No. 2, Durham.....	1908		

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—Continued.

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
DURHAM—(con.)	No. 9, Durham	1908		
	No. 3, Patterson	1908		1
	Total		4	1
EDGECOMBE	No. 4—6	1908		1
	No. 2—5	1908		1
	No. 1—10	1908		1
	No. 1—9	1908		
	No. 3—3	1908		1
	No. 2—11	1908		
	No. 4—1	1908		
	Hartsell Mill	1908		
	No. 3—7*	1908		
	No. 2—4*	1908		1
	No. 1—12*	1908		1
	No. 2—10*	1908		1
	No. 4—5	1909		
	No. 3—7	1909		
	No. 1, Stony Creek	1909		1
	No. 1—4	1910		
	No. 3—10*	1910		1
	No. 1—5*	1910		
	Total		12	9
FORSYTH	No. 1, Kernersville	1908		
	No. 1, Middle Fork	1908		
	No. 3, Old Town	1908		
	No. 2, Kernersville	1908		
	No. 4, Kernersville	1908		
	No. 2, Salem Chapel	1908		
	No. 2, Vienna	1908		
	No. 4 Broadway	1909		
	Total		8	
FRANKLIN	No. 1, Franklinton (col.)	1909	1	
GASTON	No. 4, Dallas	1908		
	No. 2, Dallas	1908		1
	No. 10, Dallas	1908		
	No. 9, Dallas	1909		1

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental
GASTON—(con.)	No. 3, Dallas	1909		
	No. 7, Cherryville	1909		
	Total		6	2
GATES	No. 4, Gatesville	1910		
	No. 6, Hunter's Mill	1910		
	Total		2	
GRANVILLE	No. 2, Sassafras	1909		
	No. 7, Oak Hill	1909		
	No. 6, Fishing Creek	1909		
	No. 2, Fishing Creek	1909		
	No. 2, Tally Ho	1909		
	No. 2, Salem	1909		
	Total		6	
GREENE	No. 1, Olds	1908		
	No. 1, Jason	1908		1
	No. 1, Shine	1908		1
	No. 3, Bullhead	1908		
	No. 2, Ormonds	1910		
	Total		5	2
GUILFORD	No. 7, Greene	1908		
	No. 3, Monroe	1908		
	No. 4, Clay	1908		
	No. 6, High Point	1908		
	No. 2, Rock Creek	1908		
	No. 4, Center Grove	1908		
	No. 3, Madison*	1910		1
	Total		6	1
HALIFAX	No. 3, Roseneath	1909		
	No. 1, Roseneath	1909		
	Brinkleyville	1909		
	No. 5, Brinkleyville	1909		
	No. 3, Palmyra	1909		
	No. 2, Halifax	1909		
	No. 1, Brinkleyville	1909		
	No. 6, Brinkleyville	1909		
	Total		8	

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
HARNETT	No. 1, Duke	1909		
	No. 1, Averbosboro	1909		1
	No. 2, Grove	1910		
	Total		3	1
HENDERSON	No. 8, Green River	1908		
	No. 8, Hendersonville	1908		
	Total		2	
HERTFORD	No. 6, Winton	1909		
	No. 9, St. Johns	1909		
	No. 1, St. Johns	1909		
	No. 1, Murfreesboro	1909		
	No. 2, Winton	1910		
	Total		5	
HYDE	No. 3, Fairfield	1908	1	
IREDELL	No. 7, Fallston	1908		
	No. 5, Chambersburg	1908		
	No. 4, Fallston	1908		
	No. 2, Union Grove	1908		
	No. 6, Union Grove	1908		
	No. 3, Statesville	1908		
	No. 1, Davidson	1908		
	No. 2, Turnersburg	1908		
	No. 1, Turnersburg	1908		
	No. 3, Olin	1908		
	No. 5, Olin	1908		
	No. 3, Fallston	1908		
	No. 4, Bethany	1908		
	No. 4, Union Grove	1910		
	No. 2, New Hope	1910		
	No. 3, Barringer	1910		
	No. 4, Shiloh	1910		
	No. 6, Shiloh	1910		
	No. 7, Shiloh	1910		
	Total		19	
JACKSON	No. 3, River T—	1908		
	No. 5, Cullowhee	1908		
	No. 2, Caney Fork	1910		
	No. 2, Savannah	1910		
	Total		4	

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—Continued.

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
JOHNSTON	No. 8, Ingram	1909		
	No. 10, Boon Hill	1909		
	No. 3, Meadow	1909		
	No. 4, Meadow	1909		
	No. 6, Wilders	1909		
	No. 2, Cleveland	1909		
	Total		6	
JONES	No. 6, Pollockville	1908		
	No. 1, Chinquepin	1908		
	No. 2, White Oak	1909		
	No. 1, White Oak (col.)	1909		
	No. 2, Chinquepin	1910		
	No. 2, Trenton	1910		
	No. 3, Tuckahoe	1910		
	Total		7	
LEE	No. 2, Pocket	1909		
	No. 1, Jonesboro	1909		
	No. 7, Pocket	1910		
	Total		3	
LENOIR	No. 2, Sand Hill	1909		
	No. 3, Neuse	1909		
	No. 5, Woodington	1909		
	No. 1, Trent	1909		
	LaGrange	1910		1
	Total		5	1
LINCOLN	No. 5, Catawba Springs	1908		
	No. 11, Catawba Springs	1908		
	No. 4, Lincolnton	1908		
	No. 8, Howards	1908		
	No. 10, Howards	1909		
	No. 3, North Brook	1909		
	No. 4, North Brook	1909		
	Total		7	
MACON	No. 9, Franklin	1908		1
	No. 6, Franklin	1908		
	No. 1, Sugar Fork	1908		
	No. 2, Ellijay*	1908		1

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXII. RURAL LIBRARIES—Continued.

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
MACON—(con.)	No. 1, Cartoogechee*	1908		1
	No. 4, Mill Shoals	1908		
	No. 1, Franklin	1908		
	No. 4, Highlands	1909		
	No. 1, Cowee	1909		
	No. 1, Mill Shoal	1909		
	Total		8	3
MADISON	No. 3—1	1908		
	No. 2—11	1910		
	Total		2	
MARTIN	No. 10, Williamston	1908		
	No. 21, Robersonville	1908		
	No. 17, Cross Roads	1908		
	No. 31, Goose Nest	1909		
	No. 18, Bear Grass	1909		
	No. 16, Cross Roads	1909		
	No. 5, Williamston (col.)	1909		
	Total		7	
MCDOWELL	No. 1, Broad River	1909		
	No. 8, Marion	1909		
	No. 3, Marion	1909		
	Total		3	
MECKLENBURG	No. 4, Malloys Creek	1908		
	No. 5, Crab Orchard	1908		
	No. 2, Crab Orchard	1908		1
	No. 1, Clear Creek	1908		
	No. 4, Clear Creek	1908		
	No. 4, Lemley	1909		
	No. 2, Berryhill	1909		
	No. 1, Paw Creek	1910		
	Total		8	1
MITCHELL	No. 6, Poplar	1908		
	No. 3, Toe River	1910		
	No. 1, Altamont	1910		
	Total		3	
MONTGOMERY	No. 3 Mount Gilead	1908		1

\*Supplemental only.



TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
MOORE	No. 4, Mineral Springs	1908		
	No. 6, Sand Hill	1908		1
	No. 3, Mineral Springs	1908		
	No. 1, Bensalem*	1908		1
	No. 1, Sand Hill (col.)	1908		
	No. 6, Carthage	1908		
	No. 8, Greenwood	1908		
	No. 4, Deep River	1908		
	No. 1, Greenwood	1908		
	No. 6, Mineral Springs	1908		
	Total		9	2
NASH	No. 6, Mannings	1909		
	No. 3, Jackson	1909		
	No. 4, Mannings	1909		
	No. 3, North Whitakers	1909		1
	No. 4, Ferrells	1909		
	No. 1, Nashville	1910		
	Total		6	1
NORTHAMPTON	No. 27, Wicconee	1909		
	No. 44, Roanoke	1909		
	Total		2	
ONSLOW	No. 1, Stump Sound	1908		
	No. 7, Swansboro	1908		
	No. 1, Jacksonville	1909		1
	No. 2, Stump Sound	1909		
	No. 9, Stump Sound	1909		
	No. 12, Stump Sound	1909		
	No. 10, Stump Sound	1910		
	Total		7	1
ORANGE	No. 2, Cedar Grove	1908		
	No. 3, Bingham	1908		
	No. 7, Cheeks	1910		
	No. 5, Hillsboro	1910		
	No. 2, Hillsboro	1910		
	No. 3, Chapel Hill	1910		
	No. 7, Chapel Hill*	1910		1

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
ORANGE—(con.)	No. 3, Hillsboro*	1910		1
	No. 6, Bingham*	1910		1
	Total		9	3
PASQUOTANK	No. 4, Nixonton	1908		
	No. 3, Mount Herman	1908		1
	No. 3, Mount Herman (col.)	1909		
	No. 3, Nixonton (col.)	1909		
	No. 2, Salem (col.)	1909		
	Total		5	1
PENDER	No. 4, Union	1908		
	No. 2, Long Creek	1908		
	No. 1, Long Creek	1908		
	No. 6, Union	1908		
	No. 2, Columbia	1908		
	No. 5, Columbia	1908		
	No. 1, Canetuck	1908		
	No. 5, Long Creek	1908		1
	No. 1, Grady	1910		
	No. 5, Burgaw	1910		
	No. 4, Topsail	1910		
	Total		11	1
PERQUIMANS	No. 4, Hertford	1908		
	No. 1, New Hope	1909		
	No. 2, Bethel	1909		
	No. 3, Bethel	1909		
	No. 2, Hertford	1909		
	No. 3, Hertford	1909		
	Total		6	
PERSON	No. 3, Cunningham	1908		
	No. 5, Roxboro	1908		
	No. 4, Flat River	1909		
	Total		3	
PITT	No. 6, Chicod	1908		
	No. 12, Swift Creek	1908		
	No. 7, Greenville	1908		
	No. 6, Carolina	1908		

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—Continued.

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
PITT—(con.)	No. 10, Chicod	1908		
	No. 5, Greenville	1908		
	Total		6	
RANDOLPH	No. 2, Coleridge	1908		
	No. 3, Coleridge	1908		
	No. 1, New Hope	1908		
	No. 4, New Market	1909		
	No. 1, Tabernacle	1909		
	No. 1, Providence*	1909		1
	No. 2, New Market	1909		
	No. 1, Liberty	1909		
	No. 1, Trinity	1909		1
	No. 2, Trinity	1909		
	Total		10	2
RICHMOND	No. 6, Mineral Springs	1909		
	No. 2, Beaver Dam	1909		
	No. 4, Steeles	1909		
	Total		3	
ROBESON	No. 3, Britts	1908		
	No. 2, Lumberton	1908		
	No. 1, Smiths	1908		
	No. 2, Lumberton (col.)	1908		
	No. 4, Harrellsville	1908		
	No. 3, Maxton			
	No. 2, Harrellsville	1909		
	No. 5, Lumberton	1909		
	Total		8	
ROCKINGHAM	No. 4, Ruffin	1908		
	No. 1, New Bethel	1908		
	No. 5, Simpsonville	1908		
	No. 1, Ruffin	1908		
	No. 5, New Bethel	1909		
	No. 5, Wentworth	1909		
	No. 7, Wentworth	1909		
	No. 3, Reidsville*	1909		1
	Total		7	1

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
ROWAN	No. 1, Steele	1909		
	No. 2, Franklin	1909		
	No. 5, Litaker	1909		
	No. 2, Litaker	1909		
	No. 2, Mount Ulla	1909		
	No. 2, China Grove	1909		
	No. 9, Atwell*	1909		1
	Total		6	1
RUTHERFORD	No. 7—3	1908		
	No. 5—3	1908		
	No. 6—9	1908		
	No. 3—2	1908		
	No. 10—7	1909		
	No. 7—4	1909		
	No. 5—1	1909		
	No. 6—8	1909		
	Total		8	
SAMPSON	No. 6, Little Coharie	1908		
	No. 4, Franklin	1908		
	No. 2, McDaniels	1908		
	No. 2, Taylor's Bridge	1908		
	No. 3, South Clinton	1908		
	No. 9, Mingo	1908		
	No. 2, Little Coharie	1908		
	No. 1, Newton Grove	1908		
	No. 1, McDaniels	1909		
	No. 4, Taylor's Bridge	1909		
	No. 10, Mingo	1909		
	No. 4, Mingo	1909		
	Total		12	
SCOTLAND	No. 3, Laurel Hill	1910		
	No. 4, Spring Hill	1910		
	Total		2	
STANLY	No. 1, Big Lick	1909	1	
STOKES	No. 2, Danbury	1908		
	No. 8, Sauratown	1909		
	No. 5, Beaver Island	1909		

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
STOKES—(con.)	No. 9, Sauratown	1910		
	No. 6, Peters Creek	1910		
	No. 11, Yadkin	1910		
	No. 4, Quaker Gap	1910		
	Total		7	
CURRY.	No. 5, Mount Airy	1908		
	No. 3, Pilot Mountain	1908		
	No. 1, Mount Airy	1909		
	No. 2, Marsh	1909		
	No. 1, Westfield	1909		
	No. 6, Dobson	1909		
	No. 1, St. Creek	1909		
	No. 5, St. Creek	1909		
	Total		8	
TRANSYLVANIA	No. 1, Brevard	1908		1
	No. 2, Dunn's Rock	1908		
	No. 3, Brevard	1908		
	No. 5, Hogback	1908		
	No. 4, Little River	1909		
	No. 3, Hogback	1909		
	No. 2, Cathey's Creek	1909		1
	No. 1, Estatoe	1909		
	No. 3, Little River	1910		
	Total		9	2
UNION	No. 1, Marshville	1908		
	No. 5, Jackson	1908		
	No. 1, Goose Creek	1909		
	No. 4, Lanes Creek	1909		
	No. 4, Jackson	1909		
	No. 6, Lanes Creek	1909		
	No. 7, Sandy Ridge	1910		
	No. 6, Buford	1910		
	Total		8	
VANCE	No. 4, Kittrell	1909		
	No. 6—1	1910		
	Total		2	

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—Continued.

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
WAKE.....	No. 4, Little River*	1908		1
	No. 6, White Oak*	1908		1
	No. 1, Cary*	1908		1
	No. 8, Swift Creek*	1908		1
	No. 6, Marks Creek	1908		1
	No. 3, Marks Creek	1908		1
	No. 2, Wake Forest	1908		
	No. 3, Buckhorn	1908		1
	No. 1, Cary	1908		
	No. 2, Cedar Fork	1909		1
	No. 8, Swift Creek	1909		
	No. 4, Little River	1909		
	No. 2, St. Marys	1909		
	No. 6, White Oak	1909		
	No. 3, Holly Springs	1909		1
	Total		11	9
WARREN.....	Warrenton School	1909		
	Wise*	1909		1
	No. 2, Fork Township	1910		
	Total		2	1
WASHINGTON..	No. 1, Plymouth	1908		
	No. 3, Lees (col.)	1908		
	Roper*	1908		1
	No. 2, Plymouth*	1908		
	No. 2, Scuppermong*	1908		1
	Plymouth*	1908		1
	Total		6	3
WATAUGA...	No. 4, Beaver Dam	1908		
	No. 9, Boone	1908		
	No. 1, Blue Ridge	1908		
	No. 1, Boone	1908		
	Total		4	
WAYNE.....	No. 7, Grantham	1908		
	No. 6, Nahunta	1908		
	Total		2	
WILKES.....	No. 8, Edwards*	1908		1
	No. 1, Edwards*	1908		1

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental.
WILKES—(con.)	No. 5, Edwards*	1908		1
	No. 1, Union*	1908		1
	No. 2, Boomer*	1908		1
	No. 6, Mulberry*	1908		1
	No. 4, Lovelace*	1908		1
	No. 2, Mulberry*	1908		1
	No. 3, Elk*	1908		
	No. 2, Mulberry*	1908		
	No. 4, Lewis Creek	1908		
	No. 6, Reddies River	1908		1
	No. 5, Somers	1908		
	No. 8, Mulberry	1908		
	No. 1, Lovelace	1908		
	No. 8, Union	1908		
	No. 7, Union	1908		
	No. 3, Walnut Grove	1908		
	No. 5, Rock Creek	1908		
	No. 5, Brushy Mountain	1908		
	No. 7, Mulberry	1908		
	No. 3, Lovelace	1908		
	No. 4, Walnut Cove	1908		
	No. 3, Wilkesboro	1908		
	No. 5, Lewis Fork	1908		
	No. 3, Brushy Mountain	1908		
	No. 1, Trap Hill (col.)	1908		
	No. 2, Trap Hill	1908		
	No. 1, Brushy Mountain	1908		
	No. 8, Reddies River	1908		
	No. 4, Brushy Mountain	1908		1
	No. 3, New Castle	1908		1
	No. 1, Beaver Creek	1908		
	No. 6, Union	1908		
	No. 4, Moravian Falls	1908		
	No. 9, Reddies River	1908		
	No. 4, Elk	1908		
	No. 1, Somers	1908		
	No. 3, Reddies River	1908		

\*Supplemental only.

TABLE XXIII. RURAL LIBRARIES—*Continued.*

County.	Where Established.	When Estab- lished.	Total Originals.	Supple- mental
WILKES—(con.)	No. 1, New Castle (col.)...	1908	.....	.....
	No. 7, Reddies River.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 3, Wilkesboro (col.) ..	1908	.....	.....
	No. 9, Edwards.....	1908	.....	1
	No. 5, Lovelace.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 7, Walnut Grove.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 2, Somers ..	1908	.....	.....
	No. 2, Antioch.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 4, Job's Cabin.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 7, Job's Cabin.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 5, Mulberry.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 4, Mulberry.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 5, Walnut Grove.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 2, Walnut Grove.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 3, North Wilkesboro ..	1908	.....	.....
	No. 6, Mulberry.....	1908	.....	.....
	Total.....		45	12
WILSON.	No. 2, Old Fields.....	1908	.....	1
	No. 6, Old Fields ..	1908	.....	1
	No. 2, Springfield.....	1908	.....	.....
	No. 7, Springfield.....	1909	.....	.....
	No. 4, Gardners ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 2, Toisnot ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 5, Toisnot ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 6, Toisnot ..	1909	.....	.....
	Total.....		8	2
YADKIN	No. 6, Liberty ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 5, Buck Shoals.....	1909	.....	.....
	No. 6, Buck Shoals.....	1909	.....	.....
	No. 7, Fall Creek ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 1, Fall Creek ..	1909	.....	.....
	No. 6, Boonville, 1909.....	1909	.....	.....
	Total.....		6	.....
YANCEY	No. 2, Jack's Creek ..	1909	1	.....
	Grand totals.....		528	76



### PART III.

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REPORT OF STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, 1908-'09.

REPORT OF STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, 1909-'10.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

REPORT OF COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1908-'09 AND 1909-'10.

REPORT OF SLATER FUND.

REPORT OF PEABODY FUND.

CIRCULAR-LETTERS OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

DECISIONS OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS**

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909

INCLUDING A

REPORT OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOLS

BY

**N. W. WALKER**

PROFESSOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH  
CAROLINA AND STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C., November 20, 1909.

HONORABLE J. Y. JOYNER,

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

*Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my Second Annual Report of the Public High Schools, established under an act of the Legislature of 1907, for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1909.

I have included also, in accordance with your instructions, such a report of the town and village high schools as could be made from the reports sent in to your office by the principals of these schools.

Very truly yours,

N. W. WALKER,

*State Inspector of Public High Schools.*

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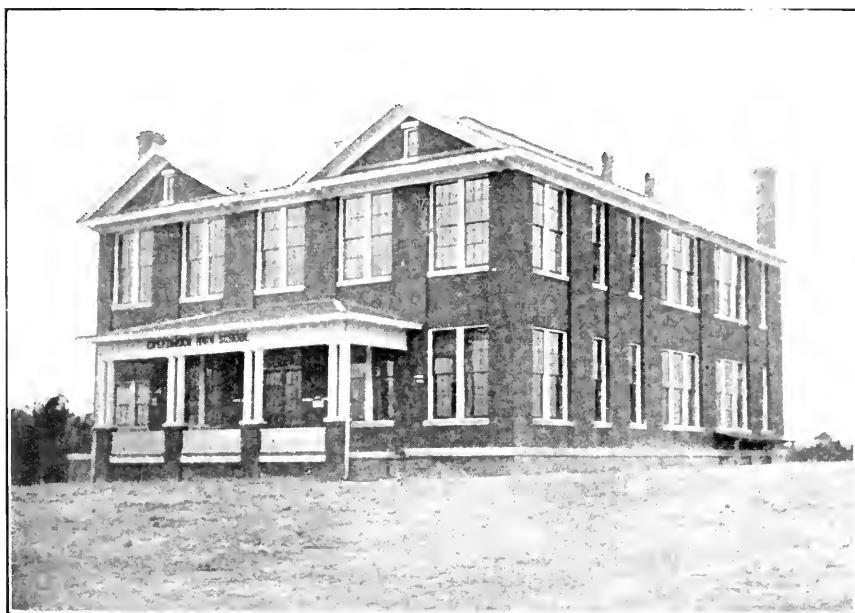
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# REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, 1908-1909.

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## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

**Enrollment and Attendance.**—The first year the public high schools were opened (1907-1908) there were 145 schools in operation, and they enrolled 3,949 students and made an average daily attendance of 2,963. The second year (1908-1909), which is covered by this report, there were 160 schools in operation, and they enrolled 5,282 students and made an average daily attendance of 3,787. The increase in attendance over the preceding year was 34 per cent. There were enrolled 1,563 boarding students\* and 303 public-school teachers. There were seven schools that enrolled 30 or more boarding pupils, ranging in number as follows: 61, 55, 50, 49, 34, 31, 30. Twenty-three schools enrolled 20 or more boarding students. These facts will give some idea of how the public high schools are beginning to make their influence felt even at this early stage of their development. For the year 1909-1910 there are 175 public high schools in operation, and a conservative estimate, based upon the preliminary reports, places the enrollment for the current year at about 7,000.

**Our Chief Problem, Expansion.**—These figures would seem to indicate that our chief problem in connection with the public high schools is how to make adequate provision for the enlargement and increase of material equipment and teaching force, in order that the schools may meet the demands that are going to be made upon them. More teachers must be provided, larger school buildings erected, dormitories and mess-halls built, and modern furnishings added. All this resolves itself into a question of greater revenue for the high school. In order to meet this problem so as to build and equip the type of high school the immediate future will demand, it is going to be necessary to increase the territory from which the high school derives its revenue by direct taxation. As the high school is a county institution, the county ought to be made the basis of its support. As it seems best to postpone a detailed discussion of these matters until a year hence, I shall have more to say along this line and some definite suggestions to offer in my next annual report.

**Building Activity.**—During the past eighteen months twelve handsome new brick buildings have been erected for the accommodation of public high schools (and the elementary schools in connection with them) at a total aggregate cost of \$92,300. The total value of the school property of these twelve schools is \$111,000. There have been four good wooden buildings erected during this period at a cost of \$9,100. The total value of the school property of these four schools is \$12,000. This gives a total of sixteen buildings in eighteen months, costing \$101,400, and a total property value for the sixteen schools of \$123,000. This summary does not take into account the numerous cheaper wooden buildings, ranging in cost from \$500 to \$1,250. There are fifteen other public high schools housed in good brick buildings, with a total property value of \$119,300. These buildings were erected for the most part before the public high schools were organized or during the first year of their operation.

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\*This means students from outside the local school district, many of whom were not actual boarders. Quite a number furnished their own conveyance and drove from home every morning, many from as far as seven miles.

**Public High-school Funds.**—The following table shows the amount raised for high-school instruction during the first two years and the sources from which these funds were derived:

SOURCES.	1907-'08.	1908-'09.
Local tax .....	\$ 27,470.48	\$ 34,551.89
Private donation .....	13,187.04	9,316.76
County apportionment .....	21,943.66	27,903.81
State apportionment .....	40,785.00	45,369.99
Balance on hand .....		6,175.71
Total .....	\$ 103,386.18	\$ 123,318.16

**Significant Facts.**—The public high schools have done much more than merely offer high-school training to the thousands of high-school students they have enrolled: they have exerted an upward pull upon the elementary schools about them. Evidence of this fact is to be found in the readiness with which progressive communities are voting taxes upon themselves for the support of the high schools and of the elementary schools in connection with them; in the voting of bonds for better and more modern buildings; in the consolidation of districts in order to secure sufficient financial support to put a central school upon a substantial basis and thus get State aid for the high school; in a growing dissatisfaction with the inefficient teacher, and in an increased willingness to pay better salaries for better teachers and longer school terms. Again, these schools are extending their influence more widely as they become better known.

**Counties Without High Schools.**—For the current year (1909-1910) there are only nine counties without public high schools. These counties are: Brunswick, Chowan, Dare, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Stanly, Tyrrell, and Yancey.

#### NEW SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AND SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED OR MOVED.

##### Schools Discontinued or Moved, 1908-'09.

Cabarrus .....	Georgeville.
Caldwell .....	Lenoir.
Cherokee .....	Bellevue (moved to Murphy).
Craven .....	New Bern (moved to Vanceboro).
Edgecombe .....	Battleboro (moved to Tarboro).
Granville .....	Howard (moved to Creedmoor).
Greene .....	Snow Hill.
Hyde .....	Sladesville.
Jones .....	Trenton (moved to Pollocksville).
McDowell .....	Marion.
Randolph .....	Ramseur (moved to Liberty).
Stanly .....	Albemarle.
Transylvania .....	Selma (moved to Rosman).
Union .....	Mt. Prospect (moved to Unionville).
Wayne .....	Goldsboro (moved to Pikeville).
Wilkes .....	Mt. Pleasant (moved to Ronda).
Wilson .....	Elm City.
Yancey .....	Elk Shoal.

**New Schools, 1908-'09.**

Alamance .....	Sylvan.
Alexander .....	Stony Point.
Cherokee .....	Murphy (moved from Bellevue).
Craven .....	Vanceboro (moved from New Bern).
Edgecombe .....	Tarboro (moved from Battleboro).
Edgecombe-Nash .....	Whitakers.
Gates .....	Sunbury.
Granville .....	Creedmoor (moved from Howard).
Guilford .....	Monticello.
Hertford .....	Winton.
Jones .....	Pollockville (moved from Trenton).
Northampton .....	Severn.
Orange .....	Chapel Hill.
Polk .....	Columbus.
Randolph .....	Trinity.
do. ....	Liberty (moved from Ramseur).
Sampson .....	Newton Grove.
Surry .....	Elkin.
Transylvania .....	Rosman (moved from Selica).
Union .....	Unionville (moved from Mt. Prospect).
Wayne .....	Pikeville (moved from Goldsboro).
Wilkes .....	Ronda (moved from Mt. Pleasant).

**Schools Discontinued, 1909-'10.**

Beaufort .....	Washington.
Henderson .....	Fletcher.

**New Schools Established, 1909-'10.**

Alexander .....	Taylorsville.
Burke .....	Glen Alpine.
Caswell .....	Providence.
Clay .....	Hayesville.
Durham .....	Bahama.
Gates .....	Reynoldson.
Graham .....	Andrews.*
Greene .....	Snow Hill.
Hyde .....	Sladesville.
Macon .....	Cowee.
Moore .....	Carthage.
Orange .....	Hillsboro.
Person .....	Bushy Fork.
Stokes .....	King.
do. ....	Pinnacle.
do. ....	Walnut Cove.
Surry .....	Rockford.
Yadkin .....	Boonville.

\*There is no public high school in Graham County; but the county is allowed, under a special act of the Legislature, to co-operate with Cherokee County in maintaining a joint public high school at Andrews.

The number of public high schools established the first year (1907-'08) was 156.†

The second year (1908-'09), 18 of these schools were discontinued or moved to other points, and 22 new schools established, making a net gain of four schools over the first year. Thus there were 160 public high schools in operation the second year (1908-'09).

The third year (1909-'10), 2 schools were discontinued, and 17 new schools were established, making 175 schools in operation for the year 1909-'10.

#### THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The public high school has a vital organic relation to the public elementary school below it, and this relationship must never be lost sight of. If either the public high school or the elementary school is ever to be made really efficient, the other must be made reasonably so. It is necessary, then, that a little more attention be paid to the elementary school conducted in connection with the public high school. Although both schools may at present be conducted in the same building, they are legally constituted two separate and distinct schools. The public high school is held up to requirements that the elementary school may disregard with impunity. The one belongs to the county and is open, free of tuition, to pupils of high-school age residing in all parts of the county; the other is purely local, drawing its patronage only from the contiguous territory. The one must be reasonably well equipped, must follow systematic courses of instruction, and must have competent instructors; the other, too frequently, is a law unto itself in these respects. The public high school has at its head a principal licensed by the State, who also exercises supervisory and disciplinary functions over the elementary school, but he has no voice in the selection of the teachers whose work he is to supervise, nor has the County Board of Education or the State.

Now, it is necessary that the elementary schools which are operated in connection with the public high schools, in the same building and under the same principal, shall be well equipped, well organized, and well taught. The merely nominal requirement, that the elementary school shall be well provided for, is practically inoperative.

Much can be done to improve these elementary schools by establishing for them some standard of teaching efficiency. Every teacher in one of these schools ought to be required at least to hold the first-grade county certificate, and a much better requirement would be that every such teacher should hold the five-year State certificate. To exact such a requirement at once would seem, in many cases, to impose an undue hardship; nevertheless, it would certainly improve the instruction in the elementary grades, which would mean decided improvement in the high school as well. And along with this requirement should come minimum salary and minimum term regulations. Not a few communities are at present crippling their elementary schools in order to raise the required funds for the high schools. This should not be allowed. The high school and the elementary school must be improved together.

†Eleven of these schools did not open the first year. Three of these eleven—Battleboro, Snow Hill, and Selica—were not ready to open at the beginning of the second year, and were discontinued in order that the funds might be used elsewhere.

**HIGH-SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN TWO-TEACHER SCHOOLS.**

As soon as it is practicable to do so, it will be to the best interest of both the public high schools and the elementary schools to discontinue the teaching of high-school branches in the two-teacher country schools. There are perhaps 800 or more of these two-teacher schools in which some high-school instruction is given. I have taken occasion to look into the work of these schools as closely and as carefully as time would permit, and I am frank to say that much of the high-school instruction offered is but little better than none at all.

Two teachers who have to instruct 65 or more pupils in all the branches of the first seven grades ought not to attempt to give instruction in the high-school branches. To do so is, in most cases, a mere waste of time. It means, too, that the lower grades must be neglected and that the high-school instruction must be given in a haphazard way, without any plan or system, and without adequate time for recitation periods. It too frequently happens that two or three advanced pupils who are pursuing one or two high-school subjects—say Latin and Algebra or General History—are allowed to take up one-half (or more in some cases) of one teacher's time, while 30 or 40 pupils in the elementary grades are being neglected. Again it happens that the recitation periods for the high-school classes are not more than ten minutes in length, and thus the high-school pupils are neglected; or, sometimes, the teacher has a "favorite study" which is overstressed to the neglect of all other subjects. Such aimless, haphazard work ought not to be permitted; and now that the public high school is within comparatively easy reach of all pupils of high-school grade, there is no valid reason why such pupils should not be taken out of the local two-teacher school and sent on to the public high school.

Of course, local community pride will in many cases revolt against this idea, and may for a time operate against the plan proposed; but as soon as the general public shall become actually sensible of the fact that the high school is not merely a local school, but that it is a county institution, this objection will no longer exist. The county superintendent can do much to remedy the situation discussed above by encouraging the older pupils to go on to the public high school, and many of them are exerting their influence in this direction with good results. But there are not a few cases in which the pride of the teacher has counteracted the influence of the superintendent and kept the pupils at home in the two-teacher school by assuring parents that just as good advantages are offered in the local school as are offered in the high school. This situation can be met most effectually by requiring every teacher in the public schools who teaches high-school subjects to hold a State certificate.

If the public schools having three or more teachers continue to give high-school instruction, they ought to be required to employ for this work regularly licensed high-school teachers, to organize their work upon a respectable basis, allowing adequate time for recitation periods, and to follow systematic courses of instruction. Otherwise, such schools will operate against any compact and effective organization of the public high-school work.

I am giving herewith the number of students reported by the county superintendents as pursuing high-school branches in the various counties of the State. Following the name of each county is the total number of high-school

pupils reported by the county superintendent; and following that is given, in parenthesis, the total number of students in the public high schools of the county as reported by the public high-school principals.

#### STUDENTS IN THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS PURSUING HIGH-SCHOOL STUDIES.

Alamance,\* 120 (85); Alexander, 334 (19); Alleghany, 20 (53); Anson, ... (62); Ashe, 49 (44); Beaufort, 76 (65); Bertie, 77 (66); Bladen, 214 (61); Brunswick, 106 (...); Buncombe, 298 (102); Burke, ... (...); Cabarrus, 35 (16); Caldwell, ... (15); Camden, 27 (24); Carteret, 65 (31); Caswell, ... (...); Catawba, 161 (41); Chatham, 111 (80); Cherokee, 56 (87); Chowan, 2 (...); Clay, ... (...); Cleveland, 95 (47); Columbus, 134 (72); Craven, 19 (50); Cumberland, ... (81); Currituck, 31 (18); Dare, ... (...); Davidson, 30 (33); Davie, 66 (52); Duplin, ... (85); Durham, 271 (47); Edgecombe, 15 (127); Forsyth, 308 (168); Franklin, 18 (78); Gaston, 166 (114); Gates, 75 (24); Graham, ... (...); Granville, 89 (95); Greene, 21 (...); Guilford, 212 (147); Halifax, 18 (55); Harnett, ... (31); Haywood, 62 (85); Henderson, ... (95); Hertford, 53 (57); Hyde, ... (24); Iredell, 184 (100); Jackson, 30 (19); Johnston, 134 (86); Jones, ... (37); Lee, 39 (41); Lenoir, ... (35); Lincoln, 106 (62); Macon, ... (66); Madison, 37 (81); Martin, 125 (103); Mecklenburg, ... (109); McDowell, ... (45); Mitchell, ... (30); Montgomery, ... (37); Moore, 85 (22); Nash, ... (61); New Hanover, 9 (...); Northampton, 177 (73); Onslow, 1 (22); Orange, 135 (37); Pamlico, 24 (31); Pasquotank, 32 (...); Pender, 75 (75); Perquimans, 6 (...); Person, 17 (23); Pitt, 232 (74); Polk, 18 (19); Randolph, 156 (90); Richmond, 90 (55); Robeson, 412 (129); Rockingham, ... (104); Rowan, 147 (91); Rutherford, 106 (33); Sampson, 165 (58); Scotland, ... (29); Stanly, ... (...); Stokes, 8 (...); Surry, ... (155); Swain, 21 (67); Transylvania, 38 (26); Tyrrell, ... (...); Union, 285 (70); Vance, 168 (55); Wake, 344 (228); Warren, 55 (51); Washington, 19 (47); Watauga, ... (14); Wayne, 293 (78); Wilkes, 155 (80); Wilson, ... (33); Yadkin, 23 (34); Yancey, 22 (...).

Total, 7,407 (5,282).

#### BOARDING STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ENROLLED.

Number of schools that enrolled public-school teachers.....	89
Number of male teachers enrolled.....	116
Number of female teachers enrolled.....	187
Total number of teachers enrolled.....	303
Number of schools that enrolled boarding pupils.....	144
Number of boarding pupils enrolled.....	1,563
Boys .....	779
Girls .....	784

\*Following the name of each county is the number of students pursuing high-school branches as reported by the county superintendents; and following that, is given, in parenthesis, the number of students in the public high school or schools of that county.

Schools enrolling 50 or more.....	3
Schools enrolling from 30 to 49.....	4
Schools enrolling from 20 to 29.....	16
Schools enrolling from 10 to 19.....	32
Schools enrolling from 5 to 9.....	47
Schools enrolling from 1 to 4.....	42

The seven schools enrolling 30 or more boarding students are: Cary, 61; Huntersville, 55; Holly Springs, 50; Hendersonville, 34; Turkey Knob, 31; Helton, 30.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM PRINCIPALS' REPORTS.

Principal PHILIP E. SHAW, *Friendship High School, Alamance County:*

"Bought a \$250 piano; built a \$250 'school barn'; constructed an eight-room dormitory, and beautified the school grounds by planting flowers and giving the grounds a general cleaning."

---

Principal J. W. HENDREN, *Stony Point High School, Alexander County:*

"A new four-room school building has been erected during the year, valued at \$2,100."

---

Principal A. A. KEENER, *Lilesville High School, Anson County:*

"New school building erected, \$5,000; library purchased."

---

Principal L. E. BENNETT, *Pantego High School, Beaufort County:*

"We have a collection of 20 old and rare books ranging in age from 75 to 269 years. We have 445 volumes in our library. And we have started a museum consisting of minerals, Indian stone axes, old relics of different kinds, stuffed animals, etc."

---

Principal W. R. SMITHWICK, *Whiteville High School, Columbus County:*

"Four recitation rooms added, and two halls, 20 patent desks, 200 chairs. Trees planted on the grounds."

---

Principal J. W. DANIEL, *Bethania High School, Forsyth County:*

"We have graded the school grounds, laid off walks, sown grass, planted violets and trees; and have also enclosed the school front with a neat and substantial fence. This work was all done by the high-school pupils under the supervision of the principal. Other improvements will follow."

---

Principal J. GRAHAM VISER, *Walkertown High School, Forsyth County:*

"We have built a new high-school building this year costing about \$5,000."

---

Principal J. A. PITTS, *Creedmoor High School, Granville County:*

"A new two-story brick building has been completed [value of building and grounds, \$10,000], and grounds leveled and sown down in preparation for grass. A clubhouse is being prepared."

Principal S. T. LILES, *Monticello High School, Guilford County:*

"New house of modern design, costing when completed about \$3,500, now being built. The new high school is attracting attention, and the enrollment is expected to reach 50 or 60 next year. We are compelled to have money for another teacher. Two teachers were enrolled, and 9 others are preparing to teach in the public schools."

---

Principal W. H. ALBRIGHT, *Aurelian Springs High School, Halifax County:*

"We have piano, organ, good library, etc. Hope to build an annex to our present building this year and add such other improvements as are necessary. School has bright future."

---

Principal L. R. HOFFMAN, *Lillington High School, Harnett County:*

"This district needs a compulsory school law."

---

Miss HASSIE LOU PENDER, *Principal Hendersonville High School:*

"The front of the grounds has been terraced and sodded, and young trees have been planted."

---

Principal E. P. DIXON, *Ahoskie High School, Hertford County:*

"Marked improvement over last year, both in work and in organization. Voted local tax and issued bonds for new building."

---

Principal J. M. WATTS, *Scotts High School, Iredell County:*

"Playground has been enlarged and nearly all stumps removed. Sand has been hauled and walks made in front of building."

---

Miss ELIZABETH KELLY, *Principal Iotla High School, Macon County:*

"Water has been brought through pipes from a spring on the mountain-side one mile to schoolhouse. Undergrowth and stumps cleared from campus. Road or driveway graded to athletic grounds. These are some of the improvements this year."

---

Principal JOHN D. EVERETT, *Robersonville High School, Martin County:*

"Installed new clock; painted house; built up yard; raised money for library."

---

Principal Z. H. ROSE, *Williamston High School:*

"We established a \$50 library and selected material for the Literary Societies. There was no library in the school before the two societies made up this amount."

---

Principal HOY TAYLOR, *Biscoe High School, Montgomery County:*

"A new brick school building has been erected during the past year at a cost of about \$5,300. Greater interest has been shown in schools than ever before, and prospects are good for a much more widely patronized school next year."



Principal JAMES HUTCHINS, *Hoffman High School, Richmond County:*

"Our school building has been equipped with patent desks, maps, globes, etc. The school grounds have been greatly improved. Nearly every district in the township in which the Hoffman High School is located has voted a local tax and gives us assurance of a good many high-school students next year."

---

Principal EDWIN D. PUSEY, *Robertel High School, Richmond County:*

"Fourteen acres of ground have been acquired, and a new school building is in course of erection."

---

Principal H. F. PARDUE, *Pilot Mountain High School, Surry County:*

"School building erected; library of 125 volumes purchased; \$75 spent on physical laboratory."

---

Principal E. L. GREEN, *Bona Vista High School, Vance County:*

"The grounds have been improved; trees planted; piano bought."

---

Principal C. E. PENNINGTON, *Kittrell High School, Vance County:*

"We have bought piano; secured maps costing \$22; put in additional library books, \$15; put up United States flag which cost \$6; improved grounds by clearing off trees and rubbish."

---

Principal F. L. FOUST, *Bay Leaf High School, Wake County:*

"The people are making every effort possible to build up a good school at Bay Leaf, and the school is in a very prosperous condition. At the close of the school \$800 was raised for a new dormitory, and they expect to increase this to \$2,000."

---

Principal M. B. DRY, *Cary High School, Wake County:*

"Rural library secured; campus fenced, and fence painted; school farm secured (during lifetime of owner); State flag purchased, etc. Total enrollment for school, 307; boarders, 77; counties represented, 18."

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Principal R. C. HOLTON, *Wakelon High School, Wake County:*

"We are cultivating three acres this year—two in corn and peas and one in cotton. Part of the work is done by the boys; the rest is given."

---

Principal A. R. FREEMAN, *Pikeville High School, Wayne County:*

"Students coming from the country districts have made the best attendance. Some drive as far as seven miles."

---

Principal E. G. SUTTLEMYRE, *Wilkesboro High School, Wilkes County:*

"New building completed for next term, costing \$7,000. The old building will be converted into a dormitory which will accommodate about 35."

**TOWN AND VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOLS.**

Sixty-four of these schools reported in full or in part. These 64 schools reported an enrollment of: boys, 2,275; girls, 3,132; total, 5,407. Forty-one of these 64 schools reported their average daily attendance; 23 of them did not make such report. These 41 schools had an enrollment of: boys, 1,643; girls, 2,210; total, 3,853; and an average daily attendance of: boys, 1,330; girls, 1,844; total, 3,174. Assuming that the average daily attendance in the 64 schools (23 of which did not report their attendance) was as high in proportion to the enrollment as it was in the 41 schools that did report, we find that these 64 schools must have made an average daily attendance of: boys, 1,841; girls, 2,613; total, 4,454.\*

**PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE I.****Schools:**

Number of schools established.....	160
Schools reporting four-year courses.....	2
Schools reporting three-year courses.....	52
Schools reporting two-year courses.....	106

**Teachers:**

Total number of high-school teachers.....	236
Number giving full time to high-school instruction.....	181
Number giving part time to high-school instruction.....	55
Number of male teachers.....	157
Number of female teachers.....	79
Number of male principals.....	147
Number of female principals.....	13

**Enrollment:**

Total number of students enrolled.....	5,282
Boys enrolled .....	2,418
Girls enrolled .....	2,864
Number of fourth-year students enrolled.....	44
Number of third-year students enrolled.....	361
Number of second-year students enrolled.....	1,390
Number of first-year students enrolled.....	3,487
Number of students in four-year high schools.....	185
Number of students in three-year high schools.....	2,099
Number of students in two-year high schools.....	2,998

**Attendance:**

Total average daily attendance.....	3,787
Average daily attendance, boys.....	1,698
Average daily attendance, girls.....	2,089

**PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE II.**

## Number of students in

**English:**

Grammar .....	3,683
Composition and rhetoric.....	3,117
Literature .....	2,696

\*See p. 16.

**Mathematics:**

Advanced arithmetic .....	4,053
Algebra .....	3,741
Geometry .....	303

**History:**

English history .....	2,037
Ancient history .....	1,051
Mediaeval history .....	452
American history .....	1,059
History of North Carolina .....	146

**Foreign Languages:**

Latin .....	3,772
Greek .....	24
French .....	122
German .....	75

**Science:**

Physical geography .....	1,334
Physics .....	324
Introduction to science .....	1,031
Agriculture .....	428
Botany .....	25
Chemistry .....	28
Physiology .....	320

**Miscellaneous:**

Commercial geography .....	2
Drawing .....	37
Music .....	38
Business methods .....	59

**PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE III.****Receipts:**

From local taxation .....	\$ 34,551.89
From private donations .....	9,316.76
From county apportionments .....	27,903.81
From State appropriation .....	45,369.99
Balance on hand from last year .....	6,175.71*
<hr/>	
Total receipts .....	\$123,318.16

**Disbursements:**

For principals' salaries .....	98,187.59
For salaries of assistant teachers .....	11,897.64
For fuel, janitor, and incidentals .....	2,900.40
<hr/>	
Total expenditures .....	112,985.63
<hr/>	
Balance on hand .....	\$ 10,332.53

\*Last year's report showed a balance of \$11,970.19. The seeming discrepancy is due to the fact that outstanding vouchers, amounting to \$5,794.48, had not been presented for payment when the county treasurers made their reports.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.

**Schools:**

Number of schools reporting.....	64
Schools reporting four-year courses.....	20
Schools reporting three-year courses.....	27*
Schools reporting two-year courses.....	14†
Schools reporting one-year courses.....	3

**Teachers:**

Total number of high-school teachers.....	241
Number giving full time to high-school instruction.....	198
Number giving part time to high-school instruction.....	43

**Enrollment:**

Total number of students enrolled.....	5,407
Boys enrolled .....	2,275
Girls enrolled .....	3,132
Number of fourth-year students enrolled.....	296
Number of third-year students enrolled.....	859
Number of second-year students enrolled.....	1,521
Number of first-year students enrolled.....	2,731
Number of students enrolled in four-year schools.....	3,097
Number of students enrolled in three-year schools.....	1,791
Number of students enrolled in two-year schools.....	471
Number of students enrolled in one-year schools.....	48

**Attendance:**

Total average daily attendance.....	4,454‡
Average daily attendance, boys.....	1,841‡
Average daily attendance, girls.....	2,613‡

\*New Bern and Wadesboro High Schools report 3½-year courses.

†Rockingham High School reports a 2½-year course.

‡Estimated attendance—see statement on page 14.

TABLE I.—SHOWING LOCATION OF SCHOOLS, PRINCIPALS, ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Post Office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alamance	Friendship	Burlington, R. F. D.	P. E. Shaw	29	3	*2	19	16	35	14
	Hawfields	Haw River, R. F. D.	N. G. Stevens	24	3	*2	12	12	24	7
	Sylvan	Liberty, R. F. D. 3	Miles Reece	28	†2	1	9	17	26	5
Alexander	Stony Point	Stony Point	J. W. Hendren	20	†2	1	5	14	19	4
Alleghany	Turkey Knob	Mouth of Wilson, Va., R. F. D.	R. A. Foard	20	2	*2	28	25	53	23
Anson	Likesville	Likesville	A. A. Keener	32	2	1	8	14	22	3
	Morven	Morven	J. C. Crawford	32	3	*2	12	28	40	5
Ashe	Helton	Sturgills	E. W. Cooke	37	†2	1	30	14	44	13
Beaufort	Pantego	Pantego	L. E. Bennett	36	2	1	3	17	20	3
	Washington	Washington	H. H. McLean	32	2	4	17	28	45	15
Bertie	Aulander	Aulander	B. E. Phillips	32	2	1	15	34	49	10
	Mars Hill	Colerain, R. F. D.	Ethel May Carroll	28	2	1	5	12	17	4
Bladen	Abbotsburg	Abbotsburg	M. H. Ackerman	28	2	1	11	15	26	8
	Bladenboro	Bladenboro	C. C. Howard	31	2	1	18	17	35	10
Buncombe	Barnardsville	Barnardsville	Z. A. Rochelle	40	2	1	18	21	39	11
	Fairview	Fairview	W. H. Jones	36	3	*2	12	22	34	8
	Hominy Valley	Candler	W. W. Bryan	37	2	1	13	16	29	7
Cabarrus	Rocky River	Concord	J. E. Redden	28	2	1	7	9	16	4
Caldwell	Granite Falls	Granite Falls	L. J. Hunter	28	†2	1	9	6	15	8

TABLE I.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Post Office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Camden	South Mills	South Mills	E. T. Burgess	36	2	1	10	14	8	11
Carteret	Atlantic	Atlantic	V. C. Eaker	32	2	*2	18	13	14	12
Catawba	St. James	Newton, R. 2	A. C. Sherrill	24	12	1	14	7	8	5
	Startown	Newton, R. F. D.	R. C. Glenn	24	3	*2	3	17	20	3
Chatham	Merry Oaks	Merry Oaks	Earl R. Franklin	28	2	1	5	10	15	3
	Pittsboro	Pittsboro	A. B. Stalvey	36	2	1	14	14	28	10
	Siler City	Siler City	C. C. Sharpe	27	2	1	16	21	37	12
Cherokee	Andrews	Andrews	J. H. Harwood	32	2	43	15	16	31	11
	Murphy	Murphy	L. E. Mauney	40	3	*2	23	33	56	11
Cleveland	Fallston	Fallston	I. T. Newton	32	2	1	12	17	29	7
	Lattimore	Lattimore	W. T. R. Bell	28	2	1	9	9	18	8
Columbus	Chadbourne	Chadbourne	Nannie Leach	32	3	*2	12	22	34	8
	Whiteville	Whiteville	W. R. Smithwick	36	3	2	23	15	38	20
Craven	Dover	Dover	E. H. Moser	37	3	*2	16	27	43	15
	Vanceboro	Vanceboro	W. J. Newbold	36	2	1	2	5	7	2
Cumberland	Godwin	Godwin	W. R. Clegg	32	3	*2	20	13	33	18
	Hope Mills	Hope Mills	A. W. Davenport	28	2	1	6	17	23	4
	Stedman	Stedman	C. T. Ward	30	2	1	9	16	25	4
Currituck	Poplar Branch	Poplar Branch	Mary H. Phelps	19	22	1	12	6	18	10

Davidson	Churchland	Linwood, R. F. D.	S. G. Hasty	20	2	1	7	6	13	6	6	12
	Reeds	Lexington, R. F. D.	J. W. Cole	20	3	*2	9	11	20	8	10	18
Daye	Coolceene	Coolceene	D. C. Johnson	32	2	1	8	14	22	6	12	18
	Farrington	Farrington	W. P. Henley	26	2	1	15	15	30	10	10	20
Duplin	Teachleys	Teachleys	W. T. McGowan	36	3	1	16	19	35	10	15	25
	Warsaw	Warsaw	B. I. Tart	32	3	2	22	28	50	17	22	39
Durham	East Durham	East Durham	Holland Holton	36	3	§3	17	30	47	12	25	37
Edgecombe	Macesfield	Macesfield	A. F. Leighton	32	†2	1	7	5	12	6	4	10
	Tarboro	Tarboro	R. M. Davis	36	4	3	37	63	100	31	50	81
	Whitakers	Whitakers	O. V. Hicks	†32	†2	1	9	6	15	8	5	13
Forsyth	Bethania	Bethania	J. W. Daniel	35	2	1	30	35	65	21	27	48
	Kernersville	Kernersville	J. M. Weatherly	28	†2	2	22	30	52	20	25	45
	Lewisville	Lewisville	M. K. Meadors	30	3	1	22	34	56	15	20	35
	Walkertown	Walkertown	J. G. Viser	28	3	1	13	12	25	9	10	19
Franklin	Bunn	Bunn	J. H. Nanney	32	2	1	2	6	8	2	5	7
	Franklinton	Franklinton	E. E. Sams	32	2	*2	16	19	35	10	13	23
	Louisburg	Louisburg	W. R. Mills	36	2	2	10	25	35	8	19	27
Gaston	Belmont	Belmont	F. L. Jackson	32	3	*2	24	20	44	20	18	38
	Dallas	Dallas	S. G. Lindsay	32	3	*2	14	24	38	15	13	28
	Stanley	Stanley	H. H. McKeown	34	2	1	15	17	32	8	10	18
Gates	Stunbury	Stunbury	Mrs. T. W. Casten, Jr.	20	2	1	6	18	24	5	15	20
Granville	Creedmoor	Creedmoor	J. A. Pirts	28	†2	*2	18	18	36	13	13	26
	Knap of Reeds	Knap of Reeds	G. J. Green	28	2	1	17	8	25	9	5	14
	Stem	Stem	T. A. Holton	28	2	1	21	13	34	17	11	28
Guilford	Jamestown	Jamestown	L. Lea White	32	3	2	20	40	60	16	32	48
	Monticello	Brown Summit	S. T. Liles	†16	2	1	17	17	34	10	13	23

TABLE 1.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Post Office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Gulford	Pleasant Garden	Pleasant Garden	M. S. Giles	32	3	*2	28	25	23	21
Halifax	Aurorian Springs	Littleton, R. F. D.	W. H. Albright	32	42	1	4	15	3	10
	Enfield	Enfield	C. L. Whitaker	32	3	2	22	14	14	12
Harnett	Angier	Angier	J. M. Page	25	2	1	9	6	7	5
	Lillington	Lillington	L. R. Hoffman	31	2	1	9	7	5	5
Haywood	Rock Hill	Waynesville, R. F. D.	D. M. Stallings	32	2	1	26	20	21	14
	Rock Springs	Clyde, R. 1	J. W. Dellinger	36	2	1	19	20	13	14
Henderson	Fletcher	Fletcher	C. M. Gallamore	28	2	1	7	13	5	10
	Hendersonville	Hendersonville	Hassie Lou Ponder	35	3	§3	34	41	26	33
Hertford	Ahoskie	Ahoskie	E. P. Dixon	36	3	2	21	18	39	15
	Winton	Winton	N. W. Britton	32	2	1	5	13	4	11
Hyde	Swan Quarter	Swan Quarter	I. A. Horne	32	2	1	15	10	10	6
Iredell	Harmony	Harmony	Mary H. Kennedy	34	2	*2	35	33	14	12
	Scotts	Scotts	J. M. Watts	28	2	1	13	19	7	13
Jackson	Webster	Webster	T. Few Shipman	36	3	1	11	8	19	7
Johnston	Benson	Benson	L. T. Royall	34	2	1	23	19	16	14
	Kenly	Kenly	S. G. Rollings	32	2	1	11	18	29	9
	Wilson's Mills	Wilson's Mills	J. E. Purcell, Jr.	32	2	1	7	8	15	4
Jones	Pollocksville	Pollocksville	Alex. H. White	24	3	*2	19	18	11	14



Lee	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	M. L. Wright	32	3	*2	20	21	41	17	17	34
Lenoir	La Grange	La Grange	Geo. B. Strickland	32	2	*2	11	24	35	8	19	27
Lincoln	Crouse	Crouse	M. B. Clegg	28	2	*2	13	17	30	7	15	22
Macon	Denver	Denver	C. J. Scott	28	2	1	7	25	32	3	13	16
	Higdonville	Higdonville	Laura M. Jones	28	2	1	3	17	20	2	9	11
	Iota	Franklin, R. 3	Elizabeth Kelly	28	2	1	24	22	46	20	18	38
Madison	Madison Seminary	Marshall	R. G. Anders	32	2	1	15	16	31	9	9	18
	Spring Creek	Spring Creek	E. E. Connor	33	2	1	29	21	50	23	17	40
	Robersonville	Robersonville	John D. Everett	32	3	*2	28	29	57	17	19	36
Martin	Williamston	Williamston	Z. Hardy Rose	32	3	*2	21	25	46	18	16	31
	Nebo	Nebo	W. R. Shinn	32	2	43	12	33	45	8	27	35
	Huntersville	Huntersville	J. M. Humphries	32	3	2	34	39	73	25	32	57
Mecklenburg	Matthews	Matthews	O. I. Hinson	32	42	1	19	17	36	17	13	30
	Spruce Pine	Spruce Pine	Arthur Rames	32	42	1	12	18	30	8	13	21
	Biscoe	Biscoe	Hoy Taylor	36	3	*2	18	19	37	10	13	23
Montgomery	Southern Pines	Southern Pines	William F. Allen	34	3	2	9	13	22	7	9	16
Moore	Mount Pleasant	Glover	R. A. Burl	32	2	*2	17	9	26	12	5	17
Nash	Red Oak	Rocky Mount, R. 3	Palmer Dalrymple	32	2	1	19	16	35	9	11	20
	Rich Square	Rich Square	J. R. Ware	31	3	*2	12	23	35	6	17	23
	Seaboard	Seaboard	Horace Stewart	36	2	1	11	15	26	7	9	16
Northampton	Severn	Severn	Kader R. Curtis	32	2	1	7	5	12	6	5	11
	Richlands	Richlands	John W. Hall	32	2	1	15	7	22	14	6	20
	Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	E. McK. Highsmith	32	3	*2	15	22	37	12	18	30
Pamlico	Oriental	Oriental	V. C. Daniels	32	2	*2	14	17	31	9	12	21
Pender	Atkinson	Atkinson	T. L. Simmons	28	2	1	18	20	44	12	17	29
	Burgaw	Burgaw	Lizzinia Moore	32	2	1	14	17	31	8	13	21

TABLE I.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-09.	Post Office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Person	Bethel Hill	Bethel Hill	A. G. L. Stephenson	25	3	*2	15	8	11	6
Pitt	Bethel	Bethel	J. B. Martin	31	3	*2	23	21	16	18
Polk	Farmville	Farmville	E. M. Rollins	32	3	2	15	15	13	12
Randolph	Columbus	Columbus	T. H. Posey	32	2	1	9	10	6	7
	Farmer	Farmer	S. T. Lassiter	28	3	1	29	15	26	13
	Liberty	Liberty	J. A. Hornaday	*13	3	1	6	12	4	11
	Trinity	Trinity	Emmett C. Willis	32	3	1	16	12	12	10
Richmond	Hoffman	Hoffman	James Hutchins	30	2	1	8	6	7	6
	Robertel	Robertel	Edwin D. Pusey	40	3	1	7	34	5	23
Robeson	Lumber Bridge	Lumber Bridge	P. C. Cullum	32	3	*2	9	20	6	11
	Orrum	Orrum	J. A. Williams	28	2	1	24	11	35	9
	Philadelphus	Red Springs, R. F. D.	Harlee McCall	28	2	1	13	13	26	10
	Rowland	Rowland	Wm. C. Herbert	27	3	*2	17	22	39	14
Rockingham	Madison	Madison	J. E. Crutchfield	20	*2	1	8	18	26	5
	Ruffin	Ruffin	L. N. Hickerson	28	2	1	22	17	39	14
	Stoneville	Stoneville	Clara M. Pigg	28	2	1	18	21	39	10
Rowan	Granite Quarry	Granite Quarry	G. H. Weaver	30	2	1	18	15	33	11
	Mount Ulla	Mount Ulla	E. W. S. Cobb	34	3	43	16	18	34	13
	Woodleaf	Woodleaf	Geo. B. Wetmore	28	2	1	10	14	7	11

Rutherford	Henrietta	Henrietta	Odus L. Moore	24	2	1	14	19	33	4	10	14
Sampson	Clinton	Clinton	J. Howard Campen	32	2	2	18	27	45	14	25	39
Scotland	Newton Grove	Newton Grove	B. Robinson	24	2	1	10	3	13	7	1	8
Surry	Gibson	Gibson	J. B. Philbeck	36	2	*2	8	21	29	7	19	26
	Dobson	Dobson	E. Lelf Wagoner	28	3	2	30	24	54	18	16	34
	Elkin	Elkin	Bettie Allen	32	3	*2	20	30	50	14	22	36
	Pilot Mountain	Pilot Mountain	H. F. Pardue	32	3	*2	17	34	51	10	18	28
Swain	Bryson City	Bryson City	S. A. Richardson	32	3	*2	27	28	55	13	12	25
	Whittier	Whittier	Minnie Lyda	32	*2	1	6	6	12	6	5	11
Transylvania	Penrose	Penrose	J. B. Thorn, Jr.	28	2	1	11	7	18	8	4	12
	Rosman	Rosman	A. B. Riley	20	2	1	5	3	8	3	3	6
Union	Marshville	Marshville	W. B. Reid	36	3	*2	16	12	28	11	9	20
	Unionville	Unionville	O. C. Hamilton	20	2	*2	12	18	30	10	16	26
Vance	Wesley Chapel	Monroe, R. 5	W. B. Gillespie	24	*2	1	8	4	12	7	3	10
	Bona Vista	Henderson, R. 4	E. L. Green	28	2	1	12	11	23	8	7	15
	Kittrell	Kittrell	C. E. Pennington	29	2	1	12	20	32	6	14	20
Wake	Bay Leaf	Neuse, R. 1	F. L. Foust	52	2	1	14	19	33	11	16	27
	Cary	Cary	M. B. Dry	34	4	**4	53	42	95	30	30	64
	Holly Springs	Holly Springs	K. H. McIntyre	32	3	83	30	35	65	21	28	49
	Wakelon	Zebulon	R. C. Holton	32	3	*2	17	18	35	11	14	25
Warren	Macon	Macon	Herbert Scholz	32	2	1	12	12	24	8	10	18
	Wise	Wise	M. H. Wooten	32	*2	1	8	19	27	5	12	17
Washington	Creswell	Creswell	M. P. Jennings	32	2	1	12	7	19	8	5	13
	Roper	Roper	W. F. McCanless	29	3	*2	15	13	28	13	11	24
Watauga	Cove Creek	Amantha	Mrs. R. M. Farthing	*16	*2	1	4	10	14	3	6	9
Wayne	Falling Creek	Goldsboro, R. 4	B. O. Shannon	28	2	1	12	11	23	9	9	18

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Post Office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Wayne	Pikeville	Pikeville	A. R. Freeman	28	2	1	24	14	38	16	6
	Seven Springs	Seven Springs	D. Z. Newton	28	2	1	4	13	17	3	10
	Ronda	Ronda	M. F. Bumgarner	24	2	1	12	14	26	6	8
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	Wilkesboro	E. G. Suttlemyre	27	3	43	17	37	54	9	27
	Lucama	Lucama	J. L. Woodward	32	2	1	25	8	33	16	3
Wilson	Courtney	Courtney	John F. Mitchell	25	2	2	11	23	34	8	18
Yadkin											

\*One of the two teachers devotes only one-half time to high-school instruction.

†No second-year students reported.

‡Two of the three teachers devote only a part of their time to high-school instruction.

§School suspended because of an epidemic of smallpox.

||One of the three teachers devotes only one-half time to high-school instruction.

¶Joint school for Edgemont and Nash counties.

\*\*Short term due to late opening.

\*\*\*Two of the four teachers devote only a part of their time to high-school instruction.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF STUDENTS PURSUING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF STUDY.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Total Enrollment.	English (Grammar.)	Composition (Grammar.)	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Medieval and Modern History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Introduction to Science.*	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.
Alamance	Friendship	35	32	32	---	35	32	3	---	---	---	35	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Hawfields	24	20	11	3	21	20	3	17	---	---	---	---	20	3	---	---	---	---	---	14	---
	Sylvan	26	13	22	15	22	13	---	15	5	5	---	11	13	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---
Alexander	Stony Point	19	19	15	10	19	16	---	4	---	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	14	---	---	---	---
Alleghany	Turkey Knob	53	44	9	---	53	40	---	---	9	9	44	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	---
Anson	Lilesville	22	21	6	14	15	22	---	6	3	3	---	---	23	---	---	2	16	---	---	---	12
	Morven	40	24	24	6	23	27	7	12	6	6	---	---	23	---	2	---	12	---	17	---	12
Ashe	Hellon	44	44	44	20	25	28	2	23	---	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	44	28	---
Beaufort	Pantego	20	8	12	20	20	14	---	---	15	---	---	---	17	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	---
	Washington	45	33	45	45	33	45	---	---	12	---	33	---	45	---	---	---	12	12	33	---	---
Bertie	Aulander	49	27	21	1	49	49	7	27	---	21	---	---	49	---	---	---	19	---	27	---	---
	Mars Hill	17	12	17	7	17	17	---	8	7	---	---	---	16	---	---	---	---	---	16	12	---
Bladen	Abbotsburg	26	26	---	---	19	10	---	---	---	---	26	---	14	---	---	---	14	---	---	7	426
	Bladenboro	35	5	---	7	34	34	---	5	6	---	---	---	34	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---
Buncombe	Barnardsville	39	38	39	39	34	17	---	34	1	4	8	8	14	---	1	---	1	---	33	---	412
	Fairview	34	30	34	34	18	15	4	19	11	4	---	---	34	---	2	---	---	---	30	---	---
	Hominy Valley	29	29	14	---	10	10	---	---	5	---	4	---	24	---	---	---	10	---	---	8	---
Cabarrus	Rocky River	16	16	4	---	16	7	---	---	7	7	---	---	11	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	---
Caldwell	Granite Falls	15	15	15	---	15	10	---	---	15	---	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	15	---	---	---

TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Total Enrollment.	English										Ancient History.	Medieval and Modern History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Introduction to Science.	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.
			Grammar.	Composition.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	History.	Mathematics.	Science.												
Camden	South Mills	24	17	24	24	19	19								24		18				17			
Carters	Atlantic	31	31	31	25	31	14						14		16		30	2				16		
Catawba	St. James	21	21				21	15							18		15							48
	Startown	20	3	14	3	16	17	4	3	8	3	15					15	2			2	3	3	
Chatham	Merry Oaks	15	6	9	9	11	11						6	9			14				13			
	Pittsboro	28	28	28	28	22	19						6				20				6		19	
	Siler City	37	25	37	12	34	35						25				19							
Cherokee	Andrews	31	31	6	20	29	15						10	2			8				12		13	
	Murphy	56	56	25	56	56	51	16	14	16	16	25					24				18	8		
Cleveland	Fallston	29	24	5		29	27						17				19					20		
	Lattimore	18	18	17		18	8	2	16						18		13				18			
Columbus	Chadbourn	34	34	34	34	32	2	20	14	2							34	3			2			
	Whiteville	38	17	17	16	30	35	10	16	14	6	5					35				13	8	17	20
Craven	Dover	43	20	15	15	12	12	6	14								33	4			14	14		
	Vanceboro	7	2	6	6	7	7	6	7								7				1			
Cumberland	Godwin	33	20	12		7	16										15				8		25	48
	Hope Mills	23	9	14	14	23	23		9	10	4						23				9			41
	Stedman	25	20	25	7	25	21								6		17				10			
Currituck	Poplar Branch	18	18	18	12	8	3		5	1		12					18							

Davidson.....	Churchland.....	13	11	.....	4	11	5	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	9	.....	5	.....
Reeds.....	Reeds.....	20	8	8	5	6	9	5	5	5	5	12	.....	10	.....	4	8
Davie.....	Coolidge.....	22	2	12	13	21	22	.....	20	13	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	822
Duplin.....	Farmington.....	20	14	30	7	12	16	.....	19	.....	6	.....	.....	30	.....	10	7
	Teachey's.....	35	20	15	15	20	20	4	16	4	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	20	2
	Warsaw.....	50	23	50	50	23	47	8	17	10	.....	.....	.....	31	1	8	4
Durham.....	East Durham.....	47	37	24	47	45	47	.....	25	22	10	.....	45	13	.....	12	27
Edgecombe.....	Macedonia.....	12	9	12	.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
	Tarboro.....	100	77	100	100	29	52	4	32	23	.....	28	30	10	.....	29	23
	Whitakers.....	15	15	15	15	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Forsyth.....	Bethania.....	65	38	26	26	62	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
	Kernersville.....	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	52	.....
	Lewisville.....	56	23	22	6	45	35	6	28	15	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	44	6
	Walkertown.....	25	16	11	1	16	25	2	12	.....	1	13	.....	17	6	.....	14
Franklin.....	Bunn.....	8	8	5	3	8	6	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....
	Franklinton.....	35	18	17	35	20	35	.....	18	17	17	.....	.....	33	.....	17	18
	Louisburg.....	35	20	35	15	20	20	7	15	6	6	15	.....	35	.....	15	7
Gaston.....	Belmont.....	44	27	30	30	35	22	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	22	.....
	Dallas.....	38	31	13	38	31	38	7	.....	13	7	18	.....	33	7	13	18
	Stanley.....	32	25	32	32	30	19	2	11	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	6	8
Gates.....	Sunbury.....	24	9	24	24	19	22	2	9	12	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	24
Granville.....	Creedmoor.....	36	26	36	36	36	28	.....	20	7	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	9	.....
	Knap of Reeds.....	25	18	24	8	19	12	.....	24	7	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	7	7
	Stem.....	34	22	34	12	28	19	2	25	4	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	27
	James-town.....	60	25	16	31	30	25	5	20	8	6	6	.....	24	.....	10	10
Guilford.....	Monticello.....	34	32	34	34	33	34	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	34

TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Total Enrollment.	English Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Medieval and Modern History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Introduction to Science.*	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.
Guilford	Pleasant Garden	53	24	53	23	47	53	6	16	18	6	6	6	52				18				48
Halifax	Aurelian Springs	19	19	19		19	12	13						12				2			4	
	Enfield	36	36	26	5		30	5	5	26	5			34			4	26				45
Harnett	Angier	15	15	15		11	4	5			10			15								
	Lillington	16	12	16	16	11	7	16						13					12	6		
Haywood	Rock Hill	46	40	4		40	44	4	8		12			22				20				
	Rock Springs	39	33	15	6	38	30	2	27		8	20		37				6		35	13	44
Henderson	Fletcher	20	20	20		20	6				20			5				12		16		47
	Hendersonville	75	75	75	75	75	75	10	43	10	22	10		71			10	10	12			414
Hertford	Abskie	39	9	35	25	39	38	8	19	16	7			38			5			33		55
	Winton	18	18	17	18	17	14	4	11	7				17				3				
Hyde	Swan Quarter	24	10	10	14	5	24	5	10	9	5			24			5	10	5		5	
Iredell	Harmony	68	42	19	19	33	54	28	3	3				59						6		
	Scotts	32	22	7	8	29	27	1	11					10								
Jackson	Webster	19	7	6		7	15				9			12				4				
Johnston	Benson	42	35	35	7	30	25	32		7				30								
	Kenly	29	24	29	29	29	29	1	28					22				25				
	Wilson's Mills	15	18	15	18	15	14	15						11								
Jones	Pollocksville	37	15	20	8	17	19	5	9		14			14			4	11	4		14	416



Lee.....	41	19	14	14	30	25	6	6	8	19	28	3	10	-----
Lenoir.....	35	21	14	35	35	35	21	14	-----	34	-----	14	21	-----
Lincoln.....	30	15	10	12	30	20	-----	22	-----	17	-----	-----	5	25
Denver.....	32	14	23	9	22	11	7	5	4	16	-----	10	-----	29
Higdonville.....	20	10	2	12	12	12	-----	2	10	12	-----	10	-----	110
Iofla.....	46	28	46	18	40	15	30	-----	25	20	20	20	-----	-----
Madison Seminary.....	31	26	16	1	27	18	1	-----	26	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spring Creek.....	50	17	7	5	32	10	17	-----	35	20	-----	5	-----	-----
Robersonville.....	57	20	37	57	57	57	8	20	24	13	50	12	24	-----
Williamston.....	46	19	19	-----	19	46	7	19	27	27	36	9	16	21
Nebo.....	45	32	13	13	44	45	4	18	-----	27	48	-----	31	35
Huntersville.....	73	42	31	18	53	73	20	25	25	25	54	5	-----	15
Matthews.....	36	34	14	14	31	30	6	-----	30	21	-----	25	7	-----
Spruce Pine.....	30	16	25	9	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	8	-----	9	12
Biscoe.....	37	34	34	37	25	23	3	7	14	36	-----	2	12	-----
Southern Pines.....	22	13	10	10	10	12	4	7	13	8	-----	2	8	**10
Mount Pleasant.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	23	-----	26	12	21	-----	16	-----
Red Oak.....	35	31	4	-----	22	30	9	4	22	30	-----	7	-----	119
Rich Square.....	35	24	35	35	24	33	3	24	8	35	-----	2	33	-----
Seaboard.....	26	26	-----	26	20	15	15	-----	-----	19	-----	9	17	-----
Severn.....	12	8	8	9	9	9	1	10	3	3	8	4	1	2 02
Richlands.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	15	7	-----	11	-----	7	15	-----
Chapel Hill.....	37	25	20	17	33	37	11	15	8	30	-----	13	8	35 637
Pamlico.....	31	29	31	31	31	24	28	1	-----	27	-----	2	29	-----
Atkinson.....	44	15	13	8	30	29	6	15	13	20	-----	6	15	-----
Burgaw.....	31	21	10	10	21	30	9	22	-----	22	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-'09.	Total Enrollment.	English Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Medieval and Modern History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Introduction to Science.*	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.
Person.....	Bethel Hill.....	23	18	23	23	19	17	2	3	3	2	11	4	14				12				
Pitt.....	Bethel.....	44	40			20	25	4	14	15	6			23				22				
Polk.....	Farmville.....	30	18	18	18	18	28	4	18	8		4		30		10		18	4			
Randolph.....	Columbus.....	19	14	4		17	13		9					13				9	2			
	Farmer.....	44	36	30	28	36	35	6	13	14				23				13				
	Liberty.....	18	13	5	5	14	18	4	14		4			16								
	Trinity.....	28	19	19	28	19	28	2	19		6	3		16								
Richmond.....	Hoffman.....	14	10	14	10	14	14		10	4				14				10				
	Robertel.....	41	25	13		28	17	2	22	8	6	18		29			9			19		
Robeson.....	Lumber Bridge.....	29	13	16	29	13	15	1	13	15		1		29				15		13		
	Orrum.....	35	15		17	33	17		10	4		25		12				17				
	Philadelphus.....	26	13	13	26	26	26	2	13	13				30				12		25		
	Rowland.....	39	34	5	39	33	37	3	16	17				37	3					16		
Rockingham.....	Madison.....	26	26		26	24	10		5	20				26								
	Ruffin.....	39	15	14	18	20	18	2	10		14	8		28		2		8	10			
	Stoneville.....	39	26	39	7	30	30		28					20		5				9		
Rowan.....	Granite Quarry.....	33	22	18	10	24	25		7	18				22				12				
	Mount Ulla.....	34			12	8	13	7	11	2	2	9		11				10				c
	Woodleaf.....	24	19	5		20	4		19					15						18		

Rutherford	Henrietta	33	22	1	14	12	1	6	1	13	12	6	45
Sampson	Clinton	45	22	24	45	37	10	24	14				414
Scotland	Newton Grove	13	10	12	12	13		12		1	7		12
Surry	Gibson	29	29	9		29	19	20	9	9		29	29
	Dolson	54	47	30	21	46	21	5	7	40	10	16	24 24 36 22 436
	Elkin	50	48	18	18	42	29	7	8	28		26	16 17 26
	Pilot Mountain	51	37	10	10	50	12	3		7		3	4 12 2
Swain	Bryson City	55	34	55	51	45	10	1	13	7	7	5	18
	Whittier	12	18	18		16	4	1			5	1	11
Transylvania	Penrose	18	12	8		12	8	12				9	1
	Rosman	8	7	1		8	5	4				5	1
Union	Marshville	28	29	5	7	21	28	4	22	9	22	21	7
	Unionville	30	30	30	30	29	14			5	5	4	16
	Wesley Chapel	12	12	12	12	12	3	12				12	12
Vance	Bona Vista	23	9	14	14	15	14			15	11	16	14
	Kittrell	32	19	13	2	24	20	1	24	8		16	50 12
Wake	Bay Leaf	33	15	7	20	17	27	7	12	8	7	6	17
	Cary	95	49	95	21	17	67	22		30	11	42	87 9 35 26 20 425
	Holly Springs	65	26	39		65	63	15	13	22		63	
	Wakelon	35	24	26	24	37	17	1	23	8	1	29	1 3 53 40
Warren	Macon	24	23	24	24	24	12		15	8	4	19	5 11
	Wise	27	27	2	7	15	8	7				27	25 20
Washington	Creswell	19	19	19	19	19	19		19	19		19	9
	Roper	28	21	28	7	21	28	1	21	7		28	1 2
Watanga	Cove Creek	14	5	8		8	5		11				
Wayne	Falling Creek	23	13		13	13	20		13	10	10	19	10 13

TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1908-09.	Total Enrollment.	English Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Medieval and Modern History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Introduction to Science.*	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.
Wayne	Pikeville	38	36	4	38	36	26	5	33	5				5						28		
	Seven Springs	17	17	8	17	14	17		10			7	17	13								
Wilkes	Ronda	26	26		20	26	4		2			8		7				11			4	‡14
	Wilkesboro.	54	23	20	52	45	50	7	23	23				49								‡20
Wilson	Lucama	33	29	33	33	33	28		33					33						23		
Yadkin	Courtney	34	26	10	20	29	20	4	10	8			13	26				7				

\*Holden's *Real Things in Nature*.

†Botany.

‡Bookkeeping.

§Physiology and bookkeeping.

§Vocal music.

§Chemistry.

¶Business methods.

¶Shortland.

¶Commercial geography.

¶Botany, 7; bookkeeping, 2.

¶Bookkeeping, 5; music, 13.

¶Vocal music.

¶Commercial geography.

TABLE III.—FUNDS AND SOURCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

County.	Name of School.	Receipts.						Expenditures.				
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportionment.	State Apportionment.	Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts for Year.	Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers.	Fuel and Other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand.
Alamance	Friendship	\$ 250 00		\$ 250 00	\$ 250 00	\$	\$ 750 00	\$ 625 00	\$ 100 00	\$	\$ 725 00	\$ 25 00
	Hawfields	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	375 00	375 50	17 50	750 00	
	Sylvan	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	583 31			583 31	166 69
Alleghany	Turkey Knob		250 00		250 00	50 00	550 00	375 00	150 00	25 00	550 00	
Alexander	Stony Point	250 00			250 00		500 00	300 00		20 99	500 00	
Anson	Lilesville		250 00	250 00	250 00	130 00	880 00	600 00		12 71	612 71	267 29
	Morven		500 00	500 00	500 00	23 97	1,523 97	1,350 00	150 00	20 35	1,520 35	3 62
Ashe	Helton	182 71		633 40	500 00		1,316 11	550 00	500 00		1,140 00	176 11
Beaufort	Washington			100 00	100 00		200 00		200 00		200 00	
	Pantego	350 00		350 00	350 00		1,050 00	1,000 00		50 00	1,050 00	
Bertie	Aulander	250 00			250 00		500 00	400 20		9 80	500 00	
	Mars Hill	250 00			250 00	25 00	575 00	474 99		35 00	509 99	65 01
Bladen	Abbotsburg	250 00			250 00		500 00	455 00				45 00
	Bladenboro	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00				
Buncombe	Barnardsville	250 00		250 00	250 00	99 50	849 50	600 00				249 50
	Fairview	250 00		250 00	250 00	118 15	868 15	680 00				188 15
	Hornity Valley	250 00		250 00	250 00	60 00	810 00	618 75				191 25
Caldwell	Granite Falls	250 00			250 00		500 00	485 20		14 80	500 00	
Cabarrus	Rocky River		250 00		250 00		500 00	400 00		8 50	408 50	33 00

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	Name of School.	Receipts.				Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts for Year.	Principal's Salary.	Expenditures.			
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportion- ment.	State Apportion- ment.				Other Teachers.	Fuel and Lanterns and Other Expenses.	Total Expendi- tures.	Balance on Hand.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Camden	South Mills	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	535 00				105 00
Carteret	Atlantic	252 23	247 77		500 00		1,000 00	1,000 00				
Catawba	St. James	250 00			250 00	79 92	579 92	540 00		13 40	552 40	26 52
	Startown	250 00			250 00	77 50	577 50	450 00	70 00	21 37	541 37	36 13
Chatham	Merry Oaks	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00				
	Pittsboro.	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00				
	Siler City	250 00			250 00		500 00	490 00		10 00	500 00	
Cherokee	Murphy	100 00		100 00			300 00	204 00		9 00	213 08	*86 92
	Andrews	500 00		500 00			1,500 00	700 00		82 01	782 01	*717 99
Cleveland	Fallston	219 70		140 00	250 00		609 70	600 00		9 70	609 70	
	Lattimore	318 50		140 00	250 00		708 50	700 00		8 50	708 50	
Columbus	Chadbourn	350 00	27 00		250 00		627 00	600 00		27 00	627 00	
	Whiteville	1,015 00		255 00	250 00		1,520 00	1,200 00	320 00		1,520 00	
Craven	Dover	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	637 50		*210 00	847 50	497 50
	Vancelboro	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	266 50	234 00		500 50	249 50
Cumberland	Stedman	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00			500 00	
	Godwin	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00			500 00	
	Hope Mills	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00			500 00	
Currituck	Poplar Branch	200 00		50 00	250 00		500 00	195 00			195 00	305 00

Davidson	Clurelland	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	500.00	500.00	-----	500.00	-----
	Reeds	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	500.00	500.00	-----	500.00	-----
Davie	Farrington	261.47	-----	250.00	52.73	814.20	487.50	195.00	682.50	131.70
	Cooleenoe	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	725.00	25.00	750.00	-----
Duplin	Teachys	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	500.00	500.00	-----	500.00	-----
	Warsaw	500.00	-----	500.00	100.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,100.00	-----
Durham	East Durham	500.00	-----	500.00	173.13	1,673.13	1,481.25	137.52	1,618.77	54.36
Edgecombe	Macedonfield	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	600.00	100.00	725.00	25.00
	Tarboro	-----	-----	250.00	-----	425.00	300.00	-----	300.00	125.00
	Whitakers	-----	-----	250.00	-----	375.00	375.00	-----	375.00	-----
Porsyth	Lewisville	250.00	-----	250.00	103.75	853.75	712.50	12.00	724.50	129.25
	Kernersville	250.00	-----	250.00	420.00	1,170.00	840.00	-----	860.00	310.00
	Walkertown	250.00	-----	250.00	8.91	758.91	630.00	-----	669.00	89.91
	Bethania	250.00	-----	250.00	27.50	777.50	743.75	21.62	765.37	12.13
Franklin	Bum	-----	-----	250.00	140.00	640.00	480.00	19.00	499.00	141.00
	Louisburg	-----	-----	50.00	166.00	266.00	164.00	-----	164.00	102.00
	Franklinton	-----	-----	25.00	199.62	249.62	-----	-----	-----	249.62
Gaston	Stanley	250.00	-----	250.00	80.00	830.00	717.50	41.70	739.20	70.80
	Dallas	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	750.00	-----	750.00	-----
	Belmont	375.00	-----	375.00	155.00	1,280.00	900.00	275.00	1,180.25	99.75
Gates	Sunbury	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	500.00	380.25	-----	405.45	94.55
Granville	Stem	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	700.00	-----	740.00	10.00
	Creedmoor	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	600.00	140.00	750.00	-----
	Knap of Reeds	250.00	-----	250.00	-----	750.00	750.00	-----	750.00	-----
Guilford	Jamestown	500.00	-----	500.00	629.25	2,129.25	1,000.00	400.00	1,577.48	551.77
	Pleasant Garden	375.00	-----	375.00	16.77	1,141.77	760.00	320.00	1,114.80	26.97

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	Name of School.	Receipts.					Total Receipts for Year.	Expenditures.				
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Appropriation.	State Appropriation.	Balance End of Last Year.		Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers.	Fuel and Janitors and Other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand
Guilford	Monticello	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 750.00	\$ 300.00	\$	\$	\$ 300.00	\$ 390.00
Halifax	Aurelian Springs	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00			750.00	
	Enfield	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00			750.00	
Harnett	Lillington	63.40		250.00	250.00		563.40	500.00		3.40	563.40	
	Angier	28.60		250.00	250.00		528.60	480.00	40.00	8.60	528.60	
Haywood	Rock Hill	300.00		250.00	250.00		800.00	750.00			750.00	50.00
	Rock Spring	200.36	49.64	250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00			750.00	
Henderson	Fletcher	250.00		250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
	Hendersonville	250.00		250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
Hertford	Winton		250.00	250.00	250.00		750.00	680.00		44.57	724.57	25.43
	Ahoskie		400.00	400.00	400.00	142.51	1,342.51	765.00	405.00	52.94	1,222.94	119.57
Hyde	Swan Quarter	390.60			250.00		640.60	600.00		40.60	640.60	
Tredell	Harmony	150.00	193.35		300.00	35.00	678.35	525.00	205.00	11.35	741.35	63.00
	Scotts	300.00			300.00	90.00	690.00	665.00			665.00	25.00
Jackson	Webster			250.00	250.00	6.25	506.25	496.13		10.12	506.25	
Johnston	Wilson Mills	300.00		250.00	250.00		800.00	800.00			800.00	
	Benson	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	680.00			680.00	70.00
	Kenly	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	600.00			600.00	150.00
Jones	Pollocksville	500.00			500.00		1,000.00	480.00		20.00	500.00	500.00



Lee	Jonesboro	375.00			250.00	625.00	600.00		25.00	625.00	-----
Lenoir	La Grange	300.00		300.00	300.00	900.00	720.00	100.00	20.00	900.00	-----
Lincoln	Crouse	250.00			250.00	500.00	488.00		12.00	500.00	-----
	Denver	265.59			250.00	515.59	512.50		3.09	515.59	-----
Macon	Higdonville	250.00		128.13	250.00	844.70	525.00	290.00		815.00	29.70
	Iofla	219.50	30.50	307.28	250.00	824.61	476.00	420.00		896.00	671.39
Madison	Spring Creek		250.00		250.00	500.00	495.00			495.00	5.00
	Madison Seminary	125.00	125.00		250.00	500.00	605.00			605.00	6105.00
Martin	Williamston	250.00		250.00	250.00	750.00	750.00			750.00	-----
	Robersonville	250.00		250.00	250.00	750.00	750.00			750.00	-----
McDowell	Nebo			540.00	500.00	1,040.00	640.00	400.00		1,040.00	-----
Mecklenburg	Huntersville			500.00	500.00	1,250.00	600.00	400.00	65.25	1,065.25	184.75
	Matthews			500.00	500.00	1,000.00	600.00		46.51	646.51	353.49
Mitchell	Spruce Pine	287.29	373.31		500.00	1,100.00	600.00		23.40	623.40	537.20
Montgomery	Biscoe	400.00			500.00	900.00	900.00			900.00	-----
Moore	Southern Pines	500.00			500.00	750.00	750.00			750.00	-----
Nash	Mount Pleasant	323.58	176.42	500.00	250.00	1,250.00	674.80	575.20		1,250.00	-----
	Red Oak	500.00		500.00	250.00	1,536.00	700.00	489.19	19.98	1,209.17	326.83
Northampton	Severn	250.00		250.00	250.00	750.00	600.00		24.00	624.00	126.00
	Seaboard	251.75		250.00	250.00	876.75	765.00	63.75	48.00	876.75	-----
	Rich Square	342.00		250.00	250.00	842.00	750.00	80.00	42.00	842.00	-----
Onslow	Richlands	400.00			400.00	800.00	640.00	160.00		800.00	-----
Orange	Chapel Hill		250.00		250.00	500.00	500.00			500.00	-----
Pamlico	Oriental	500.00			500.00	1,175.00	800.00	216.00	25.00	1,141.00	134.00
Pender	Atkinson	285.00			250.00	535.00	525.00		10.00	535.00	-----
	Burgaw	370.00			250.00	620.00	400.00	200.00	20.00	620.00	-----

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	Name of School.	Receipts.					Total Receipts for Year.	Expenditures.				
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportion- ment.	State Apportion- ment.	Balance End of Last Year.		Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers.	Fuel and Janitors and Others Expenses.	Total Expendi- tures.	Balance on Hand.
Person	Bethel Hill	\$	\$ 250.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 510.00	\$ 437.50	\$ 52.50	\$ 20.00	\$ 510.00	\$
	Bethel	500.00		500.00	375.00	100.00	1,475.00	1,000.00	300.00	80.06	1,380.06	94.94
	Farmville.	500.00		500.00	375.00	103.06	1,478.06	1,000.00	360.25	78.21	1,438.46	39.60
Polk	Columbus.			250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
Randolph.	Farmer.	250.00			250.00	20.00	520.00	474.16		15.00	489.16	30.84
	Liberty	250.00			250.00		500.00	233.75			233.75	266.25
	Trinity		500.00		500.00		1,000.00	650.00		146.00	826.03	173.97
Richmond.	Robertel		350.00	350.00	350.00	\$130.77	1,180.77	1,002.00		18.65	1,020.65	160.12
	Hoffman.			250.00	250.00	333.17	1,083.17	954.70		2.90	957.60	125.57
	Lumber Bridge.			250.00	250.00		750.00	725.00		25.00	750.00	
Robeson.	Orrum.			250.00	250.00		750.00	700.00			700.00	50.00
	Philadelphus.			250.00	250.00		750.00	700.00			700.00	50.00
	Rowland.	356.90	118.77	250.00	250.00	38.88	1,014.55	967.27	27.00	20.28	1,014.55	
Rockingham.	Madison.				250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
	Ruffin.				250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
	Stoneville.				250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00	
Rowan.	Mount Ulla.			250.00	250.00		750.00	732.00			732.00	18.00
	Granite Quarry.		250.00		250.00		750.00	523.05	210.00	16.95	750.00	
	Woodleaf.			250.00	250.00		750.00	728.40		21.60	750.00	

Rutherford.....	Henrietta.....	250.00	250.00	1.75	501.75	390.00	110.50	1.25	501.75	-----
Sampson.....	Clinton.....	500.00	500.00	-----	1,000.00	800.00	200.00	-----	1,000.00	-----
	Newton Grove.....	250.00	250.00	-----	500.00	450.00	-----	25.00	475.00	25.00
Scotland.....	Gibson.....	500.00	500.00	293.87	1,793.87	900.00	450.00	100.16	1,456.16	337.71
Surry.....	Pilot Mountain.....	250.00	250.00	321.25	1,071.25	772.00	269.25	30.00	1,071.25	-----
	Dobson.....	300.00	200.00	-----	1,500.00	840.00	630.00	30.00	1,500.00	-----
	Elkin.....	125.00	125.00	-----	375.00	375.00	-----	-----	375.00	-----
Swain.....	Bryson City.....	500.00	500.00	150.00	1,150.00	800.00	200.00	65.00	1,065.00	85.00
	Whittier.....	250.00	250.00	-----	500.00	480.00	-----	20.00	500.00	-----
Transylvania.....	Rosman.....	250.00	250.00	-----	500.00	400.00	-----	14.02	414.02	85.98
	Penrose.....	200.00	50.00	-----	500.00	400.00	-----	10.00	500.00	-----
Union.....	Unionville.....	250.00	250.00	-----	500.00	500.00	-----	-----	500.00	-----
	Wesley Chapel.....	269.99	269.99	-----	539.98	480.00	-----	-----	480.00	59.98
	Marshville.....	250.00	250.00	-----	500.00	500.00	-----	-----	500.00	-----
Vance.....	Kittrell.....	250.00	250.00	-----	750.00	725.00	-----	24.55	449.55	.45
	Bona Vista.....	237.40	250.00	-----	737.40	700.00	-----	37.85	737.85	0.45
Wake.....	Holly Springs.....	477.03	350.00	-----	1,077.03	611.25	407.50	58.28	1,077.03	-----
	Bay Leaf.....	250.00	250.00	73.32	823.32	720.00	-----	4.20	724.20	99.12
	Wakelon.....	340.79	250.00	.46	841.25	800.00	-----	41.25	841.25	-----
	Cary.....	682.50	500.00	-----	1,682.50	1,087.50	595.00	-----	1,682.50	-----
Warren.....	Wise.....	250.00	250.00	-----	750.00	735.00	-----	14.70	749.70	.30
	Macon.....	250.00	250.00	-----	750.00	520.00	-----	15.75	535.75	214.25
Washington.....	Roper.....	250.00	250.00	-----	750.00	684.38	-----	65.62	750.00	-----
	Creswell.....	250.00	250.00	-----	750.00	600.00	-----	62.00	752.00	53.00
Watauga.....	Cove Creek.....	250.00	250.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wayne.....	Seven Springs.....	250.00	250.00	188.42	688.42	525.00	-----	-----	525.00	163.42

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	Name of School.	Receipts.					Total Receipts for Year.	Expenditures.				
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Appportion- ment.	State Appportion- ment.	Balance End of Last Year.		Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers.	Fuel and Janitors and (Other Expenses.	Total Expendi- tures.	Balance on Hand.
Wayne	Falling Creek	\$ 60.00	\$	250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 15.40	\$ 515.40	\$ 400.00	\$	\$ 400.00	\$ 25.40	
	Pikeville	60.00		250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00		500.00		
	Wilkesboro.	500.00			500.00		1,000.00	700.00	20.00	1,000.00		
Wilson	Ronda	250.00			250.00		500.00	420.00	10.00	430.00	70.00	
	Lucama	250.00		250.00	250.00	75.00	\$25.00	720.00		720.00	105.00	
	Courtney	200.00	100.00		300.00		600.00	575.00		575.00	25.00	

\*Overdraw last year.

†Overdraw this year.

‡\$6.00 of this is fees for tuition.

§Overdrawn.

TABLE IV.—TOWN AND VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOLS.

ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

Town or Village High School, 1908-'09.	Superintendent or Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aberdeen.....	G. C. Singletary.....	32	3	1	17	15	32	-----	-----	-----
Albemarle.....	H. A. Scott.....	32	3	3	17	33	50	11	27	38
Ashboro.....	O. V. Woosley.....	32	2	2	25	30	55	16	27	43
Asheville.....	R. V. Kennedy.....	38	4	10	110	123	233	74	89	163
Belhaven.....	W. M. Hinton.....	32	1	1	14	20	34	10	15	25
Bessemer City.....	F. P. Rockette.....	32	3	*2	14	19	33	-----	-----	-----
Brevard.....	Benjamin G. Estes ..	28	3	*2	6	12	18	6	6	12
Burlington.....	Frank H. Curtis.....	36	4	†5	33	50	83	30	48	78
Canton.....	R. D. McDowell.....	36	4	*4	19	19	38	17	16	33
Carthage.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Charlotte.....	H. P. Harding.....	36	4	†9	89	116	205	83	109	192
Cherryville.....	J. W. Strassell.....	31	2	†4	14	19	33	-----	-----	-----
Concord.....	J. D. Lentz.....	34	3	5	35	63	98	-----	-----	-----
Dunn.....	J. A. McLean.....	30	2	1	9	20	29	-----	-----	-----
Durham.....	E. J. Green.....	37	4	13	198	220	418	151	186	337
Edenton.....	R. H. Bachman.....	36	3	*3	14	18	32	13	15	28
Elizabeth City.....	R. S. Kendrick.....	36	4	5	88	90	178	-----	-----	-----
Fayetteville.....	J. A. Jones.....	32	3	4	45	84	§129	-----	-----	-----
Fremont.....	W. M. Rogers.....	36	3	1	8	9	17	7	8	15
Gastonia.....	Joe S. Wray.....	32	4	4	51	72	123	47	53	100
Goldsboro.....	J. L. Hathcock.....	36	4	†7	80	97	177	66	87	153
Graham.....	A. T. Allen.....	34	3	*3	19	24	43	15	20	35
Greensboro.....	W. C. Jackson.....	36	3	10	131	160	291	96	126	222
Greenville.....	Miss Eula Cox.....	32	2	3	13	26	39	9	21	30
Grifton.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamlet.....	W. L. Cridlebaugh.....	38	2	1	2	13	15	-----	-----	-----
Henderson.....	C. C. Caldwell.....	36	3	*3	25	55	80	19	46	65
Hertford.....	S. B. Underwood.....	32	2	*3	10	14	24	9	13	22
Hickory.....	Chas. M. Staley.....	32	3	3	47	46	93	37	39	76
High Point.....	Will Francis.....	31	3	†5	30	38	68	31	25	56
Kings Mountain.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kinston.....	J. E. Pearson.....	36	3	*4	25	57	82	-----	-----	-----
Lenoir.....	J. L. Harris.....	36	4	4	23	33	56	-----	-----	-----

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Town or Village High School, 1908-'09.	Superintendent or Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lexington.....	W. M. Brown.....	32	3	3	20	33	53	-----	-----	-----
Lincolnton.....	B. P. Caldwell.....	32	4	*5	30	33	63	28	31	59
Lumberton.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Marion.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maxton.....	R. L. Thomasson.....	35	2	*2	9	20	29	8	17	25
Monroe.....	L. P. Wilson.....	36	4	†6	39	64	103	31	55	86
Mooresville.....	A. C. Kerley.....	34	2	*2	18	29	47	15	23	38
Morganton.....	Jos. E. Avent.....	36	4	*4	42	64	106	38	55	93
Mount Airy.....	E. S. Sheppe.....	32	4	2	32	39	71	-----	-----	-----
Mount Olive.....	Z. D. McWhorter.....	32	3	*3	29	36	65	27	33	60
Nashville.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Bern.....	Miss M. L. Hendren.....	30	3½	*6	33	54	87	28	44	72
Newton.....	E. O. Smithdeal.....	32	1	1	2	7	9	2	6	8
North Wilkesboro.....	W. G. Coltrane.....	36	3	*3	26	24	50	24	22	46
Oxford.....	J. R. Conley.....	36	3	3	26	41	67	-----	-----	-----
Plymouth.....	C. J. Everett.....	31	3	*2	15	22	37	-----	-----	-----
Raleigh.....	Hugh Morson.....	29	4	7	101	108	209	83	91	174
Randleman.....	N. F. Farlow.....	32	2	1	10	9	19	8	7	15
Roanoke Rapids.....	A. E. Akers.....	32	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	4
Rockingham.....	Miss Marianna Mann.....	36	2½	3	9	18	27	-----	-----	-----
Rocky Mount.....	J. O. Faulkner.....	36	4	5	74	88	162	-----	-----	-----
Roxboro.....	H. A. Neal.....	32	3	†5	25	43	68	20	37	57
Salisbury.....	N. V. Taylor.....	28	4	4	61	103	164	47	74	121
Sanford.....	R. W. Allen.....	32	4	3	39	41	80	30	35	65
Scotland Neck.....	Miss Nannie G. Guy.....	35	3	†4	27	40	67	23	35	58
Selma.....	B. F. Hassell.....	36	2	1	3	18	21	-----	-----	-----
Shelby.....	J. Y. Irwin.....	32	3	3	23	31	54	-----	-----	-----
Smithfield.....	Ira T. Turlington.....	35	3	2	26	24	50	17	17	34
Spencer.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spring Hope.....	No report.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Statesville.....	H. E. Craven.....	34	2	2	34	43	77	28	40	68
Thomasville.....	J. N. Hauss.....	32	2	2	12	25	37	-----	-----	-----
Troy.....	Wade Cranford.....	32	2	1	12	17	29	-----	-----	-----
Wadesboro.....	J. H. Melver.....	32	3½	†3	14	12	26	-----	-----	-----

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Town or Village High School, 1908-'09.	Superintendent or Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Number of High-school Teachers.	Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Waynesville.....	W. C. Allen.....	36	4	4	76	77	153	60	68	128
Weldon.....	Miss B. Thompson....	35	3	3	8	14	22	7	13	20
Wilmington.....	J. B. Huff.....	32	4	†9	68	191	259	58	162	220
Wilson.....	Fred Archer.....	36	3	4	34	55	89	-----	-----	72
Winston.....	W. S. Snipes (s)....	37	4	7	86	110	196	-----	-----	-----

\*One teacher gives only one-half time to high-school instruction.

†Two teachers give only one-half time to high-school instruction.

‡Three teachers give only one-half time to high-school instruction.

§Number given in preliminary report early in session.

°Teachers do not give full time to high-school instruction.





[illegible]







THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS**

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910

INCLUDING A

REPORT OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOLS

BY

N. W. WALKER

PROFESSOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH  
CAROLINA AND STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C., November 21, 1910.

HONORABLE J. Y. JOYNER,

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction,*

*Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my third Annual Report of the Public High Schools, established under an act of the Legislature of 1907, for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1910.

I have included, also, in accordance with your instructions, such a report of the city and town high schools as could be made from the reports sent in to your office by the principals of these schools.

Very truly yours,

N. W. WALKER.

*State Inspector of Public High Schools.*

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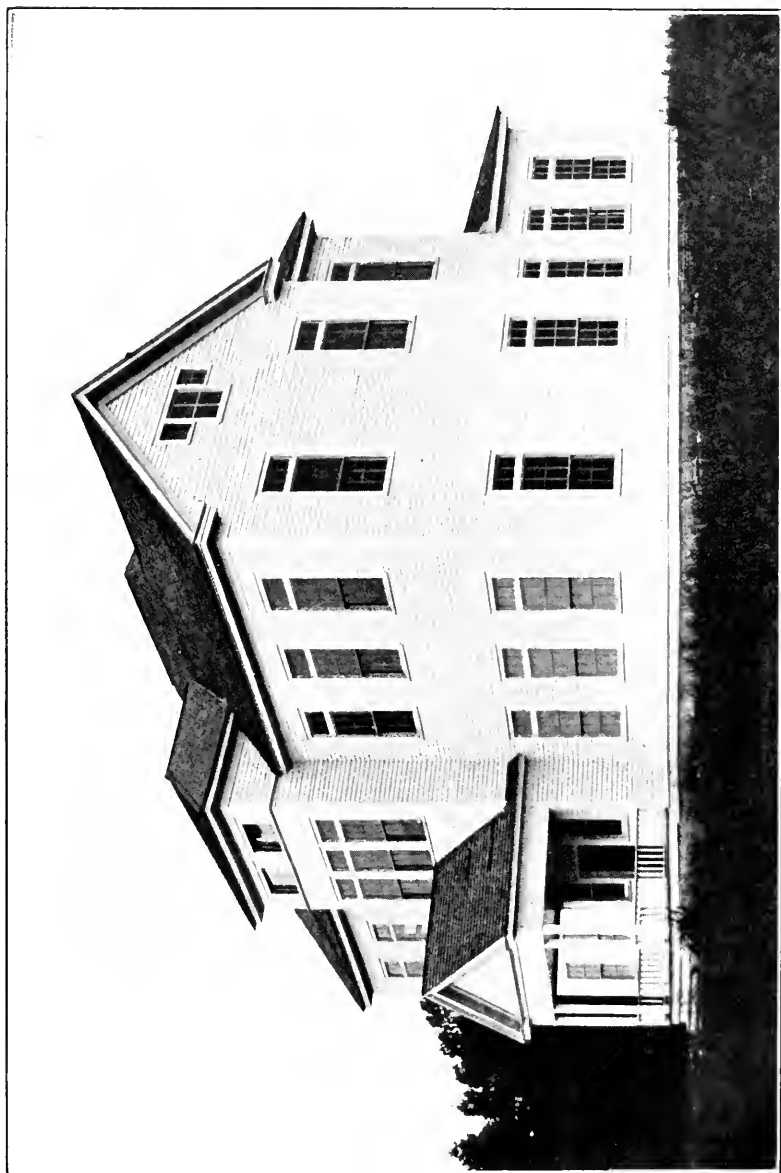
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TABLE V—CITY AND TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Studies Pursued.

Students Pursuing the Different Branches.





RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.



# REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, 1909-1910.

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## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

**Number, Classification, and Distribution of Schools.**—During the year covered by this report, 1909-'10, the number of public high schools in operation increased over the preceding year from 160 to 170. The number of four-year schools increased from 2 to 10; the number of three-year schools, from 52 to 69; and there was a net reduction in the number of two-year schools from 106 to 91.

The public high schools are now pretty well distributed over the State—literally, from Currituck to Cherokee. There were this year only 11 counties without such schools, and apportionments were made to two of these, but were unused because the schools to which they were made failed to meet the State's requirements. For the year 1910-'11 there are only 9 counties without public high schools, namely, Brunswick, Chowan, Dare, Graham, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Watauga. Of these 9 it will be observed that 2 are in the extreme west and 7 in the extreme east.

**Enrollment and Attendance.**—These schools enrolled this year 5,775 students and made an average daily attendance of 4,145. The increase in enrollment over the preceding year was 493, or 9.33 per cent, and the increase in attendance was 358, or 9.45 per cent. The number of students enrolled from outside the local district was 1,608; the number of boarding students enrolled was 1,190; and the number of teachers enrolled was 349.

In view of the fact that in 1908-'09 there was an increase in enrollment of 34 per cent over the preceding year, it would seem that the increase of only 9.33 per cent for the year 1909-'10 is rather small. But it must be added that during this year the schools have been a little better organized, and that many pupils who formerly would have been graded as high-school pupils were not this year counted as such. For instance, there were several hundred grammar-school pupils pursuing one or two branches in the high school who were not counted as high-school pupils at all. And again, it would seem that there was a falling off in the number of boarding students, whereas such was not the case. In the report for 1908-'09 there were reported by the principals 1,563 boarding pupils; but since this number included all high-school pupils enrolled from outside the local district, many of whom boarded at home, the number of actual boarders could not be obtained. In this report the proper distinction has been made by the principals in their reports, as is shown in one of the tables below, in order that the number of actual boarding students might be known.

**Teaching Force.**—The number of teachers in the public high schools has been increased from 236 to 259, and there was urgent necessity for more assistant teachers in many of the schools, which could not be met because of a lack of means. And there is going to be a still greater demand for additional teachers from now on, as the schools develop and increase their courses of study from two to three years and from three years to four. There has been gradual improvement, too, in the preparation of the teachers entering

the high-school work from year to year. Most of them are now graduates of our better colleges and universities, and practically all of those who are not graduates are college trained. It is true that many of them who enter the work are fresh from college and have had but little or no experience in teaching, but every effort is made to assist them through conferences with the State Superintendent and Inspector of High Schools, through visitation and suggestion, and through high-school literature sent out from the State Department and from the University.

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The total receipts this year increased from \$123,318.16 to \$138,631.77, and the total expenditures increased from \$112,985.63 to \$127,054.88, making a net increase of \$15,313.61 in receipts and \$14,069.25 in expenditures.

The average salary of the high-school principal was increased from \$622.42 to \$665.93. There were 10 principals who received \$1,000 or more, and 27 who received less than \$500. These figures do not include four graded schools that received students on a tuition basis and one school whose term was unavoidably cut short. The total expenditures for principals' salaries increased from \$98,187.59 to \$109,878.52.

The average amount expended per pupil enrolled was \$22; the average cost per pupil in daily attendance was \$30.65. The highest amount paid per pupil seems to have been paid in the Morven High School. The cost per pupil enrolled in that school was \$59.38, and the cost per pupil in daily attendance was \$92.54. This, of course, with our present limited funds for high-school instruction, is out of reason.

There were calls this year for about \$25,000 more for high-school instruction than was available. Many of the schools have now developed to the point where additional equipment and teaching force are absolutely necessary if they are to continue to develop and to increase in efficiency.

**Length of Term.**—The average length of the term of the high schools was 30 2-5 weeks. This is an increase of only two-fifths of a week over last year.

**Improvement in Equipment and High-school Environment.**—Several new high-school buildings have been erected during the year, and much decided improvement has been made in the general surroundings of many of the schools. Several schools, too, have secured dormitories, two have secured large and valuable farms (Reynoldson High School in Gates County and Teachers High School in Duplin County), and many have made advancement in other directions. I have appended below a number of extracts from the principals' reports which tell in a terse, concise way something of the improvements made in the directions mentioned above and also show the schools and the communities in which such activity has been taking place.

The photographs in this report show a few of the new buildings recently erected to accommodate public high schools. All of those shown, with possibly one exception, were erected or enlarged and improved in response to the demand for better accommodations for the high schools. These few views tell a more graphic story of the progress that has been made than could be given in words.

**Better Internal Organization.**—A persistent effort has been made to improve the internal organization of the high schools, and some improvement has been made in this direction. Much has been accomplished towards this end through the high-school literature, and especially through the series of con-

ferences held with the principals and county superintendents at Greensboro, Greenville, Asheville, and Goldsboro.

**Conferences with Principals.**—These meetings afforded an excellent opportunity for the principals to discuss together, in an informal way, with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Inspector of Public High Schools, some of their definite problems, and to have answered such questions relating to the organization and administration of the high schools as they might wish to ask. In this way they got a better understanding of what the high-school movement really means, were better prepared to attack their problems in the light of larger experience, were better enabled to see matters of administration from the point of view of the State, and thus to work together with greater unity of purpose.

No formal programs were prepared for these meetings, but the general order of work and the topics discussed were about as follows:

**FIRST DAY**—A joint meeting of the county superintendents and public high-school principals, at which meeting topics of common interest were discussed; such as The Relation of the Public High School to the County System of Schools; The Necessity for Coöperation Between the Principal and the Superintendent; The Necessity for Keeping Complete Records, and for Making Prompt and Accurate Reports (financial and statistical).

**SECOND DAY**—A meeting of the high-school principals, at which such topics as the following were discussed: The Admission, Gradation, and Promotion of Pupils; brief reports from the various principals as to the progress of their schools; The High-school Library and the Literary Society; How to Advertise the School Through Catalogues, Circular-letters, and the Local Press; and various other topics which the principals brought up for discussion.

These meetings certainly should be continued, for they have meant more for the improvement of the schools than any other single effort put forth in this direction.

#### HIGH-SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN TWO-TEACHER SCHOOLS.

I wish to quote from my report for last year what I had to say regarding high-school instruction in two-teacher schools:

"As soon as it is practicable to do so, it will be to the best interest of both the public high schools and the elementary schools to discontinue the teaching of high-school branches in the two-teacher country schools. There are perhaps 800 or more of these two-teacher schools in which some high-school instruction is given. I have taken occasion to look into the work of these schools as closely and as carefully as time would permit, and I am frank to say that much of the high-school instruction offered is but little better than none at all.

"Two teachers who have to instruct 65 or more pupils in all the branches of the first seven grades ought not to attempt to give instruction in the high-school branches. To do so is, in most cases, a mere waste of time. It means, too, that the lower grades must be neglected and that the high-school instruction must be given in a haphazard way, without any plan or system, and without adequate time for recitation periods. It too frequently happens that two or three advanced pupils who are pursuing one or two high-school subjects—say, Latin and Algebra or General History—are allowed to take up

one-half (or more in some cases) of one teacher's time, while 30 or 40 pupils in the elementary grades are being neglected. Again it happens that the recitation periods for the high-school classes are not more than ten minutes in length, and thus the high-school pupils are neglected; or, sometimes, the teacher has a "favorite study" which is overstressed to the neglect of all other subjects. Such aimless, haphazard work ought not to be permitted; and now that the public high school is within comparatively easy reach of all pupils of high-school grade, there is no valid reason why such pupils should not be taken out of the local two-teacher school and sent on to the public high school.

"Of course, local community pride will in many cases revolt against this idea, and may for a time operate against the plan proposed; but as soon as the general public shall become actually sensible of the fact that the high school is not merely a local school, but that it is a county institution, this objection will no longer exist. The County Superintendent can do much to remedy the situation discussed above by encouraging the older pupils to go on to the public high school, and many of them are exerting their influence in this direction with good results. But there are not a few cases in which the pride of the teacher has counteracted the influence of the Superintendent and kept the pupils at home in the two-teacher school by assuring parents that just as good advantages are offered in the local school as are offered in the high school. This situation can be met most effectually by requiring every teacher in the public schools who teaches high-school subjects to hold a State certificate.

"If the public schools having three or more teachers continue to give high-school instruction, they ought to be required to employ for this work regularly licensed high-school teachers, to organize their work upon a respectable basis, allowing adequate time for recitation periods, and to follow systematic courses of instruction. Otherwise, such schools will operate against any compact and effective organization of the public high-school work."

#### THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL.

I am firmly convinced that more attention should be paid to the elementary school operated in connection with the public high school. I beg to repeat what I had to say in this connection in my report one year ago:

"The public high school has a vital organic relation to the public elementary school below it, and this relationship must never be lost sight of. If either the public high school or the elementary school is ever to be made really efficient, the other must be made reasonably so. It is necessary, then, that a little more attention be paid to the elementary school conducted in connection with the public high school. Although both schools may at present be conducted in the same building, they are legally constituted two separate and distinct schools. The public high school is held up to requirements that the elementary school may disregard with impunity. The one belongs to the county and is open, free of tuition, to pupils of high-school age residing in all parts of the county; the other is purely local, drawing its patronage only from the contiguous territory. The one must be reasonably well equipped, must follow systematic courses of instruction, and must have competent instructors; the other, too frequently, is a law unto itself in these respects.

The public high school has at its head a principal licensed by the State, who also exercises supervisory and disciplinary functions over the elementary school, but he has no voice in the selection of the teachers whose work he is to supervise, nor has the County Board of Education or the State.

"Now, it is necessary that the elementary schools which are operated in connection with the public high schools, in the same building and under the same principal, shall be well equipped, well organized, and well taught. The merely nominal requirement, that the elementary school shall be well provided for, is practically inoperative.

"Much can be done to improve these elementary schools by establishing for them some standard of teaching efficiency. Every teacher in one of these schools ought to be required at least to hold the first-grade county certificate, and a much better requirement would be that every such teacher should hold the five-year State certificate. To exact such a requirement at once would seem, in many cases, to impose an undue hardship; nevertheless, it would certainly improve the instruction in the elementary grades, which would mean decided improvement in the high school as well. And along with this requirement should come minimum salary and minimum term regulations. Not a few communities are at present crippling their elementary schools in order to raise the required funds for the high schools. This should not be allowed. The high school and the elementary school must be improved together."

Again, many of the high schools are to-day so seriously fettered by the elementary schools operated in connection with them that development seems hopeless. Time and again it happens that a local committee will endeavor to use, either directly or indirectly, high-school funds for elementary school instruction. Of course, this practice is forbidden, and it is checked whenever it is discovered. But local committees in too many cases do not discriminate between the elementary school and the high school. If the money is to the credit of the school, they are going to use it in one way or another. It seems difficult to get committees to understand in the first place the meaning of "high school," and in the second place that the high school and the elementary school, though operated in the same building, are legally constituted two separate and distinct schools. It frequently happens that an effort is made, where the elementary school is crowded and the high school is not, to force the principal to do a part of the elementary school work; again it happens that an effort is made to have one of the elementary school teachers paid from the high-school fund by giving her a class in the high school and paying her, say, two-thirds of her salary out of the high-school fund. For such illegal practices the apportionments to several schools have been greatly reduced or withdrawn altogether. It was never intended by the high-school law that one cent of the high-school fund should go for elementary instruction, thus causing the local elementary school to develop at the expense of the county high school, nor that the elementary school operated in connection with the high school should become a fetter to the high school and thus handicap its growth.

The point at issue here is that in too many cases the administrative policy of the high school is too largely shaped by local opinion and governed by purely local needs. Definite standards of excellence must be demanded of the high school which the local elementary school for the present cannot hope to attain, and these standards can only be demanded by officials whose policy and action are not shaped wholly by local needs.

Unless the evils referred to in the foregoing paragraphs are eliminated or reduced to a minimum, it is going to be necessary to segregate the high school from the elementary school altogether. It is beginning to appear that segregation is the only satisfactory solution to this problem if the integrity of the high school is to be preserved and if its standard of efficiency is to be advanced.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my report two years ago I called attention in a general way to the type of central high school that we should begin to build. I wish to bring forward certain passages from that report:

"As at present organized, the public high school is within comparatively easy reach of the majority of pupils of high-school age. Thus the high school is a matter of personal interest to a majority of the people, and this popular interest is going to serve as a valuable asset in our work of the future. In starting this system we have proceeded along the line of least resistance, and I am confident we have made a proper beginning. A sure foundation has been laid upon which the structure of the future may be reared. Now, if we are to develop the type of high school that can be made of most service, we must begin to build along somewhat broader lines; we must take steps at the earliest practicable moment to develop the strong central high school, one for each county, fully equipped, offering strong courses of study, and segregated, if necessary, from the elementary school. This central school, in every case, should be required to offer full four-year courses of instruction, in the classics, the sciences, and industry. I am confident that this type of school must come if the demands of the present and the future are to be met, and if the high-school work is to possess the strength, and the dignity, and the importance that justly belong to it. And as these schools grow and extend their influence there must come in connection with each one the principal's home, the mess-hall, and dormitory facilities. A few counties are now ready, it seems to me, to build the central high school, and I can see no reason why they should not be encouraged to do so. \* \* \*

"The mess-hall and the dormitory are adjuncts that must be provided very soon. Already hundreds of students from the adjoining districts and from distant parts of the counties are crowding into these public high schools, who must find board in the neighborhood of the schools. \* \* \*

"Another matter that ought to be considered in planning for the central high school of the future is that of acquiring suitable lands for the purposes of agricultural and industrial instruction. When it is generally understood by the people of the rural districts that the State has taken up the work of secondary education with seriousness of purpose, and that it intends to build for its youth such schools as the future may demand, then it will be an easy matter to secure by donation, without one cent of cost in most cases, at a very small expense in any case, sufficient lands for the purposes of the high school. It will be a very wise investment for any community to donate the land for the central high school to the county in order to secure the location of the school. The increasing demand for instruction in agriculture, domestic science, and manual training is bound to be met in some way, and in planning for the larger growth of the public high school this fact must be taken into consideration.

"This, in brief, is the plan we must begin to work towards. We cannot accomplish everything at once, but if the proper encouragement is given, it will



be a matter of only a few years before every county in the State can have and will have one strong central high school. But in recommending the central high school I would not be misunderstood; I do not advocate the discontinuance of the small high school, such as now exists in most of the counties. It will doubtless be necessary to discontinue many of the small schools, but it will be well if, in addition to the central school, each county, according to its wealth and size, can maintain from two to four small secondary schools conveniently located and offering about two years of the high-school course. These small schools can be operated at small expense, and they will bring high-school instruction within reach of a larger number of pupils who will not, for some years, at any rate, attend the central school."

The logical unit of organization and of support for the central high school is the county; and, if the type of school which we most need is to be developed, it is plain that the county must be made the basis of its support rather than the district or the township. To make the county the unit would not only make it possible for the central high school to receive adequate support, but it would also remove the officers from certain local fettering influences that are now impeding the progress of so many of our schools. Provision should be made to allow counties establishing central high schools to provide for their support either by a direct high-school tax or by apportionment from the general county school fund in cases where this fund is sufficiently large to justify it.

Certain it is that more money must be raised for the central high school; yet in many counties there is far more expended for high-school instruction of an indifferent sort than would be required to operate a first-class central high school, could this be concentrated and could the high-school pupils be assembled in one school.

The township, or in some cases the district or village, could be made the unit of organization for the small two-year school now in operation in so many of the counties. As so many of the short-term county schools are not able to prepare adequately for high-school work, it might be well to allow those small schools to offer three years' work, beginning with the seventh grade. They could then advance their students so they could complete the remainder of the course at the central high school in two years. It may be found practicable to continue these schools as State graded schools, thus enabling them to improve the quality of their instruction from the first grade up. Such a plan would have telling effect upon increasing local taxation and consolidation, and in hastening transportation where that is necessary.

If such a plan as I have briefly sketched is ever carried out, the State appropriation for high schools would have to be greatly increased in order that the maximum State apportionment to the central high school might be \$1,500 or \$2,000, made on condition, of course, that all necessary buildings, equipment, etc., be provided without cost to the State, and that the county contribute a like amount for annual expenses of the high school, raised either by taxation or by apportionment from the general county fund.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Make the county the unit of organization and the unit of support.
2. Segregate the central high school from the elementary school, and thus free it from too great dominance of purely local interest and influence.

3. Continue the small two-year high schools now in operation, converting them, if necessary, into State graded schools, and requiring of their lower grades higher standards of efficiency.

4. Increase the State appropriation for public high schools to \$100,000, and increase the maximum apportionment to the central school to \$1,500 or \$2,000.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM PRINCIPALS' REPORTS.

Principal J. A. HORNADAY, *Friendship High School, Alamance County:*

Boys' farm-life and girls' home-life clubs have been organized, and a school fair to be held in the fall has been planned.

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Principal J. C. CRAWFORD, *Morven High School, Anson County:*

Have just finished a new building worth \$9,000.

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Principal J. O. GOODMAN, *Helton High School, Ashe County:*

A large boarding hall has been built.

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Principal L. E. BENNETT, *Pantego High School, Beaufort County:*

A number of books have been added to the library. Several pictures, including a large one of Washington, have been framed. The school garden has been increased to twice its former size, making it now include almost a quarter of an acre. A school farm of three acres has been planted in cotton. The museum has been greatly increased in size, and three cases have been secured in which to keep it. A teacher's chair and desk, and ten desks for the primary room have been purchased. A Woman's Betterment Association has been organized and is doing excellent work. A new building is to be erected this summer, and another teacher added to the teaching force of the high school next year. The outlook for the future is bright.

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Principal ETHEL MAY CARROLL, *Mars Hill High School, Bertie County:*

Another room, valued at \$200, has been added to the building as a result of betterment work.

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Principal F. M. SMITH, *Bladenboro High School, Bladen County:*

Music department has been added, a music-room built, and piano installed.

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Principal L. A. BICKLE, *Rocky River High School, Cabarrus County:*

A new school building now occupies a more desirable site. It is well arranged and suitably furnished with desks and blackboards.

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Principal L. E. MAUNEX, *Murphy High School, Cherokee County:*

New building is now in progress, to cost \$20,000.

Principal D. M. STALLINGS, *Hayesville High School, Clay County:*

With a dormitory to accommodate our boarding students and with more funds to increase our teaching force, we could double our enrollment for next year.

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Principal S. G. HASTY, *Churchland High School, Davidson County:*

Our literary society halls have recently been furnished. Our reading-room has been supplied with numbers of magazines and papers.

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Principal P. E. SHAW, *Teachcys High School, Duplin County:*

The Betterment Association, composed of the people of the district, bought a \$2,000 school farm, a team, and farming implements, and have the land now in cultivation; also, employ the principal twelve months in the year, so he lives on the farm and has general supervision of both the farm and school.

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Principal B. I. TART, *Warsaw High School, Duplin County:*

We expect to erect a new school building, to cost not less than \$12,000, next year.

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Principal J. W. DANIEL, *Bethania High School, Forsyth County:*

As we stated in our last report, the front lawn of the school property has been beautifully graded, laid off in walks, sown in grass, and enclosed by a neat and substantial fence.

Three hundred strong, neat folding chairs have been provided for the auditorium. Just before our last commencement electric lights were installed in our building. Another piano was bought during the last session. We now have two, and our facilities for music are good.

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Principal J. W. SPEAS, *Kernersville High School, Forsyth County:*

A number of new desks have been added. Fixtures for electric lights have been placed in the building. A library has been started, and forty volumes have been secured.

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Principal SANTFORD MARTIN, *Bunn High School, Franklin County:*

The school building has been painted inside. Gas lights have been installed throughout the building. One hundred volumes have been added to the library. Proceeds of a play given at commencement, amounting to \$63, left in the treasury to be used for school improvements next year.

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Principal S. G. LINDSAY, *Dallas High School, Gaston County:*

Forty volumes have been added to our library. Woman's Betterment Association purchased six water-coolers for school, costing \$22.50. Electric lights have been put in auditorium. Dusteen was put on all school floors, and a quantity of disinfectant was purchased. Two hundred dollars was spent in painting and repairing interior of schoolrooms.

Mrs. T. W. COSTEN, *Principal Reynoldson High School, Gates County:*

A fine school spirit pervades the community. The trustees have purchased for the school a 90-acre farm, adjoining the school grounds, at a cost of \$3,000. (There is a large three-story building on the farm purchased, formerly used as a hotel, which will be removed and used as a dormitory building and principal's home.) A music school of 17 pupils adds a fourth member to the faculty. The Betterment Association presented a \$10 flag on Thanksgiving Day. A number of farmers in the community have planted each an acre of corn for the school.

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Principal J. A. PITTS, *Creedmoor High School, Granville County:*

Trees have been planted and the grounds sown in preparation for grass. The school has grown in numbers so that it will be necessary to add the fifth teacher another year.

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Principal M. S. GILES, *Stem High School, Granville County:*

The new building erected during the summer of 1909 was in readiness for the opening September 13. This building, which cost \$4,000, is one of Stem's best assets. It is furnished with patent desks and nice blackboards. The Woman's Betterment Association, organized this year, has raised \$220. Building painted since school closed.

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Principal S. T. LILES, *Monticello High School, Guilford County:*

New high-school building erected, costing \$3,500. Thirty-two new patent single desks bought and presented to the school by the high-school pupils. New 10-room boarding-house erected, costing \$2,500. Another teacher added.

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Principal W. H. ALBRIGHT, *Aurorian Springs High School, Halifax County:*

One new room added, extra teacher employed, and blackboards, teachers' desks, etc., added. School growing all the time in numbers, efficiency, and ability to promote the cause of education. We are anxious to establish a department of domestic science; also, a school farm.

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Miss JOSEPHINE McLENDON, *Principal Harmony High School, Iredell County:*  
Music hall built, and piano placed in same.

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Principal J. M. WATTS, *Scotts High School, Iredell County:*

Building has been enlarged and painted. It is now much more convenient, and the seating capacity has been increased at least 35 per cent.

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Principal L. T. ROYALL, *Benson High School, Johnston County:*

An additional lot has been purchased, thereby enlarging our grounds. Preparations are being made to enlarge the building at once.

Principal J. LACY McLEAN, *Wilson's Mills High School, Johnston County*:  
We have raised \$65 for the piano fund.

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Principal ALEX. H. WHITE, *Pollocksville High School, Jones County*:  
Trees planted on yard. A first-class piano purchased. A music department established.

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MISS JOSIE DOUB, *Principal Jonesboro High School, Lee County*:  
Our school has been furnished with 90 new patent desks, 4 water-coolers, 5 coal heaters that replaced wood stoves, and a library of 145 volumes. The school children were organized into a Junior Betterment League to keep the grounds in good condition.

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MISS LAURA M. JONES, *Principal Hydouville High School, Macon County*:  
New building; road; 56 feet of blackboard; money has been raised to bring water to the house in pipes. This will be done before the fall term opens.

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Principal HOY TAYLOR, *Biscoc High School, Montgomery County*:  
The fourth year and another teacher are to be added next year.

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Principal W. F. ALLEN, *Southern Pines High School, Moore County*:  
The school grounds have been cleared of weeds, etc. A bubble fountain has been placed in the playgrounds.

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Principal PAUL H. NANCE, *Red Oak High School, Nash County*:  
Supplementary library, ten patent desks, two pianos added. One ten-room dormitory built, costing, with furniture, etc., about \$2,250.

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Principal E. C. RUFFIN, *Rich Square High School, Northampton County*:  
During the year 1909-1910 new desks, shades, blackboards, stoves, etc., have been bought. A good literary society has been organized, and a very creditable reading-room has been started. A new library case was bought, and the number of volumes doubled during the year. Several magazines and current papers come regularly to our school.

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Principal KADER R. CURTIS, *Severn High School, Northampton County*:  
New high-school building costing \$4,400; new single desks for three rooms, opera chairs for auditorium.

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Principal JOHN W. HALL, *Richlands High School, Onslow County*:  
Our school has been only a three-year school. The Board of Education decided at the last meeting to put in an additional year.

Principal JULIAN B. MARTIN, *Bethel High School, Pitt County:*

We have enclosed school grounds with a \$75 fence; have built cement walk at \$75; and added \$8 worth of books to our English library.

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Principal GEORGE W. BRADSHAW, *Farmer High School, Randolph County:*

At the beginning of the year all classrooms were supplied with best hyloplate blackboard and heaters. Fifty patent single desks were added to the high-school department.

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Principal T. D. SHARPE, *Liberty High School, Randolph County:*

Our new building was completed this year at a cost of \$10,000. We took the responsibility of seating our auditorium with nice chairs, the money for which was made by public entertainments.

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Principal WALTER F. McCANLESS, *Philadelphus High School, Robeson County:*

Piano bought; schoolhouse painted; school grounds improved.

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Principal ALBERT NEW, *Ruffin High School, Rockingham County:*

The schoolhouse has been painted. National flag has been presented by the J. O. U. A. M. Library founded.

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Principal L. R. HOFFMAN, *Henrietta High School, Rutherford County:*

Purchased \$111.62 worth of books for a library.

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Principal BILLY ROBINSON, *Newton Grove High School, Sampson County:*

Entire school well supplied with hyloplate boards. Money raised for this by a box supper. An election soon to be held to add additional territory to the high-school district. If this carries, it will eliminate a public school and strengthen two others. Attendance in high-school department more than doubled over last year.

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Principal E. C. BYERLY, *Walnut Cove High School, Stokes County:*

The school building was nicely painted; about twenty new desks were purchased, and plans are now being gotten up to build a new schoolhouse for next year.

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Principal J. L. TEAGUE, *Elkin High School, Surry County:*

Books to the amount of about \$60 have been placed in the library. A contract has been made for 1½ acres of land for the school.

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Principal JERRY DAY, *Rockford High School, Surry County:*

We have purchased a piano and an organ. The teachers are giving two weeks to extend school for an entertainment.

Principal W. B. REID, *Marshville High School, Union County:*

We are building a \$10,000 house, modern, well equipped and furnished in every way. The interest in school work has increased, and we hope to have a good school.

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Principal R. A. FOARD, *Bay Leaf High School, Wake County:*

A dormitory which cost about \$2,000 was built and equipped in part.

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Principal KENNETH H. MCINTYRE, *Holly Springs High School, Wake County:*

We have established a domestic science class and fitted up a fairly good kitchen. We have bought a physics laboratory. We also have a small laboratory for teaching agriculture.

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Principal R. C. HOUTON, *Wakelon High School, Wake County:*

Yielding somewhat to the demand for less Latin, I did not require it to be taken by pupils having little opportunity of going to college, or by those seriously objecting to that study. I supplied instrumental music, agriculture, and civil government.

The Wakelon and Zebulon divisions of the school were brought together (in the new \$15,000 building) February 14, and the work more thoroughly organized. Two rooms were then available for the high-school work.

The school farm idea is getting a better hold, and one acre is being well cultivated. A ton of high-grade guano has been given. First crop is good Irish potatoes; second will be corn.

By invitation of Dr. Hill, the whole school visited the A. and M. College, the Capitol, the Governor, and Museum on April 23. That was a great day for us all. This is the first high school to visit the Governor in his office.

We get the weather maps, reports, and bulletins of the U. S. Government.

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Principal E. P. DIXON, *Wise High School, Warren County:*

Finished paying \$75 on piano. New \$15 bookcase bought. Also added \$30 worth of books to the library. Class in agriculture begun. An acre is being worked under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

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Principal A. R. FREEMAN, *Pikeville High School, Wayne County:*

We have brought the library up to 335 volumes, bought maps and pictures and installed gasoline lights. A patron has promised to give the lumber for a music-room, and this will be built during the summer. Interest is stimulated in the school by frequent notices in the local papers in regard to the work. The publishing of a catalogue was also found to be very helpful.

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Principal E. G. SUTTLEMYRE, *Wilkesboro High School, Wilkes County:*

The school building has been practically completed, and 310 opera chairs are now being placed in the auditorium. For this and for other purposes

about \$600 has been raised by private donations and entertainments. Arrangements are now being made to change the old building into a dormitory for boarding students next year.

Principal JOHN S. MITCHELL, *Courtney High School, Yadkin County:*

School grounds have been enlarged and a teachers' home built since last year.

### NEW SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AND SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED OR MOVED.

#### Schools Discontinued, 1909-'10:\*

Cleveland .....	Lattimore.
Greene .....	Sladesville.
Hyde .....	Sladesville.
Union .....	Unionville.
Watauga .....	Cove Creek.

#### Schools Discontinued, 1910-'11:

Graham .....	Andrews.†
Rowan .....	Granite Quarry (moved to China Grove).
Rutherford .....	Henrietta (moved to Rutherfordton).

#### New Schools Established, 1910-'11:

Bladen .....	White Oak.
Cabarrus .....	Winecoff.
Greene .....	Hookerton.
Hyde .....	Sladesville.
Rowan .....	China Grove.
Rutherford .....	Forest City.
Rutherford .....	Rutherfordton.
Stanly .....	New London.
Union .....	Unionville.
Wilson .....	Rock Ridge.
Yancey .....	Elk Shoal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Boarding Students and Teachers Enrolled.

Number of boarding students enrolled.....	1,190
Boys .....	587
Girls .....	603

\*Apportionments were made to these five schools for the year 1909-'10, but they failed to meet the requirements and were discontinued. Sladesville and Unionville are ready to meet the requirements now, and so appear in the list of new schools for 1910-'11.

†There was no public high school in Graham County; but the county was allowed, under a special act of the Legislature, to turn its apportionment over to Andrews High School, Cherokee County, on condition that high-school pupils from Graham be allowed to attend the Andrews School free of tuition. The number of pupils from Graham was not sufficient to justify the continuance of the State apportionment, and it was therefore withdrawn.



Number of students enrolled from outside local district.....	1,698
Boys .....	858
Girls .....	750
Number of teachers enrolled.....	349
Male .....	145
Female .....	204
Pupils enrolled in elementary schools operated in connection with public high schools.....	*20,712
Seventh-grade pupils reported by county superintendents (in 81 counties) .....	†17,851
Pupils reported by county superintendents (in 78 counties) as pursuing high-school work in public high schools and in two-teacher schools .....	‡7,758
Average cost per pupil enrolled .....	\$ 22.00
Average cost per pupil in daily attendance.....	30.65
Average salary paid principals.....	665.39
(Not counting 4 schools receiving students on tuition basis and 1 school whose term was unavoidably cut short.)	
Principals receiving \$1,000 or more.....	10
Principals receiving less than \$500.....	27
(Not counting 5 mentioned above.)	

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE I.

## Schools:

Number of schools established.....	170
Schools reporting four-year courses .....	10
Schools reporting three-year courses .....	69
Schools reporting two-year courses .....	91

## Teachers:

Total number of high-school teachers.....	259
Number giving full time to high-school instruction.....	195
Number giving part time to high-school instruction.....	64
Number of male teachers .....	168
Number of female teachers .....	91
Number of male principals .....	157
Number of female principals .....	13

## Enrollment:

Total number of students enrolled.....	5,775
Boys enrolled .....	2,764
Girls enrolled .....	3,011
Number of fourth-year students enrolled.....	64
Number of third-year students enrolled.....	536
Number of second-year students enrolled.....	1,634
Number of first-year students enrolled.....	3,541

\*Eleven of the high-school principals did not furnish any information as to the number of pupils enrolled in the elementary school.

†Fourteen of the county superintendents did not report the number of seventh-grade pupils. The whole number is probably about 21,000.

‡Twenty of the county superintendents did not report this item. The whole number is probably 10,000.

Number of students in four-year high schools.....	575
Number of students in three-year high schools.....	2,719
Number of students in two-year high schools.....	2,481

**Attendance:**

Total average daily attendance.....	4,145
Average daily attendance, boys.....	1,887
Average daily attendance, girls.....	2,258

**PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE II.**

Number of students in

**English:**

Grammar .....	3,781
Composition and rhetoric.....	3,442
Literature .....	3,249

**Mathematics:**

Advanced arithmetic .....	4,367
Algebra .....	4,266
Geometry .....	612

**History:**

English history .....	2,379
Ancient history .....	1,190
Mediaeval history .....	414
American history .....	924
History of North Carolina.....	138

**Foreign Languages:**

Latin .....	4,268
Greek .....	48
French .....	219
German .....	98

**Science:**

Physical geography.....	1,479
Physics .....	378
Introduction to science.....	910
Agriculture .....	517
Botany .....	12
Physiology .....	349

**Miscellaneous:**

Commercial geography.....	82
Drawing .....	49
Music .....	40
Business methods.....	18
Civil government.....	342
Spelling .....	1,451
Domestic science.....	18
Expression .....	25
Astronomy .....	5

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

## Receipts:

From local taxation .....	\$ 40,416.86
From private donations.....	8,558.72
From county apportionments.....	30,908.24
From State appropriation.....	19,025.00
Balance on hand from last year.....	8,957.04
Overdrafts paid from local funds.....	735.91

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Total receipts.....\$138,631.77

## Disbursements:

For principals' salaries.....	\$109,878.52
For salaries of assistant teachers.....	13,542.75
For fuel, janitors, and incidentals.....	*3,633.61

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Total expenditures..... 127,054.88

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Balance on hand.....\$ 11,576.89

## CITY AND TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.

## Schools:

Number of schools reporting .....	69
Schools reporting four-year courses.....	26
Schools reporting three-year courses.....	†30
Schools reporting two-year courses.....	10
Schools reporting one-year course.....	3

## Teachers:

Total number of high-school teachers.....	271
Number giving full time to high-school instruction.....	219
Number giving part time to high-school instruction.....	52

## Enrollment and Attendance:

Total number of students enrolled.....	6,256
Boys enrolled.....	2,661
Girls enrolled.....	3,595
Total average daily attendance.....	4,902

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\*This item includes \$395.61 paid on deficits for preceding year.

†New Bern and Washington report 3½-year courses.

## CITY AND TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS—SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Number of schools reporting these items.....	64
Number of students in	
English:	
Grammar .....	3,172
Composition and rhetoric.....	3,574
Literature .....	4,432
Mathematics:	
Advanced arithmetic.....	3,228
Algebra .....	4,584
Geometry .....	1,003
Trigonometry .....	...
History:	
English history.....	1,708
Ancient history.....	1,890
Mediæval history.....	1,083
American history.....	1,602
History of North Carolina.....	214
Foreign Languages:	
Latin .....	5,517
Greek .....	52
French .....	340
German .....	192
Science:	
Physical geography.....	1,690
Physics .....	883
Introduction to science.....	435
Agriculture .....	355
Botany .....	531
Chemistry .....	73
Physiology .....	63
Miscellaneous:	
Commercial geography.....	12
Drawing .....	194
Music .....	...
Business courses.....	52
Domestic science.....	102
Manual training.....	41
Spelling .....	577
Civics .....	148
Word analysis.....	29
Zoology .....	237

TABLE I.—SHOWING LOCATION OF SCHOOLS, PRINCIPALS, ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

County.	High School, 1909-'10.	Post-office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	High- school Teachers.		Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.		Elementary School.					
						Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Teachers.	Pupils.		
Alamance	Friendship	Burlington, R. 1.	J. A. Hornaday	24	2	1	.....	22	11	33	16	10	26	7	2	71	
	Hawfields	Mebane, R. 1	B. M. Rogers	24	2	1	.....	21	14	35	16	12	28	7	2	53	
	Sylvan	Liberty, R. F. D.	Miles Reece	32	2	1	.....	8	15	23	6	11	17	7	3	100	
Alexander	Stony Point	Stony Point	J. W. Hendren	32	2	1	.....	17	19	36	13	13	26	7	2	133	
	Taylorsville	Taylorsville	J. A. White	32	3	1	.....	1	40	22	62	30	19	49	7	3	224
Alleghany	Turkey Knob	Mouth of Wilson, Va., R. 2	E. Leff. Wagoner	20	2	1	.....	16	19	35	8	14	22	7	2	98	
	Lilesville	Lilesville	J. A. McArthur	28	2	1	.....	7	19	26	4	12	16	7	2	124	
Anson	Morven	Morven	J. C. Crawford	32	3	1	.....	1	8	17	25	4	12	16	7	4	151
	Hellon	Sturgills	J. O. Goodman	36	2	1	.....	36	16	52	19	12	31	7	2	182	
	Beaufort	Pantego	L. E. Bennett	36	3	1	.....	10	21	31	6	18	24	6	2	110	
Bertie	Aulauder	Aulauder	J. E. Dowd	32	3	1	.....	1	22	27	49	15	23	38	7	3	133
	Mars Hill	Coleman	Ethel May Carroll	28	2	1	.....	7	13	20	4	11	15	7	3	149	
Bladen	Abbottsburg	Abbottsburg	Paul W. Gay	30	3	1	.....	13	6	19	8	5	13	7	2	93	
	Bladenboro	Bladenboro	F. M. Smith	28	3	1	.....	21	21	42	10	13	23	7	2	105	
Buncombe	Barnardsville	Barnardsville	W. H. Higgs	32	2	1	.....	20	25	45	14	15	29	7	2	180	
	Fairview	Fairview	H. T. Hunter	32	3	1	.....	17	34	51	11	29	40	7	2	*100	
	Hominy Valley	Candler	A. B. Bryan	36	2	1	.....	21	15	36	8	7	15	7	2	116	
Burke	Glen Alpine	Glen Alpine	Frank A. Edmonson	31	†2	1	.....	14	8	22	11	7	18	7	3	167	
	Rocky River	Concord, R. 6.	Dr. L. A. Bickle	24	†2	1	.....	16	9	25	10	6	16	7	2	69	

TABLE I.—Continued.

County.	High School, 1909-'10.	Post-office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Years in Course.	High-school Teachers.		Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.		Elementary School.				
						Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades.	Pupils.	
Caldwell	Granite Falls	Granite Falls	G. M. Garrison	28	42	1	-----	13	9	22	7	5	12	7	5	224
Camden	South Mills	South Mills	Bruce H. Lewis	32	3	1	-----	10	21	31	7	18	25	7	3	92
Carteret	Atlantic	Atlantic	V. C. Eaker	32	3	1	1	19	26	45	13	17	30	7	3	120
Caswell	Providence	Danville, Va., R. 5	D. Arrington	13	2	1	-----	1	5	6	1	4	5	7	2	66
Catawba	St. James	Newton, R. F. D.	William L. Kibler	21	2	1	-----	11	7	18	7	5	12	7	2	52
	Startown	Newton, R. F. D.	G. A. Wright	20	2	1	-----	9	13	22	5	9	14	7	2	101
Chatham	Merry Oaks	Merry Oaks	Earl R. Franklin	28	2	1	-----	10	9	19	8	7	15	7	3	103
	Pittsboro	Pittsboro	A. B. Stalvey	36	3	1	-----	16	17	33	11	13	24	7	3	107
	Siler City	Siler City	C. C. Sharpe	26	2	1	1	17	15	32	10	14	24	7	3	*100
Cherokee	Andrews	Andrews	J. H. Harwood	32	3	2	2	22	30	52	18	27	45	7	8	*250
	Murphy	Murphy	L. E. Mauney	32	3	1	1	14	25	39	7	15	22	7	4	196
Clay	Hayesville	Hayesville	D. M. Stallings	32	2	1	-----	21	27	48	18	19	37	7	2	192
Cleveland	Fallston	Fallston	Fuller B. Hamrick	28	2	1	-----	14	19	33	7	11	18	7	3	106
Columbus	Chadbourn	Chadbourn	Nannie E. Leach	32	4	2	1	19	26	45	15	20	35	7	5	205
	Whiteville	Whiteville	W. R. Smithwick	36	4	2	1	31	32	63	27	26	53	7	6	217
Craven	Dover	Dover	Z. A. Rochelle	30	4	2	-----	18	27	45	14	21	35	7	2	121
	Vanceboro	Vanceboro	R. T. Teague	36	3	1	1	14	18	32	8	13	21	7	3	145
Cumberland	Godwin	Godwin	W. R. Clegg	32	3	1	2	12	7	19	11	6	17	7	4	97
	Hope Mills	Hope Mills	John W. Cole	32	2	1	-----	10	11	21	9	8	17	7	5	280

Stedman	Stedman	M. H. Wooten	32	2	1	.....	9	16	25	4	11	15	7	2	*80
Currituck	Poplar Branch	Mary H. Phelps	34	2	1	.....	14	9	23	9	6	15	7	2	82
Davidson	Churchland	Linwood, R. F. D.	20	2	1	.....	20	11	31	15	7	22	7	2	*75
	Reeds	Lexington, R. 3	20	2	1	.....	10	13	23	8	11	19	7	2	64
Davie	Cooleenec	Cooleenec	32	2	1	.....	9	16	25	7	13	20	7	5	425
	Farmington	Henry A. Doak	26	2	1	.....	17	13	30	9	10	19	7	2	78
Duplin	Teachys	P. E. Shaw	24	3	1	.....	25	23	48	20	17	37	7	3	114
	Warsaw	B. I. Tart	32	3	1	.....	1	26	24	50	20	20	40	7	5
Durham	Bahama	George J. Green	30	2	1	.....	10	13	23	7	11	18	7	2	91
	East Durham	H. C. Barbee	36	4	2	.....	15	22	37	8	20	28	7	3	121
Edgecombe	Macesfield	A. F. Leighton	32	42	1	.....	13	16	29	8	13	21	7	2	103
	Tarboro	R. M. Davis	36	4	3	.....	29	53	82	20	43	63	7	.....	.....
	Whitakers	John I. Singletary	36	2	1	.....	8	6	14	6	6	12	7	3	109
Forsyth	Bethania	J. W. Daniel	34	3	1	.....	20	31	51	14	23	37	7	2	*75
	Kernersville	J. W. Speas	32	2	1	.....	14	21	35	11	15	26	7	4	196
	Lewisville	M. K. Meadors	30	3	1	.....	15	19	34	8	12	20	7	2	102
	Walkertown	H. E. Riggs	28	2	1	.....	1	24	22	46	20	18	38	7	4
Franklin	Bunn	Sanford Martin	32	2	1	.....	8	11	19	4	9	13	7	2	92
	Franklinton	E. E. Sams	32	3	2	.....	25	22	47	18	15	33	7	4	182
	Louisburg	W. R. Mills	36	3	1	.....	1	12	24	36	10	20	30	7	.....
Gaston	Belmont	W. W. Pharr	32	3	1	.....	1	22	26	48	15	18	33	7	4
	Dallas	S. G. Lindsay	34	3	1	.....	1	21	31	52	15	26	41	7	5
	Stanley	O. P. Rhyme	32	2	1	.....	16	11	27	9	8	17	7	2	106
Gates	Reynoldson	Mrs. T. W. Costen	28	2	1	.....	11	18	29	6	15	21	7	2	114
	Sunbury	J. R. McLendon	28	2	1	.....	11	27	38	9	25	34	7	3	106
Granville	Creedmoor	J. A. Pitts	28	2	1	.....	1	27	18	45	16	14	30	7	3
	Knap of Reeds	W. H. Mizelle	28	2	1	.....	19	7	26	10	6	16	7	2	74





	Wilson's Mills	Wilson's Mills	J. Lacy McLean	32	2	1	.....	13	9	22	8	8	16	7	2	*75
Jones	Pollocksville	Pollocksville	Alexander H. White	36	3	1	.....	20	18	38	12	15	97	7	2	91
Lee	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Josie Doub	32	2	1	.....	11	8	19	6	5	11	7	4	190
Levoir	La Grange	La Grange	George B. Strickland	32	3	1	1	15	24	39	11	21	32	7	.....	
Lincoln	Crouse	Crouse	F. T. Newton	28	2	1	.....	8	12	20	4	6	10	7	2	93
	Denver	Denver	C. J. Scott	28	3	1	.....	10	21	31	6	13	19	7	2	89
Macon	Cowell	West's Mills	May McDowell	24	†2	1	.....	9	3	12	8	2	10	7	2	105
	Higdonville	Higdonville	Laura M. Jones	28	2	1	.....	8	7	15	6	5	11	7	2	78
	Itola	Franklin, R. F. D.	E. N. Thorn	24	2	1	.....	15	15	30	11	10	21	7	2	83
Madison	Madison Seminary	Marshall	R. G. Anders	32	†2	1	.....	19	16	35	12	10	22	7	2	.....
	Spring Creek	Spring Creek	C. E. Jervis	28	3	1	.....	28	15	43	23	12	35	7	2	157
Martin	Robersonville	Robersonville	B. W. Allen	32	3	1	1	21	21	42	11	12	23	7	4	140
	Williamston	Williamston	Z. Hardy Rose	32	3	1	1	21	15	36	16	13	29	7	4	192
McDowell	Nebo	Nebo	G. H. Weaver	32	4	2	1	18	36	54	12	27	39	7	3	137
Mecklenburg	Huntersville	Huntersville	John James	32	3	2	.....	23	23	46	20	21	41	7	4	160
	Matthews	Matthews	J. M. Matthews	32	3	1	1	18	19	37	12	13	25	7	3	128
Mitchell	Spruce Pine	Spruce Pine	E. W. Cooke	32	2	1	.....	14	16	30	12	14	26	7	2	210
Montgomery	Biscoe	Biscoe	Hoy Taylor	36	3	1	1	21	35	56	15	24	39	7	3	139
Moore	Carthage	Carthage	J. C. Richardson	34	4	2	3	21	42	63	18	36	54	7	4	173
	Southern Pines	Southern Pines	William F. Allen	32	3	1	1	5	12	17	4	7	11	7	3	77
Nash	Mount Pleasant	Bailey	R. A. Burt	28	2	1	.....	14	4	18	10	3	13	7	3	168
	Red Oak	Rocky Mount, R. F. D.	Paul H. Nance	30	2	1	.....	10	14	24	7	10	17	7	3	135
Northampton	Rich Square	Rich Square	E. C. Ruffin	32	3	1	1	14	23	37	11	18	29	7	4	117
	Seaboard	Seaboard	J. R. Ware	32	2	1	.....	18	11	29	14	7	21	7	2	101
	Severn	Severn	K. R. Curtis	32	2	1	.....	17	9	26	15	7	22	7	2	46
Onslow	Richlands	Richlands	John W. Hall	32	3	1	1	11	29	40	7	23	30	7	5	†200

TABLE I. *Continued.*

County.	High School, 1909-10.	Post office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Whole Time Teachers.		Enrollment.		Average Daily Attendance.		Elementary School.	
						Part Time.	Whole Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Orange	Chapel Hill		E. M. Highsmith	32	4	12	1	16	20	46	10	23	33
	Hillsboro		R. M. Wilson	28	2	1	1	8	11	19	6	9	15
Famlico	Oriental		J. E. Pearson	29	2	1	1	10	15	25	9	13	22
Fender	Atkinson		J. B. Evans	30	2	1	1	11	19	30	8	14	22
	Burgaw		Lazzada Moore	32	2	1	1	13	18	31	9	17	26
Petson	Redbel Hill		J. B. Thorne, Jr.	28	12	1	1	8	9	17	5	4	9
	Roxboro, R. I.		Anna Merritt	28	12	1	1	11	11	22	5	9	14
Pitt	Redbel		Julian V. Martin	32	3	1	1	21	19	40	17	15	32
	Farmville		H. H. McLean	32	3	2	2	12	13	25	6	11	17
Polk	Columbus		H. L. Koontz	32	12	1	1	8	6	14	5	4	9
	Farmcr		George W. Bradshaw	32	3	1	1	21	13	37	15	10	25
Randolph	Liberty		T. D. Sharpe	32	2	1	1	11	15	26	7	13	20
	Trinity		Dr. S. W. Woods	31	3	2	2	25	25	50	13	18	31
Richmond	Hoffman		James Hutchins	30	2	1	1	10	7	17	9	7	16
	Robertdel		E. M. Rollins	42	3	1	1	9	18	27	8	14	22
Robeson	Lumber Bridge		P. C. Cullum	32	3	1	1	7	12	19	4	9	13
	Orrum		S. P. Wilson	32	2	1	1	13	7	20	6	6	12
Rowland	Philadelphus		W. F. McCandless	32	3	1	1	10	15	25	7	9	16
	Rowland		W. C. Herbert	35	3	1	1	27	31	61	20	26	46

Rockingham	Madison	Madison	28	3	1	1	15	19	31	10	15	25	7	5	231
	Rubin	Rubin	20	3	1		23	11	35	16	11	37	7	7	
	Stoneville	Clara M. Ping	28	3	1		29	21	11	9	12	21	7	7	119
Rowan	Granite Quarry	L. H. Rothrock	28	2	1		17	10	27	13	8	21	7	7	118
	Mount Ulla	J. H. Allen	31	5	1	1	18	11	32	11	10	21	7	3	59
	Woodleaf	J. A. Williams	28	3	1		11	11	25	8	12	20	7	7	
Rutherford	Henrietta	L. R. Hoffman	24	12	1		6	7	13	3	1	7	7	3	187
	Clinton	J. Howard Campen	32	2	2		16	22	38	11	19	33	7	5	
	Newton Grove	B. Robinson	24	2	1		17	6	23	13	5	18	7	2	106
Scotland	Gibson	J. B. Phibbs	32	3	1	1	13	10	23	10	8	18	7	7	
	King	P. B. Gossin	20	12	1		20	6	26	12	1	16	7	3	119
	Pinnacle	T. L. Revelle	21	12	1		12	11	23	7	6	13	7	7	119
Stary	Walnut Cove	E. C. Ryedy	28	2	1		15	12	27	11	9	20	7	3	113
	Dobson	E. Leff Warener	20	3	1	1	20	15	35	13	10	23	7	3	86
	Elkin	J. L. Treppe	31	2	1	1	17	35	37	16	20	30	7	3	251
Swain	Pilot Mountain	H. P. Pardue	29	3	2		10	27	37	6	11	20	7	3	180
	Rockford	Jerry Day	31	12	1	1	9	17	26	6	13	19	7	3	129
	Bryson City	Eugene Harris	35	3	1		18	18	36	10	11	21	7	7	233
Transylvania	Whittier	Ada Godwin	28	2	1		3	7	10	2	6	8	7	7	69
	Peterson	J. H. Nancey	26	3	1	1	15	10	25	17	5	17	7	3	62
	Rotham	G. O. Rogers	27	2	1	1	3	10	13	7	8	10	7	7	87
Union	Marshville	W. B. Reid	32	2	1	1	14	12	26	10	8	18	7	3	235
	Waynes Chapel	J. E. Yeagin	33	2	1	1	17	19	31	6	16	25	7	3	118
	Bona Vista	F. E. Green	29	3	2		7	12	19	6	9	15	7	7	99
Vance	Kittrell	C. F. Pennington	28	2	1	1	17	15	27	6	17	18	7	7	56
	Way Leaf	R. A. Ford	28	2	1		8	9	17	7	7	11	7	7	60

TABLE 1. *Continued.*

County.	High School, 1909-'10.	Post-office.	Principal.	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Grades.	Teachers.	Elementary School. Pupils.
Wake	Cary	Cary	M. B. Dry	35	4	2	3	54	42	96	42	34	76	7	
	Holly Springs	Holly Springs	K. H. McHenry	32	3	2	2	25	32	57	16	25	41	7	3 93
	Wakelon	Zebulon	R. C. Holton	30	3	1	1	21	22	43	11	13	24	7	5 306
Warren	Macon	Macon	Herbert Scholz	32	3	1		14	12	26	10	11	21	7	2 94
	Wise	Wise	E. P. Dixon	30	12	1		4	16	20	3	13	16	7	3 130
Washington	Creswell	Creswell	M. P. Jennings	32	2	1		10	8	18	7	7	14	7	2 77
	Roper	Roper	T. A. Holton	40	2	1		18	16	34	13	11	24	7	3 140
Wayne	Falling Creek	Goldsboro, R. F. D.	J. F. Thompson	32	3	1		18	10	28	12	7	19	7	4 164
	Pikeville	Pikeville	A. R. Freeman	28	2	1		24	17	41	13	10	23	7	3 99
	Seven Springs	Seven Springs	W. J. Sloan	28	2	1		5	12	17	4	8	12	7	2 119
Wilkes	Ronda	Ronda	M. F. Bumgarner	32	12	1		16	15	31	8	7	15	7	2 103
	Wilkesboro	Wilkesboro	E. G. Suttlemyre	28	3	2		25	42	67	16	32	48	7	4 *200
Wilson	Lucama	Lucama	J. L. Woodward	32	3	1		20	5	25	11	3	14	7	3 *100
Yadkin	Boonville	Boonville	J. H. Carter	33	2	1	1	25	26	51	18	16	34	7	3 149
	Courtney	Courtney	John F. Mitchell	21	3	1		14	23	37	8	16	24	7	2 114

\*Estimated.

†No second-year students reported.

‡One teacher's full time and four teachers for part time equalled about two and one-half teachers.

§Usually, 32 weeks. Work interrupted; term shortened by an epidemic.

These four are not included in list of elemen-



TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School.															Total Enrollment.	County.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	English (Composition and Grammar).					English Literature.					Advanced Arithmetic.						Algebra.					Geometry.					English History.					Ancient History.					Med. and Mod. History.					American History.					North Carolina History.					Latin.					Greek.					French.					(German.					Physical Geography.					Physics.					Agriculture.					Introduction to Science.					Miscellaneous.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School.																			Miscellaneous.
	Total Enrollment.	English Grammar.	Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Med. and Mod. American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Agriculture.	Introduction to Science.	
Onslow	40	40	40	40	26	42	2	20	14	32	32	5	5	9	9	26	26	26	39	
Orange	46	28	46	28	28	46	14	20	25	42	42	10	10	12	12	246	246	246	246	
Pamlico	19	21	9	25	10	7	23	23	18	18	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Pender	25	21	21	21	21	25	1	21	4	25	25	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Person	30	10	17	24	11	6	8	5	15	15	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Perquimans	31	20	11	31	18	31	10	19	27	27	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Pitt	17	5	15	15	14	11	1	9	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Polk	25	25	25	25	25	25	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Polk	40	28	10	32	38	4	13	9	14	14	14	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Randolph	25	25	25	25	25	25	6	11	8	6	6	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Richmond	14	22	8	9	10	6	3	22	5	5	5	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Robeson	37	27	27	37	15	26	1	16	13	2	16	16	1	1	15	15	5	5	5	
Rowan	26	20	15	6	20	26	3	15	2	2	26	26	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	
Rowan	50	18	50	50	44	19	1	29	9	9	28	28	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Rowan	17	14	17	17	17	2	11	6	17	17	17	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Rowan	27	8	8	8	18	26	8	4	15	3	23	23	5	5	11	11	15	15	15	
Rowan	19	16	10	19	9	10	3	9	7	3	19	19	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Rowan	20	16	2	2	16	14	12	7	16	16	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Rowan	25	13	25	25	13	25	5	13	12	12	25	25	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	

Rowland	61	32	29	64	32	61	13	45	16	61	3	13	16	
Rockingham	34	30	34	6	30	10	5	6	18	34		32		
Ruffin	37	23	23	11	8	12	7	11	4	12	13	3	1	7
Stoneville	41	21	20	2	36	37		19		4	16	2	4	
Granite Quarry	27	7	9	9	18	20	4		21	9	22	4	7	5
Mount Ulla	32			8	13	18	9	7	8	8	32		14	1
Woodleaf	25	9		18	14	5		12	4	9	13		15	10
Henrietta	13	13	13	6	12		11				8		11	
Clinton	38	25	25	38	38	37	11	25	13		37		13	
Newton Grove	23	23	23	23	25	21		20	12		12			23
Gibson	23	23	23		18	12	4	7	12		23		12	4
King	26	24	2		25	18		24			17		16	
Pinnacle	23	23	23	13	23	19		14			19		17	
Walnut Cove	27	21	8	8	24	17	1	16	4		16		9	12
Dobson	35	35	15		35	20	2			32	10	14	9	14
Elkin	52	50	21	21	51	37	1		17		32		3	
Pilot Mountain	37	20	17	17	30	8	5		10	6	21		3	2
Rockford	26	26			25	22			11		18		5	6
Bryson City	36	30	36	20	20	33	2	16	10	8	26		16	
Whitler	10	9		7	9	5		7	1	1	3		7	5
Penrose	25	20	8	5	20	25	3	8	3	4	10	25	2	10
Transylvania	13	11	2		13	3		3		11	13			
Marshallville	26	26	5	7	20	26	1	21		11	20	23		8
Wesley Chapel	31	31	31	28	24	12	4	5	8	13	28		12	
Bona Vista	19	9	9	18	5	18	3	10	3		18		10	2
Kittrell	27	15	12		27	26		15	11	1	17		15	8

TABLE II.—Continued.

County.	High School.	Total Enrollment.																English Grammar.	(Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Med. and Mod. History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physics.	Agriculture.	Introduction to Science.	Miscellaneous.
		English	Parliament.	English	Grammar.	(Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Med. and Mod. History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.																				
Wake	Bay Leaf	17	15	6	13	11																															
	Cary	96	33	57	25	63	78	16	30	23	16	24	96																				27				
	Holly Springs	57		57	9	48	56	19																									118				
	Waketon	43	14	30	44	20	35	5	20	16		1	6	37																			16				
Warren	Macon	26	18		18	24	12	2	11	8	4																						223-34				
	Wise	20	21	21	21	19																											121				
Washington	Creswell	18	6	12	18	11																											218				
	Roper	34	29	34	34	34																															
Wayne	Falling Creek	28	13	15	13	28																															
	Pikeville	41	41		41	30	12	1	28	11	1																						30				
	Seven Springs	17	11	7	17	14	14	3	7	8																											
Wilkes	Ronda	31	27				30	9																									13				
	Wilkesboro	67	38	23	44	67	67	8	34	20																							130-367				
Wilson	Lucama	25	22	22	22	22	24	3	10	12	3																						25				
Yadkin	Boonville	51	36				17	18																													
	Courtney	37	22	9	26	33	27	2	16	12																							16				
																																		29			

<sup>1</sup>Civil Government.<sup>2</sup>Spelling.<sup>3</sup>Physiology.<sup>4</sup>Botany.<sup>5</sup>Commercial Geography.<sup>6</sup>Physiology, 11; Civil Government, 21; Spelling, 42.<sup>7</sup>Physiology, 10; Civil Government, 8; Spelling, 36.<sup>8</sup>Statistics for 1908-1909.<sup>9</sup>Vocal Music.<sup>10</sup>Bookkeeping.<sup>11</sup>Astronomy.<sup>12</sup>Expression.<sup>13</sup>Drawing.<sup>14</sup>Domestic Science.<sup>15</sup>Physiology, 19; Civil Government, 11; Spelling, 25.

TABLE III.—FINANCIAL—FUNDS AND SOURCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

County.	High School.	Receipts.				Expenditures.					Balance on Hand.	
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportionment.	State Apportionment.	Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts For Year.	Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers', Fuel, Janitor and Other Incidental Expenses.	Total Expenditures.		
Alamance.	Friendship.	\$ 250 00	\$	\$ 250 00	\$ 250 00	\$ 125 00	\$ 750 00	\$ 540 00	\$ 198 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 750 00	\$
	Hawfields.	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	480 00	240 00	17 50	737 50	12 50
	Sylvan.	250 00		250 00	250 00	166 69	916 69	672 50			672 50	244 19
Alexander.	Stony Point.	250 00		250 00	250 00	175 30	675 30	600 00		20 83	620 83	54 47
	Taylorsville.	250 00		250 00	250 00		500 00	400 00		9 80	499 80	20
Alleghany.	Turkey Knob.		250 00		250 00		500 00	375 00		60 00	435 00	65 00
Anson.	Lilesville.		250 00	250 00	250 00	267 29	1,017 29	770 00			770 00	247 29
	Morven.	500 00		500 00	500 00	3 62	1,503 62	1,484 62			1,484 62	19 00
Ashe.	Holton.	500 00			500 00	176 11	1,176 11	720 00	177 64	43 36	91,176 11	
Beaufort.	Pantego.	350 00		350 00	350 00		1,050 00	1,000 00		50 00	91,050 00	
Bertie.	Aulauder.	250 00			250 00		500 00	485 70		14 30	500 00	
	Mars Hill.	250 00			250 00	65 01	565 01	475 00		37 04	512 04	52 97
Bladen.	Abbottsburg.	250 00			250 00	79 50	579 50	384 75		9 97	374 72	204 78
	Bladenboro.	250 00			250 00	9 38	509 38	507 00		2 38	509 38	
Buncombe.	Barnardsville.	250 00		250 00	250 00	249 50	999 50	550 00		38 16	588 16	411 34
	Fairview.	250 00		250 00	250 00	188 15	938 15	675 00		48 26	723 26	214 89
	Homing Valley.	250 00		250 00	250 00	191 25	941 25	715 00		61 34	776 34	164 91
Burke.	Glen Alpine.	300 00			300 00		600 00	595 00		5 00	600 00	

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	High School.	Receipts.				Total Receipts for Year.	Principal's Salary.	Expenditures.				Balance on Hand.
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Appropri- ment.	State Appropri- ment.			Other Teachers.	Fuel, Jan- itor and Other In- cidental	Expenses.	Total Expendi- tures.	
		\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	Balance End of Last Year.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.
Cabarrus	Rocky River	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	33 00	533 00	429 00	10 00	430 00	103 00	
Caldwell	Granite Falls	250 00		250 00	250 00		500 00	500 00		500 00		
Camden	South Mills	250 00		250 00	250 00	165 00	915 00	600 00	240 00	840 00	75 00	
Carteret	Atlantic	250 00	250 00		500 00		1,000 00	974 42		25 58	1,000 00	
Caswell	Providence	250 00			250 00		500 00	143 75	263 75	8 25	421 78	78 22
Catawba	St. James	250 00			250 00	26 52	526 52	472 50		7 00	479 50	47 02
	Startown	250 00			250 00	36 13	536 13	440 00		20 07	460 07	76 06
Chatham	Merry Oaks	250 00			250 00		500 00	489 22		10 78	500 00	
	Pittsboro	250 00			250 00		500 00	500 00			500 00	
	Siler City		250 00		250 00		500 00	490 00		10 00	500 00	
Cherokee	Andrews	500 00	500 00	500 00	575 00		2,350 00	800 00	1,235 00	244 70	2,279 70	70 30
	Murphy	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	750 00			750 00	
Clay	Hayesville	250 00		250 00	250 00		750 00	750 00			750 00	
Cleveland	Fallston	200 00			250 00		540 00	525 00		15 00	540 00	
Columbus	Chadbourne	420 00		250 00	250 00		920 00	600 00	320 00		920 00	
	Whiteville	850 00		500 00	250 00		1,600 00	1,200 00	360 00	40 00	1,600 00	
Craven	Dover	500 00		500 00	500 00		1,500 00	650 00	360 00	3 00	71,110 50	389 50
	Vanceboro	250 00		250 00	250 00	249 50	999 50	900 00	360 00	2 40	31,262 40	

Cumberland	Godwin	250 00	250 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
	Hope Mills	380 00	300 00	680 00	680 00	680 00	680 00	680 00	680 00
	Stedman	250 00	250 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Currituck	Poplar Branch	250 00	250 00	305 00	805 00	510 00	8 55	518 55	286 45
Davidson	Churchland	250 00	250 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00
	Reeds	250 00	250 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Davie	Cooleeure	250 00	250 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	30 00	750 00	750 00
	Farmington	250 00	250 00	120 29	870 29	502 50	110 50	22 98	635 98
Duplin	Teachey's	250 00	250 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
	Warsaw	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Durham	Babana	325 00	250 00	825 00	825 00	825 00	825 00	825 00	825 00
	East Durham	500 00	500 00	54 36	1,554 36	687 40	480 35	50 69	1,218 44
Edgecombe	Macesfield	250 00	250 00	25 00	775 00	720 00	2 45	722 45	32 55
	Tarboro	175 00	100 00	125 00	400 00	930 00	300 00	300 00	100 00
	Whitakers	250 00	250 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00
Forsyth	Bohania	250 00	250 00	12 13	762 13	722 50	12 85	735 35	29 78
	Kernersville	250 00	250 00	310 00	1,060 00	680 00	1 30	681 30	378 70
	Lewisville	250 00	250 00	128 75	878 75	712 50	13 00	725 50	152 25
	Walkertown	250 00	250 00	89 91	889 91	640 50	17 50	658 00	181 91
Franklin	Bunn	300 00	300 00	141 00	741 00	600 00	7 60	607 60	133 40
	Franklinton	100 00	100 00	249 62	449 62	900 00	90 00	359 62	359 62
	Louisburg	100 00	100 00	102 00	302 00	9162 00	162 00	162 00	140 00
Gaston	Belmont	375 00	375 00	99 75	1,224 75	800 00	240 00	67 12	1,107 12
	Dallas	250 00	250 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00	750 00
	Stanley	250 00	250 00	70 80	820 80	640 00	73 71	713 71	107 09

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	High School.	Receipts.				Expenditures.					Balance on Hand.
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportionment.	State Apportionment.	Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts For Year.	Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers' Fuel, Janitors and Other Incidental Expenses.	Total Expenditures.	
Gates	Reynoldson	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 28.10	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 528.10	\$ 525.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 528.10	\$
	Stunbury	250.00		22.50	250.00	94.55	617.05	595.00	14.40	609.40	7.65
Granville	Creedmoor	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	650.00	12.70	662.70	87.30
	Knap of Reeds	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00		750.00	
	Stem	250.00		250.00	250.00		750.00	702.00	48.00	750.00	
Guilford	Jamestown	500.00		500.00	500.00	551.77	2,051.77	1,000.00	94.44	1,574.44	477.33
	Monticello	250.00		250.00	250.00	300.00	1,140.00	755.00	28.85	1,008.85	131.15
	Pleasant Garden	375.00		375.00	375.00	26.97	1,151.97	755.25	53.35	1,128.60	23.37
Halifax	Aurichan Springs		250.00	250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00		750.00	
	Enfield		250.00	250.00	250.00		750.00	400.00	350.00	750.00	
Harnett	Angier	453.01			250.00		703.01	693.75	9.26	703.01	
	Littlington	376.70			250.00		626.70	615.00	11.70	626.70	
Haywood	Rock Hill	130.03	119.97	250.00	250.00	50.00	800.00	750.00		750.00	50.00
	Rock Spring	298.30	41.70	250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00		750.00	
Henderson	Hendersonville	375.00		375.00	125.00		875.00	875.00		875.00	
Hertford	Abskie	400.00		400.00	400.00	119.57	1,319.57	720.00	45.94	1,170.94	148.63
	Winton		250.00	250.00	250.00	25.43	775.43	700.00	48.20	748.20	27.23
Hyde	Swan Quarter			250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00		500.00	



Fredell	Harmony	200.00	104.25	300.00	694.25	400.00	160.00	20.00	1643.00	-----
Jackson	Scotts	370.00	-----	300.00	635.00	665.00	-----	-----	665.00	30.00
Johnston	Webster	250.00	306.00	250.00	806.00	720.00	-----	80.00	806.00	-----
Jones	Benson	350.00	350.00	350.00	1,120.00	935.00	148.75	21.67	1,105.42	14.58
Lee	Kenly	250.00	250.00	250.00	900.00	703.00	-----	107.66	1,000.66	-----
Lenoir	Wilson's Mills	312.17	250.00	250.00	812.17	746.25	-----	15.92	812.17	-----
Lincoln	Pollocksville	375.00	-----	375.00	750.00	1,000.00	-----	-----	1,000.00	-----
Macon	Jonesboro	374.70	-----	250.00	624.70	600.00	-----	24.70	621.70	-----
Madison	La Grange	300.00	300.00	300.00	900.00	720.00	169.00	20.00	900.00	-----
Martin	Crouse	250.00	-----	250.00	500.00	375.00	-----	9.60	384.60	115.40
McBowel	Denver	235.06	-----	250.00	545.06	525.00	-----	20.06	545.06	-----
Mcckenburg	Cowee	132.14	117.86	250.00	500.00	300.00	-----	-----	300.00	200.00
Mitchell	Hugdonville	147.87	102.13	250.00	529.70	525.00	-----	-----	525.00	4.70
Montgomery	Iola	193.97	56.03	250.00	750.00	450.00	-----	-----	450.00	300.00
Moore	Madison Seminary	125.00	125.00	250.00	500.00	600.00	-----	7.75	1,007.75	-----
	Spring Creek	-----	250.00	250.00	505.00	525.00	-----	-----	525.00	-----
	Robersonville	250.00	-----	250.00	750.00	750.00	-----	-----	750.00	-----
	Williamston	250.00	-----	250.00	750.00	750.00	-----	-----	750.00	-----
	Nobo	-----	540.00	500.00	1,040.00	640.00	400.00	-----	1,040.00	-----
	Huntersville	-----	600.00	1,600.00	1,384.75	800.00	435.00	18.08	1,303.08	81.67
	Matthews	-----	400.00	1,600.00	1,153.49	800.00	200.00	52.79	1,052.79	100.70
	Spruce Pine	313.34	156.66	500.00	1,000.00	680.00	-----	25.00	705.00	245.00
	Biscoe	500.00	150.00	500.00	1,050.00	900.00	110.00	40.00	1,050.00	-----
	Carbargo	100.00	-----	100.00	200.00	920.00	-----	-----	200.00	-----
	Southern Pines	500.00	-----	250.00	750.00	617.50	125.40	3.40	746.30	3.61

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	High School.	Receipts.					Expenditures.					
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Apportionment.	State Apportionment.	Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts For Year.	Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers',	Fuel, Jan-itors and Other In-idental Expenses.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand.
Nash.	Mount Pleasant.	\$ 461 64	\$	\$ 461 64	\$ 250 00	\$	\$1,173 28	\$ 800 00	\$ 353 00	\$ 20 28	\$1,173 28	\$
	Red Oak.	250 00		250 00	250 00	326 83	1,076 83	750 00		18 04	768 04	308 79
Northampton.	Rich Square.	400 00		350 00	350 00		1,100 00	800 00	208 00	92 00	1,100 00	
	Seaboard.	250 00		250 00	250 00	126 00	876 00	720 00		47 13	767 13	108 87
	Severn.	284 69		250 00	250 00		784 69	760 00		24 69	784 69	
Onslow.	Richlands.	400 00			400 00		800 00	640 00	160 00		800 00	
Orange.	Chapel Hill.	650 00			250 00		900 00	700 00	140 00	60 00	900 00	
	Hillsboro.		300 00		250 00		550 00	514 25		18 80	533 05	16 95
Pamlico.	Oriental.	500 00			500 00	134 00	1,134 00	525 00	81 90	25 00	631 90	502 10
Pender.	Atkinson.	283 00			250 00		533 00	525 00	8 00		533 00	
	Burgaw.	560 00			250 00		810 00	520 00	280 00	10 00	810 00	
Person.	Bethel Hill.	302 23			250 00		552 23	525 00		10 64	535 64	16 59
	Bushy Fork.		250 00		250 00		500 00	490 00		10 00	500 00	
Pitt.	Bethel.	500 00		500 00	375 00	94 94	1,469 94	1,000 00	320 00	77 40	1,397 40	72 54
	Farmville.	500 00		500 00	375 00	39 60	1,414 60	999 96	315 00	78 93	1,393 89	20 71
Polk.	Columbus.			250 00	250 00		500 00	500 00			500 00	
Randolph.	Farmer.	250 00	50 00	150 00	250 00	30 84	730 84	640 00	90 00		730 00	.84
	Liberty.	250 00		150 00	250 00	266 25	916 25	750 00	160 00		910 00	6 25

Trinity.....	420.29	92.01	150.00	500.00	173.97	1,336.27	750.00	300.00	45.00	1,065.00	241.27
Richmond.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	125.54	875.54	742.00	.....	17.14	750.14	116.40
Robertel.....	150.00		450.00	450.00	180.12	1,330.12	1,047.65	285.00	25.67	1,355.32	171.80
Robeson.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	720.00	.....	.....	720.00	30.00
Lumber Bridge.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	800.00	793.43	.....	6.57	800.00	.....
Orrum.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	50.00	800.00	770.06	.....	8.35	787.41	12.59
Philadelphus.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	50.00	800.00	900.00	.....	.....	900.00	.....
Rowland.....	400.00		250.00	250.00	.....	900.00	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Madison.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Rutlin.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Stoneville.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Granite Quarry.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	463.00	.....	30.00	493.00	257.00
Mount Ulla.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	18.00	768.00	722.30	.....	18.00	740.30	27.50
Woodleaf.....	250.00		125.00	250.00	.....	625.00	625.00	.....	21.88	546.88	78.12
Henricetta.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	500.00	480.00	.....	9.60	489.60	10.40
Clinton.....	500.00		500.00	500.00	.....	1,000.00	800.00	200.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Newton Grove.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	25.00	525.00	480.00	.....	20.00	500.00	25.00
Gibson.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	337.71	1,837.71	900.00	443.50	54.62	1,398.12	439.59
King.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	500.00	300.00	.....	6.09	306.00	194.00
Pinnacle.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	500.00	331.37	.....	8.67	343.04	156.96
Wahut Cove.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	500.00	450.00	.....	10.78	460.78	39.22
Dobson.....	250.00		250.00	250.00	.....	750.00	500.00	250.00	.....	750.00	.....
Elkin.....	175.00		175.00	175.00	.....	525.00	525.00	.....	.....	525.00	.....
Pilot Mountain.....	350.00		350.00	350.00	.....	1,050.00	725.00	240.00	.....	1,015.00	35.00
Rockford.....	100.00		100.00	100.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Bryson City.....	500.00		500.00	500.00	85.00	1,085.00	800.00	200.00	28.80	1,028.80	56.20

TABLE III.—Continued.

County.	High School.	Receipts.				Balance End of Last Year.	Total Receipts For Year.	Expenditures.					Balance on Hand.
		Local Taxation.	Private Donation.	County Appropri- ment.	State Appropri- ment.			Principal's Salary.	Other Teachers'.	Fuel, Jan- itors and Other In- cidental Expenses.	Expendi- tures.		
Swain	Whittier	\$	\$	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$	\$ 500.00	\$ 300.00	\$	\$	\$ 300.00	\$ 110.00	
Transylvania	Penrose	231.89	18.11	250.00	250.00		500.00	406.25		8.13	414.38	85.62	
	Rosman	250.00		250.00	250.00	85.98	585.98	559.87		26.11	585.98		
Union	Marshville	250.00		250.00	250.00		500.00	500.00			500.00		
	Wesley Chapel	250.00		250.00	250.00	59.98	559.98	500.00			500.00	59.98	
Vance	Bona Vista			500.00	250.00		750.00	718.00		26.79	744.79	5.21	
	Kittrell			500.00	250.00		750.00	712.95		18.73	731.68	18.32	
Wake	Bay Leaf		250.00	250.00	250.00	99.12	849.12	684.50	40.00	40.40	764.90	84.22	
	Cary	847.84		500.00	500.00		1,847.84	1,199.97	607.87	40.00	1,847.84		
Wayne	Holly Springs	469.33		350.00	350.00		1,169.33	685.15	400.00	84.18	1,169.33		
	Wakelon	500.00		250.00	250.00		1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00		
Warren	Macon	250.00		250.00	250.00	214.25	964.25	800.00		20.39	820.59	143.66	
	Wise	250.00		250.00	250.00	.30	750.30	725.00		21.29	746.29	4.01	
Washington	Creswell		250.00	250.00	250.00	53.00	803.00	720.00		67.47	787.47	15.53	
	Roper		250.00	250.00	250.00		750.00	750.00		18.00	768.00		
Wayne	Falling Creek			250.00	250.00	25.40	525.40	560.00		3.25	563.25		
	Pikeville			500.00	500.00		1,000.00	600.00		6.40	606.40	393.60	
	Seven Springs			250.00	250.00	163.42	663.42	525.00		15.60	540.60	122.82	

Wilkes	-----	250 00	-----	250 00	70 00	570 00	500 00	-----	10 00	570 00	-----
Ronda	-----	500 00	-----	500 00	-----	1,000 00	700 00	280 00	20 00	1,000 00	-----
Wilson	-----	250 00	-----	250 00	105 00	855 00	720 00	-----	-----	720 00	135 00
Lucama	-----	258 66	-----	250 00	-----	508 66	500 00	-----	-----	500 00	8 66
Yadkin	-----	300 00	-----	300 00	25 00	635 00	416 00	-----	-----	416 00	209 00
Courtney	-----										

This balance of \$25 was transferred to the elementary school. It was placed to the credit of the high school by error last year.

A part of this was raised by private subscription; amount thus raised not stated.

This includes \$237.11 paid on teachers' outstanding at time of former report.

Treasurer's report shows that \$15, not here included, was raised and expended for library.

A loan from Andrews District.

\$250 of this amount was apportioned to Graham County and transferred, under a special act of the Legislature, to Andrews High School on condition that high-school students from Graham County be admitted to said school. As there was not a sufficient number of students from Graham County attending Andrews High School to justify the continuance of such a plan, the apportionment of \$250 to Graham County for the Andrews High School was withdrawn at the end of the year 1909-10.

This includes \$97.50 covering a deficit for preceding year.

\$292.00 overdrawn.

For tuition.

Contributed jointly by Nash and Edgecombe, since this is a joint school.

This includes \$63 covering a deficit for preceding year, and still leaving a deficit of \$38.75.

\$80.66 overdrawn.

\$825.00 overdrawn.

\$4107.75 overdrawn.

\$520.00 overdrawn.

\$5500 each was apportioned to Huntersville and Matthews. \$100 of the apportionment for Matthews was transferred to Huntersville by the County Board of Education.

Tuition from pupils outside of county.

\$848 overdrawn.

\$537.85 overdrawn.

TABLE IV.—CITY AND TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS.  
ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

High School, 1909-1910.	Superintendent (s) or Principal (p).	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	High- school Teachers.		Enrollment			Average Daily Attendance.
				Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Aberdeen*	G. C. Singletary, s.	32	3	1	.....	17	15	32	†25
Albemarle*	H. A. Scott, s.	32	3	3	.....	17	33	50	38
Ashboro.	O. V. Woosley, s.	32	3	2	.....	23	42	65	51
Asheville	R. J. Tighe, s.	38	4	9	2	137	141	278	223
Belhaven	W. M. Hinton, s.	32	1	1	.....	14	20	34	25
Bessemer City*	F. P. Rockette, s.	32	3	1	1	14	19	33	†25
Brevard*	W. M. Rogers, s.	28	3	1	1	6	12	18	12
Burlington	Frank H. Curtis, s.	36	4	3	3	27	60	87	76
Canton	R. D. McDowell, s.	36	4	3	1	40	46	86	71
Carthage†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte	H. P. Harding, p.	36	4	10	1	105	176	281	245
Cherryville	J. W. Strassell, s.	32	2	1	3	14	15	29	22
Concord	J. D. Lentz, s.	32	3	4	.....	45	71	116	92
Dunn	J. A. McLean, s.	30	2	1	.....	9	20	29	†20
Durham	W. D. Carmichael, s.	38	4	15	2	223	246	469	367
Edenton	R. H. Bachman, s.	36	4	2	2	16	21	37	30
Elizabeth City	S. L. Sheep, s.	36	4	5	.....	92	99	191	175
Fayetteville	J. A. Jones, s.	32	3	4	.....	45	84	129	†100
Franklinton†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	M. T. Edgerton, s.	36	4	3	.....	49	36	85	50
Gastonia	Joe S. Wray, s.	32	4	4	.....	62	74	136	117
Goldsboro	Jos. E. Avent, s.	36	4	5	1	70	85	155	130
Graham	A. T. Allen, s.	34	3	2	1	21	24	45	38
Greensboro*	W. H. Swift, s.	36	3	10	.....	131	160	291	222
Greenville	H. B. Smith, s.	32	2	3	.....	13	26	39	30
Hamlet	W. L. Cridlebaugh, s.	32	2	1	.....	13	13	26	15
Henderson	J. T. Alderman, s.	36	4	3	.....	32	68	100	79
Hendersonville†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hertford	S. B. Underwood, s.	32	3	3	.....	19	29	48	45
Hickory	Charles M. Staley, s.	32	3	3	.....	50	44	94	77
High Point	Harry Howell, s.	32	3	4	1	46	44	90	73
Kinston	Bruce Craven, s.	32	4	6	.....	63	101	164	121
Laurinburg	Edwin D. Pusey, s.	36	3	2	1	33	36	69	52
Lenoir	J. L. Harris, s.	36	4	4	.....	25	40	65	55

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

High School, 1909-'10.	Superintendent (s) or Principal (p).	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	High- school Teachers.		Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.
				Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Lexington.....	A. H. Jarratt, s.....	32	4	3	.....	47	45	92	66
Lincolnton.....	Barron P. Caldwell, s....	32	4	3	2	28	44	72	67
Louisburg†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumberton.....	R. E. Sentelle, s.....	32	4	3	2	68	46	114	†85
Marion.....	D. F. Giles, s.....	32	3	2	1	14	16	30	25
Maxton.....	R. L. Thomasson, s.....	36	3	1	1	11	25	36	27
Monroe*.....	L. P. Wilson, s.....	36	4	4	2	39	64	103	86
Mooresville.....	A. C. Kerley, s.....	32	3	2	1	13	24	37	33
Morganton.....	E. W. S. Cobb, s.....	32	3	2	1	27	47	74	55
Mount Airy.....	J. T. Spears, s.....	32	4	2	.....	31	50	81	43
Mount Olive.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bern.....	H. B. Craven, s.....	34	3†	5	2	39	61	100	88
Newton.....	E. O. Smithdeal, s.....	32	1	1	.....	10	3	13	10
North Wilkesboro	W. G. Coltrane, s.....	32	3	2	1	28	31	59	57
Oxford.....	J. R. Conley, s.....	36	2	2	1	13	31	44	†35
Plymouth.....	C. J. Everett, s.....	32	3	1	1	16	21	37	†30
Raleigh*.....	Hugh Morson, p.....	29	4	7	.....	101	108	209	174
Randleman.....	J. B. Robertson.....	32	2	1	1	11	21	32	21
Reidsville.....	S. G. Harden, s.....	32	3	3	.....	†50	†64	114	†90
Roanoke Rapids	A. E. Akers, s.....	32	1	1	1	1	4	5	3
Rockingham.....	L. J. Bell, s.....	36	2	2	1	13	22	35	32
Rocky Mount.....	Z. D. McWhorter, s.....	36	4	5	2	89	97	186	142
Roxboro.....	R. H. Burns, s.....	32	3	2	3	21	37	58	46
Salisbury.....	N. V. Taylor, s.....	32	4	5	.....	55	112	167	135
Sanford.....	R. W. Allen, s.....	32	4	2	1	38	49	87	63
Scotland Neck*.....	Ashby Dunn, s.....	35	3	2	2	27	40	67	58
Selma*.....	B. F. Hassell, s.....	36	2	1	.....	3	18	21	†15
Shelby.....	J. Y. Irwin, s.....	32	3	3	.....	33	39	72	55
Smithfield.....	Ira T. Turlington, s.....	34	3	2	.....	27	29	56	43
Spencer.....	Hugh Long, s.....	34	3	1	1	13	20	33	29
Spring Hope.....	A. B. Harrell, s.....	32	2	1	.....	15	16	31	24
Statesville.....	D. Matt Thompson, s.....	34	3	3	.....	43	55	98	84
Tarboro†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

High School, 1909-'10.	Superintendent (s) or Principal (p).	Length of Term in Weeks.	Number of Years in Course.	High- school Teachers.		Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.
				Whole Time.	Part Time.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Thomasville.....	J. N. Hauss, s.....	32	3	1	1	14	16	30	27
Troy*.....	Wade Cranford, s.....	32	2	1	.....	12	17	29	†20
Wadesboro.....	J. H. McIver, s.....	32	3	2	1	16	21	37	31
Washington.....	N. C. Newbold, s.....	34	3½	4	.....	39	55	94	77
Waynesville.....	W. C. Allen, s.....	32	4	4	.....	84	81	165	104
Weldon.....	R. H. Latham, s.....	34	4	2	1	8	20	28	26
Wilmington*.....	P. E. Seagle, p.....	32	4	7	2	68	191	259	220
Wilson.....	Charles L. Coon, s.....	36	4	5	.....	25	55	80	65
Winston.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Statistics for 1908-'09; no report for 1909-'10.

†Estimated.

‡See list of public high schools.





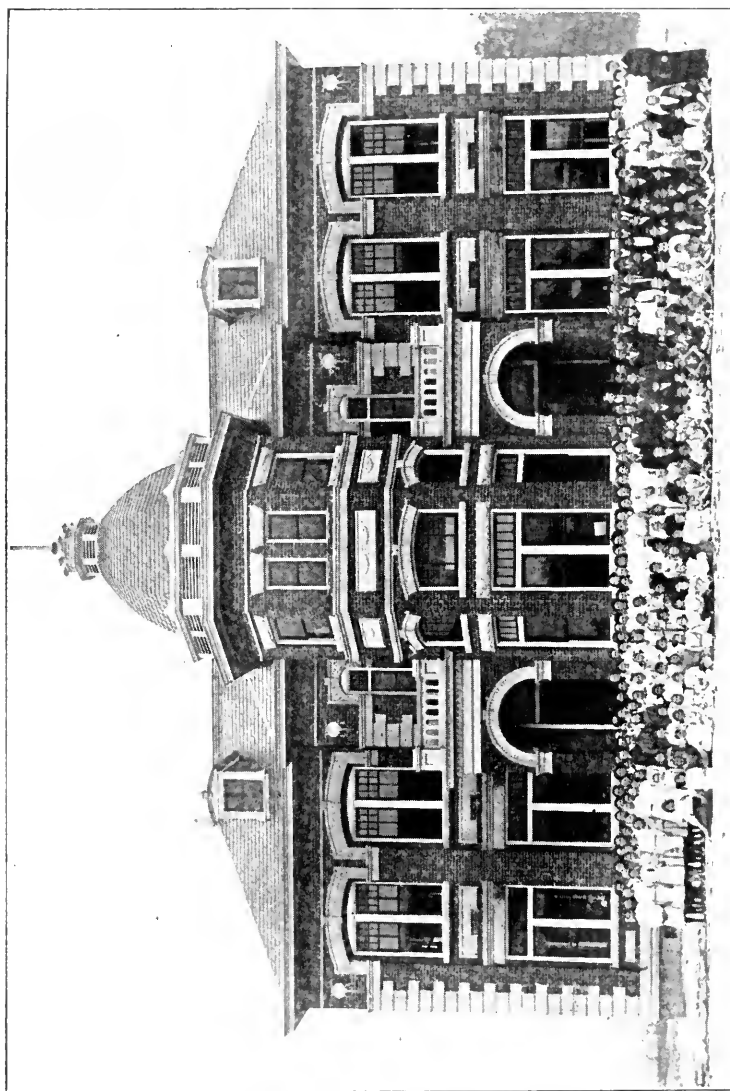


Lumberton.....	114	39	27	19	85	65	19	46	38	19	84	19	19	39	---
Marion.....	30	23	7	---	30	7	11	---	---	---	30	---	7	---	---
Maxton.....	36	11	9	20	36	4	20	16	---	---	32	---	---	---	---
Monroe <sup>3</sup> .....	103	48	46	9	103	25	48	---	---	---	63	6	48	19	280
Moorestville.....	37	19	18	18	29	37	8	19	10	10	37	3	---	---	28
Morgantown.....	74	74	74	74	74	30	8	---	---	---	54	---	---	6	6
Mount Airy.....	81	52	70	81	81	11	34	18	29	---	1301	---	---	18	1834
Mount Olive <sup>9</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nashville <sup>9</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Bern.....	100	24	100	100	46	51	15	24	30	30	46	15	15	24	15
Newton.....	13	13	---	---	13	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
North Wilkesboro.....	59	48	29	59	49	49	6	20	29	---	34	---	---	20	6
Oxford.....	44	23	171	23	171	---	---	27	23	---	21	---	---	23	21
Plymouth.....	37	16	37	37	8	37	8	16	21	---	34	---	---	16	8
Raleigh <sup>3</sup> .....	209	209	93	17	168	41	24	116	52	---	17	---	37	24	20
Randleman.....	32	32	11	11	32	32	---	32	---	---	32	---	---	32	---
Reidsville.....	114	112	112	112	38	72	20	52	60	60	20	---	---	72	---
Roanoke Rapids.....	5	5	5	---	5	5	---	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
Rockingham.....	35	17	17	17	19	35	---	17	18	---	30	---	---	17	18
Rocky Mount.....	186	130	56	22	186	186	22	53	56	---	77	174	6	53	87
Roxboro.....	58	52	52	48	45	49	10	---	23	21	4	---	9	17	17
Salisbury.....	167	122	35	35	74	72	21	21	38	34	74	160	---	74	134
Sanford.....	87	38	30	45	38	78	19	30	15	15	34	---	---	38	15
Scotland Neck <sup>3</sup> .....	67	46	21	41	67	41	---	20	21	---	26	---	---	26	---
Selma <sup>9</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shelby.....	72	37	71	71	38	26	12	37	22	34	12	---	14	---	---

TABLE V.—Continued.

City or Town High School 1909-10.	Total Enrollment.	English (Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Advanced Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	English History.	Ancient History.	Med. and Mod. History.	American History.	North Carolina History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Physical Geography.	Physic.	Agriculture.	Introduction to Science.	Chemistry. <sup>1</sup> Botany. <sup>2</sup>	Miscellaneous.
Smithfield.	56	25	56	56	56	12	25	31	31	—	20	45	—	12	—	20	14	10	15	—	—
Spencer.	33	17	33	27	33	6	10	6	—	17	—	33	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—
Spring Hope.	31	31	31	31	16	—	16	—	—	15	—	31	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Statesville.	98	36	98	98	98	26	36	36	26	—	—	93	—	—	—	62	64	—	—	—	262126
Tarboro <sup>3</sup> .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomasville.	30	12	13	5	25	30	5	12	13	5	—	30	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	437
Troy. <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wadesboro.	37	—	37	37	29	37	2	6	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington.	94	63	94	94	63	53	10	31	21	10	63	94	—	—	—	21	10	—	—	231	1555 1399
Waynesville.	165	105	60	60	105	59	22	52	60	26	53	161	—	—	—	53	22	—	—	252	—
Weldon.	28	21	28	28	18	24	7	—	16	5	7	25	—	—	—	7	7	—	16	—	—
Wilmington <sup>5</sup> .	259	147	89	259	—	230	65	42	147	47	23	259	—	—	—	65	147	23	—	—	—
Wilson.	80	44	25	11	44	65	4	7	44	25	4	89	—	—	—	7	—	25	44	—	265
Winston <sup>6</sup> .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Chemistry.<sup>2</sup>Botany.<sup>3</sup>Statistics for 1908-'09; no report for 1909-'10.<sup>4</sup>Spelling.<sup>5</sup>No report.<sup>6</sup>See list of public high schools.<sup>7</sup>Trigonometry, 12.<sup>8</sup>Civics, 33.<sup>9</sup>Word analysis.<sup>10</sup>No report.<sup>11</sup>Zoology.<sup>12</sup>Business course.<sup>13</sup>Domestic science.<sup>14</sup>Drawing.<sup>15</sup>Commercial geography.<sup>16</sup>Including seventh-grade pupils.<sup>17</sup>Physiology.<sup>18</sup>Manual training.<sup>19</sup>Civil government.



RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, WAKE COUNTY, N. C.



REPORT

OF

SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING

FOR THE

YEARS 1908-'09 AND 1909-'10

J. A. BIVINS

SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING





## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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RALEIGH, December 28, 1910.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER.

*Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I desire to submit the following report of work done in the Department of Teacher-training during the last biennial period, which work has been carried on in conformity with the plans and ideas outlined by you when I assumed charge of the department.

Although the period covered by your Biennial Report ended June 30, 1910, this report is made to cover some institutes that were held as late as September 2, since a new series of institutes will begin next summer.

Respectfully,

J. A. BIVINS,

*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*



## TEACHER-TRAINING.

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The work of teacher-training has been prosecuted through three channels, (1) teachers' institutes, (2) county teachers' associations, (3) teachers' reading circles.

### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

**Plan.**—A manual for teachers' institutes was issued in 1909 and another in 1910, setting forth a definite plan of work to be followed for the two weeks of the institute, and containing outlines of the lessons to be presented. These lessons dealt largely with the work of the elementary school, and embraced such subjects as phonetics, reading, language, number, home geography, agriculture, history, writing and drawing. Instruction was given in these subjects by means of definite, practical lessons that should serve as models for the actual work of the schools. Lecturing was reduced to a minimum.

**Program.**—The following daily program was adhered to in the institutes, with slight modifications in some instances which were due to local causes:

- 8:45. Calling the roll and keeping the register.
- 8:55. Opening exercises.
- 9:10. Phonics.
- 10:00. Language and Composition.
- 10:45. Writing and Drawing.
- 11:30. North Carolina History.

### *Intermission.*

- 2:00. Number.
- 2:45. Home Geography and Agriculture.
- 3:30. Reading and Seat Work.
- 4:15. General (see Institute Manual).

A portion of each day's program was set aside for the consideration of general topics, such as the following:

1. Preparation of definite plan of work before the first day of school.
2. What teachers should know about the course of study.
3. Gradation and classification of pupils.
4. Individual differences in pupils to be considered in promotion.
5. Promotion at close of session. Promotion cards.
6. Written reviews or examinations.
7. Keeping the register.
8. Daily program of school.
9. Improvement of schoolhouses and grounds.
10. Round-table discussions.
11. School history.
12. School exhibits.

**Conductors.**—An experienced school man was appointed by the State Department of Education to conduct each institute; and, to assist him, a woman of successful experience in primary work was also appointed.

**Conductors' Conference.**—Much of the success of the institutes was due to the conference of conductors in Raleigh, June 7-10, 1910. At this conference every phase of the work relating to the institutes was discussed, especial effort being made to arrive at the most helpful and practical plans for the teachers of the rural schools. The institute manual is an embodiment of the plans formulated at this conference. The institute workers will be called every summer to confer with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Supervisor of Teacher-training.

**Progressiveness of Work.**—To prevent duplication of the work from year to year, the institutes have been made progressive in character. During the last biennial period especial stress has been placed on primary work. The next series of institutes will consider the work for the more advanced grades, at the same time keeping in review the most vital things pertaining to the elementary work.

**Attendance.**—Thirty institutes were held in 1909 and sixty-six in 1910. A more equitable division is desirable, but under the operation of the law, as amended by the General Assembly of 1909, no county was compelled to hold an institute until 1910; so the 30 counties that held institutes in 1909 did so from choice. Printed post-cards announcing the date of the institute were sent by the county superintendents to the teachers. These cards contained an extract from the institute law relating to the compulsory attendance of teachers, also a list of books and materials needed by the teachers in the institute. Furthermore, a circular-letter was sent to the county superintendents from the State Department of Education, calling their attention to various matters affecting the successful operation of the institutes. Large posters announcing educational rallies to be held at one or more points in the county were also distributed.

Below is a list of counties in which institutes were held, with the number of teachers enrolled according to sex. As there are 6,926 rural white teachers in the State, it will be seen from an examination of the statistics given below that 95 per cent of these teachers were enrolled in the institutes. Perhaps some allowance should be made, however, for city teachers and others who designed to become teachers. But the figures of enrollment represent *bona fide* rural teachers, in the main.

## ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance.....	8	55	63
Alexander.....	42	12	54
Alleghany.....	29	34	63
Anson.....	5	43	48
Ashe.....	41	45	86
Beaufort.....	5	57	62
Bertie.....	5	77	82
Bladen.....	4	49	53
Brunswick.....	19	13	32
Buncombe.....	47	88	135
Burke.....	14	40	54
Cabarrus.....	31	72	103
Caldwell.....	12	25	37
Camden (see Pasquotank—joint institute).....			
Carteret.....	6	20	26
Caswell.....	3	49	52
Catawba.....	45	51	96
Chatham.....	20	60	80
Cherokee.....	29	30	59
Chowan.....	1	15	16
Clay.....	18	30	48
Cleveland.....	39	80	119
Columbus.....	27	64	91
Craven*.....	1	17	18
Cumberland.....	12	55	67
Currituck (see Pasquotank—joint institute).....			
Dare.....	6	22	28
Davidson.....	45	34	79
Davie.....	14	32	46
Duplin.....	12	76	88
Durham.....	12	49	61
Edgecombe.....	1	51	52
Forsyth.....	47	117	164
Franklin.....	5	58	63
Gaston.....	21	85	106
Gates*.....		14	14
Graham.....	15	24	39
Granville.....	1	80	81
Greene.....	1	22	23

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Guilford.....	28	155	183
Halifax.....	1	38	39
Harnett.....	14	28	42
Haywood.....	35	57	92
Henderson.....	13	53	66
Hertford.....	6	51	57
Hyde.....	5	17	22
Iredell.....	45	71	116
Jackson.....	24	19	43
Johnston.....	61	104	165
Jones.....	1	20	21
Lee.....	6	80	86
Lenoir.....	21	123	144
Lincoln.....	22	64	86
Macon.....	31	56	87
Madison.....	12	24	36
Martin.....	16	49	65
McDowell.....	13	52	65
Mecklenburg <sup>+</sup> .....			
Mitchell.....	25	40	65
Montgomery.....	6	48	54
Moore.....	18	95	113
Nash.....	3	42	45
New Hanover <sup>†</sup> .....			
Northampton.....	14	95	109
Onslow.....	12	56	68
Orange.....	10	45	55
Pamlico.....	7	18	25
Pasquotank.....	11	53	64
Pender.....	6	39	45
Perquimans.....	1	37	38
Person.....	3	53	56
Pitt*.....	7	96	103
Polk.....	6	22	28
Randolph.....	24	64	88
Richmond.....	9	28	37
Robeson.....	20	70	90
Rockingham.....	16	87	103
Rowan.....	40	92	132

ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTES—*Continued.*

Counties,	Male,	Female,	Total,
Rutherford . . . . .	37	83	120
Sampson . . . . .	21	69	90
Scotland . . . . .	4	23	27
Stanly . . . . .	49	37	86
Stokes . . . . .	12	41	53
Surry . . . . .	29	86	115
Swain . . . . .	24	41	65
Transylvania . . . . .	12	35	47
Tyrrell . . . . .	11	15	26
Union . . . . .	26	66	92
Vance . . . . .	3	54	57
Wake . . . . .	10	54	64
Warren . . . . .	3	45	48
Washington . . . . .	8	15	23
Watauga . . . . .	35	50	85
Wayne . . . . .	12	88	100
Wilkes . . . . .	51	72	123
Wilson . . . . .	8	57	65
Yadkin . . . . .	38	50	88
Yancey . . . . .	35	21	56
Total . . . . .	1,663	4,888	6,551

\*Teachers attended North Carolina Teachers' Training School.

†Held no institute.

**Institutes for Negroes.**—In a majority of the counties separate provision was made for giving instruction to the negro teachers. In most cases negro conductors were provided, but in some instances the white conductors took charge of the negro institute also, especially where the buildings in which the sessions were held were conveniently located. A few of the mountain counties have so small a number of negro teachers that no attempt was made to give them an institute. Accurate statistics will be kept of the next series of negro institutes.

#### COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

**Number.**—Ninety-one of the ninety-eight counties held teachers' meetings during the school year of 1909-10. Most of these counties held monthly meetings. A few, in the mountains and on the coast, where the conditions of climate and travel were adverse, held only one or two meetings. An increasing number of the counties are holding township or section meetings in addition to the regular monthly gatherings, and with good results.

**Purpose.**—The main purpose of these meetings is to continue the work of teacher-training along the lines laid down in the institutes. A carefully prepared program is usually made out, printed, and distributed among the teachers at least a month before the meeting, thus insuring definiteness in the work of the association.

**Program.**—As a rule, this program embraces three main features:

1. Problems of supervision, led by the county superintendent.
2. A model lesson in primary work, presented by some teacher.
3. Some phase of the reading circle course, led by the county superintendent or a teacher.

**Attendance.**—The attendance of teachers at these meetings is usually gratifying. The sentiment is growing among the teachers that if they would measure up to the increasing demands made of them they must lay hold of every opportunity afforded them for professional improvement. However, the counties that report the best attendance are those that pay the teachers a small amount to cover their traveling expenses.

**Lectures.**—A fault that is too common in many of the county associations is the having of one or more lectures at each meeting. It is comparatively easier to secure a lecturer who will consume the time of the meeting than it is to plan and carry out a program of definite and systematic work. Too much lecturing would kill the spirit of the County Teachers' Association, as it formerly came near killing the Teachers' Institute. A model lesson in reading, drawing, or number, or a round-table discussion based on a chapter of McMurry's *How to Study*, would be productive of far more good to the teacher than the average lecture.

#### THE READING CIRCLE.

**Purpose.**—The North Carolina Teachers' Reading Circle was established in the summer of 1909. Its design is to furnish from year to year a carefully selected course of reading adapted to the professional needs of teachers. Such a course would be admirable even for the trained teacher, but the necessity for it becomes imperative in view of the fact that two-thirds of our rural teachers are without any professional training whatever.

**The Course.**—The books of the course are selected by the Supervisor of Teacher-training, subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of



Public Instruction. The selection is made in the spring, usually by the first of April. A pamphlet describing the year's reading and containing general directions to teachers and county superintendents regarding the organization of reading circles, purchase of books, certificates of membership, etc., is then issued and distributed.

The course for 1909 was as follows:

Hamilton's *The Recitation*.  
Tennyson's *Idyls of the King*.  
*North Carolina Education*.

The course for 1910 embraces the following:

Ritchie's *Primer of Sanitation*.  
*Jean Mitchell's School*.  
Dinsmore's *Teaching a District School*.  
McMurry's *How to Study*.  
*North Carolina Education*.

In the course for 1910, the *Primer of Sanitation* is required, and any two others of the list are elective.

**Diplomas.**—To those teachers that have successfully completed four years of reading and have certificates to that effect, a diploma will be issued by the State Department of Public Instruction.

**Certificate of Enrollment.**—A teacher joining the reading circle must sign a certificate like the following and deposit it with the county superintendent:

#### CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLMENT.

TO THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT:

*You are hereby authorized to enroll my name as a member of the*

#### NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE

*for.....County, North Carolina, and I hereby agree to procure and read faithfully all the books prescribed in the course for the year 1909-1910.*

*.....Teacher.*

*Date..... P. O.....*

**Certificate of Credit.**—This certificate is given when a teacher has finished the reading course for the current year and has successfully passed the examination on "Theory and Practice," which is based from year to year on the reading course. The examinations on "Theory and Practice" are a part of the regular uniform county examinations held in July and October. The certificate of credit for 1909-10 was as follows:

#### CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT.

1909-1910.

*THIS CERTIFIES, That..... of.....County, North Carolina, has given satisfactory evidence of having completed the work of the North Carolina Teachers' Reading Circle for the current school year.*

*Date..... County Superintendent.*

**Membership.**—While membership in the reading circle is technically optional, it is virtually compulsory to those teachers that desire to have any professional standing. To encourage teachers to take the course the county superintendents have been advised to renew, free of cost, the first-grade certificates of all who are members of the reading circle and County Teachers' Association, and to give such teachers the preference, other things being equal, in positions and salaries. A special blank post-card was prepared, on which the county superintendent reported to the Supervisor of Teacher-training every month the essential things done in his county in the way of professional training of teachers. From these reports it is estimated that about 60 per cent of the teachers were enrolled as members of the North Carolina Teachers' Reading Circle. The enrollment during the next biennial period promises to become much larger.

**Educational Bulletins.**—A very important feature of the work of teacher-training is the preparation and distribution, free of cost to the teacher, of a series of helpful educational bulletins on various topics. Teachers are urged to read these bulletins and to keep them on their desks for ready reference. Five of these bulletins form a part of the reading circle course: How to Teach Reading, Course of Study, Institute Manual, Health Talks, and Opening Exercises.

**Success.**—The county superintendents are responding heartily, as a rule, to all plans and suggestions respecting the operations of the reading circle, and are meeting with marked success in their respective counties in the important work of stimulating greater professional zeal and knowledge in their teachers.

#### PERSONAL VISITATION BY THE SUPERVISOR.

The Supervisor of Teacher-training has personally visited sixty-five counties, either during the institute or some meeting of the County Teachers' Association. During the school term he is absent from his desk the latter part of almost every week attending county teachers' associations, where he presents some phase of the work of teacher-training.

# REPORT OF STATE SUPERVISOR OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

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RALEIGH, N. C., January 6, 1911.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER,

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit my report as State Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools.

The most of my time has been spent in the field making a close study at first hand of the existing needs and conditions of the rural schools of the State, in order to get a more intelligent and accurate notion of the nature of the work most needed to increase the value of the teaching and the supervision of these schools.

With this purpose in mind, I have spent my time in those counties that seemed to be most representative from the standpoint of size, educational needs, and conditions. These counties selected for special study and investigation were taken from the Mountain region, the Tidewater section, and the Piedmont region. I have studied the needs and conditions of the rural schools in counties in which the public school sentiment was weak and indifferent, with barely a four-months school term, without a single local-tax district or a single public high school, with a number of small one-teacher schools taught in buildings unattractive both inside and out, uncomfortable and meagerly equipped, with teachers without professional knowledge, teaching spirit, or teaching ability, and having from twenty-five to thirty daily recitations, with pupils improperly graded and classified and lacking a vital interest in their school work, with the superintendent employed for only a part of his time and at a meager compensation, and, therefore, making his supervision of these schools totally inadequate and almost valueless. I have studied the situation in counties in which the public school sentiment is healthy and strong, with the length of school term varying from six to eight months, with a large number of consolidated schools, taught in attractive, comfortable, well-equipped buildings, with quite a large number of local-tax districts and efficient high-school advantages, with teachers enthusiastic and progressive, having a fair degree of professional knowledge and good teaching ability, with the pupils to some extent properly graded and classified, and with a live superintendent employed for his full time at a living salary. Between these types of communities, which seem to present such a striking contrast, I have spent a good portion of my time in those counties that may be considered as representing the average county in its educational needs and conditions.

In connection with my study and investigation of the needs and conditions in these representative counties, my work has been directed along two broad but well-defined lines, viz., (1) with the county superintendents collectively and individually, and (2) with the teachers collectively and individually.

## WORK WITH THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AS A WHOLE.

At the annual meetings, the county superintendents and the Supervisor of Rural Schools have been students together, studying to get a clearer vision of

the field of professional supervision, trying to get a deeper insight into its scope and significance, trying to pick out and to concentrate upon the larger and more vital problems common to all the county superintendents throughout the State.

During these meetings, we have concentrated upon the one large problem of county school organization, have tried to understand more fully the significance of this problem in all its bearings, have endeavored to find out how forty, fifty, eighty, or even more separate, distinct, and independent white schools of a county may successfully be unified and brought into an organic union or system of schools, with more of unanimity among the teachers as to the most efficient method of teaching the various subjects in the course of study, with more of unanimity among them as to the quantity and quality of work that should be done in each of the grades throughout the schools of the county, and with a more general and active recognition by all the teachers of what constitutes standards of real teaching efficiency.

But not only have we been concentrating upon the organization of these separate and independent schools with reference to each other in their work and aims and with reference to a completely unified system of county schools, but we have also emphasized the organization of these different individual schools with reference to the growth of the child through a more vital relation to the life of the community.

#### WORK WITH THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS IN GROUPS OR DISTRICTS.

The county superintendents of the State have been divided into five groups or district associations. Each district embraces from seventeen to twenty-one counties, whose superintendents meet once during the school term. It is the purpose of these meetings to bring the county superintendents together in these small groups to discuss and to study the most important problems confronting them in the supervision and administration of their schools. Each superintendent is expected to come to these meetings prepared to discuss in a definite way the problem he is stressing most in his work, giving his method of solution and the actual results he is obtaining. In this way each superintendent present has the benefit of the experience and suggestions of all the other superintendents to aid him in the working out of his particular problem; and in this way each superintendent is enabled to return to his schools with well-thought-out plans and valid suggestions that will enable him to render a more valuable service in the supervision of his schools.

In these conferences, we have been concentrating upon and studying the following practical and important problems, viz.: (1) The elimination of tardiness; (2) Increasing the school enrollment and daily attendance; (3) The vital things the county superintendent should look for and the essential things he can and should do in his school visitation; (4) The importance of making and keeping a written record of his observations made on the teacher's work, the physical conditions of the school and the school-yard environment, and the definite use he should make of these written and accurate records of his observations; (5) What the superintendent can and should do in the proper gradation and classification of the pupils in the schools visited; (6) What important things the superintendents should have his teachers do during the week before their respective schools open, and (7) Definite plans for unifying

the work of the elementary schools through the graduation of the pupils from them at the close of the session. These are some of the most important and immediate problems now demanding the serious study of the county superintendents in the supervision of their schools.

In addition to this conference for the study and the working out of some of these live problems, which has consumed an appreciable portion of time at our best meetings, we have conducted a practical study in the supervision of teaching as demonstrated in some of the best city schools of the State. It has been our plan to secure one of the most efficient teachers in the city schools located in the city in which the District Association meeting is held to give a model lesson on reading for the benefit of the superintendents. Previous to our visitation to this room in which the model lesson is to be taught, a printed folder containing a suggested plan for the observation of teaching has been placed in the hands of the superintendents as an aid to their accurate observation of the work. The superintendents were taken to this room, and full and accurate notes were requested to be kept of the conduct of this lesson from its beginning to its close. Following this intensive study in practical supervision, a conference was held, based upon the observations made by the superintendents. At this conference, each superintendent was called upon to read the observations he had made, to point out all the valuable points he observed in the presentation of the lesson, and to indicate the valuable points in the teacher's method that his own teachers can and should apply in the conduct of their recitations. It is needless to say that this kind of work makes supervision practical, stimulating, and valuable to the superintendents; that it will tend to establish in their minds a more definite standard of teaching efficiency and enable them to acquire a more effective method in the supervision of their respective schools.

If these studying and working conferences can be continued as now begun, if they shall be thoughtfully planned with reference to the solution of these practical problems, and if these programs of work can be placed in the hands of each superintendent two or three weeks prior to the meeting, then each superintendent will come to the meeting carefully prepared to make a definite contribution to the solution of some particular problem that seems to him most vital and that he is specially emphasizing in his work, and each superintendent will then come prepared to appropriate from the experience and well-thought-out plans of all the others whatever shall seem to him the most valuable in aiding him to solve his particular problem. If these provisions shall be made—and I am sure that they will be—then these conferences will prove an invaluable means for improving the efficiency and the supervision of the rural schools. I am encouraged to believe that through the agency of such meetings the time is not far off when there will be a number of progressive county superintendents in each of the five districts of the State, with clearer visions of their respective fields, who will decide with a greater degree of accuracy and intelligence upon the problems that are of the most worth and that are the most urgent, and that they will be able to work on them with that method and persistency of effort that their schools will be revitalized, reconstructed, and redirected.

Already the superintendent of Wayne County has gone to work in a definite way upon a practical and important problem, the construction of a county plan for the graduation of the pupils of the county from the elementary schools. This plan, if successfully carried out, as I believe it will be, will

mean much in stimulating the public school sentiment of that county and improving the efficiency of the schools, and will prove a helpful contribution to the other superintendents of the State now working on the same problem. I expect to see this number of constructive county superintendents begin to increase within the next year.

#### INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It has been my purpose here to study with the individual superintendents, in the representative counties selected, the needs and conditions of the typical individual schools, including the most efficient, the average, and the most inefficient. Upon our visitation to these schools, and after we have had time to make a careful study of their needs and conditions, the physical condition of the schoolroom, its heating, lighting, ventilation, its appearance, its comfort and equipment, the appearance of the school yard, its provisions for sanitation, and after having had the time to study the work of the teacher, her gradation and classification of pupils, her daily program, her school management and conduct of the recitation, we have then attempted improvements through private conference with the superintendent, and occasionally, with the consent of the teacher, the recess period has been prolonged, in order that she, the county superintendent, and the supervisor might have sufficient time to discuss definite plans for improving the conditions of the school and the work of the teacher. This visitation of the individual schools with the county superintendent, spending a continuous week in private conference with him, discussing their definite needs and conditions and constructing well-thought-out plans for their revision and improvement, I am persuaded to believe has always resulted in stimulating and strengthening him in his work.

But when we consider the fact that in fifteen counties, which may be considered as representative of the State, the average number of separate white schools for each superintendent is seventy-two, when we consider the fact that the average number of different schools visited during the day by each superintendent is only two, and when we consider the further fact that the average length of the rural school term throughout the entire State, including the local and non-local-tax districts, is less than ninety-three days, we are brought face to face with the inevitable fact that no county superintendent, however progressive and zealous he may be, however much time he may spend in supervision, can ever, by the very nature of the situation, give to his schools that efficiency of supervision so imperative to the needs and demands of the country children of this State. It is because of this fact and this situation that this State has reason to welcome the beginning of a movement started through the agency and generosity of the Peabody Board for providing a competent woman to assist one of our county superintendents and whose entire time is to be given to the supervision of the schools of that county. If the State shall recognize the great possibilities involved in this movement and shall encourage, extend, and enlarge it by adequate provisions until every county in the State shall have a competent supervisor of rural schools, to aid the county superintendent, then, and not until then, will the problem of practical and efficient rural school supervision be effectively solved.

## WORK WITH THE TEACHERS.

Frequently after having spent some time in a county, studying the work and needs of the individual schools, we have met with the entire teaching force of the county. In these meetings we have attempted to hold before the teachers the standards that should prevail in their respective school environments and the standards that should guide them in the teaching and management of their schools. Often, by means of some particular lesson they had taught, we have endeavored to illustrate the difference between simply hearing words called and the efficient teaching of a lesson.

## CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS AND THE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS.

In addition to the time spent in the field in studying the needs and conditions of the schools in the respective counties of the State, I have spent a considerable portion of the time during the last six months in studying the problem of consolidating the small one-teacher schools, whenever and wherever practicable, and the public transportation of pupils to one large central school. This investigation has included one month of special study at first hand of all the representative consolidated schools in which public transportation is employed in the State of Virginia. It has included a study of the best American experience in dealing with this problem through questionnaires sent to all the States of the Union that seem to be solving this question most successfully, through bulletins issued from the State Departments of Education of the several States, through periodicals and magazine articles; and this investigation has also included an extended and intensive study of the cost and efficiency of the small, white, one-teacher schools of this State. The final purpose of this investigation is to establish a rational basis on which to form a more intelligent opinion as to whether the continued erection, maintenance, and encouragement of these small one-teacher schools can be justified as the most practical and final policy for the State in the development of its rural schools, or whether the erection, maintenance, and encouragement of these small one-teacher schools are to be justified only as exceptions in a more constructive policy in the establishment of rural schools. It is my hope to embody the results of our investigations of this problem in bulletin form within the next few weeks.

All my work has been done in accordance with definite plans approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in coöperation with and as an organic part of the work of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Very truly yours,

L. C. BROGDEN,

*State Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools.*





## REPORT OF AGENT IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

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RALEIGH, N. C., December 13, 1910.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER,

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to give below a brief account of my work in Agricultural Extension. It has not been possible to confine the limits of the report to the school year, because definite figures could not be supplied until after the corn harvest.

During the last year 1,575 boys were enrolled in our corn club. Eighty counties were represented, and 60 fully organized. Cleveland County has had the largest membership of any, the enrollment in that county alone being 148 boys, with Randolph County a close second with 142 boys enrolled. The enrollment has been smaller in the counties in the Mountain section of the State than in those of the Piedmont and Eastern sections.

One hundred and two boys made over 75 bushels of corn per acre, and thereby won the Governor's certificate. One boy made 146 bushels at a cost of \$40.20 and won the free trip to Washington, D. C., where he was presented with a certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wherever there has been an active corn club the people have become very much interested. County superintendents have coöperated heartily in most of the counties, and deserve credit for the success of the work. In Stanly County the people were so much interested that they employed a man to visit each one of the contestants to give the boys advice regarding the growing of the crop. The boys have been extremely eager to get information that would help to improve their methods, and during the growing season the number of inquiries that came to me varied, usually, from five to twenty letters per day.

The spirit of the boys is very gratifying, and is illustrated by letters from a number of them, recently received, stating that although they had failed this year, due to various causes, they were not discouraged, and expected to get into the contest again next year, with apparently absolute confidence that they would make larger yields than before.

In making this report, I deem it advisable to give the following information to you, which is a source of great encouragement to me in the work I have undertaken:

The State Fair Association offered three prizes, of \$100, \$50, and \$25, to the boys of the State who would exhibit the best twenty separate ears of corn and the best six stalks of corn with ears attached. More than ninety boys sent in corn for the exhibition. It seemed to be the general opinion, considering quality and everything connected with the corn exhibition, that this exhibit from the boys was the best ever shown in the State.

The first prize was won by J. C. Lewis, Ready Branch; the second by Vester Blalock, Norwood, Route 2, and the third by Raymond Hill, Lexington, Route 4. This boy also exhibited ten ears of prolific corn at the South Atlantic Corn Exposition, at Columbia, S. C., and was awarded \$175 in prizes. The exhibit was the grand champion sweepstakes ten ears of prolific corn.

In addition to the prizes mentioned above, there was a prize offered for the best ten ears of corn, and also a prize for the best single ear of corn, these contests being open to both men and boys. There were a great many entries for each prize, and I am especially gratified to report that the prize for each exhibit was won by a boy. The prize for the best ten ears was won by Shirley Schoolfield, Greensboro, Route 3, and the best single ear was grown and exhibited by Exum Goodwin, Apex, Route 3.

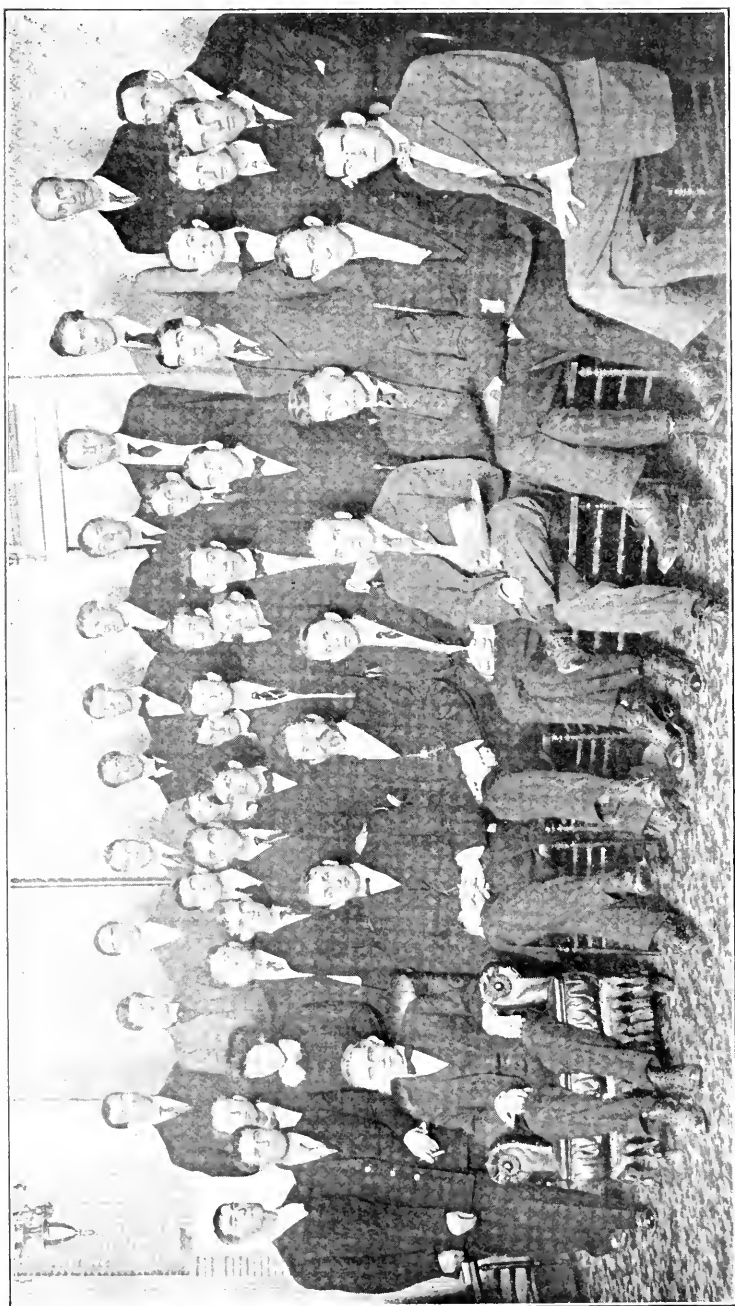
The single prize ear of corn was later exhibited at the South Atlantic Corn Exposition, at Columbia, S. C., and there won the award of a silver cup, valued at \$100, and was the grand champion sweepstakes ear of the Exposition.

All of the work in connection with the boys' corn clubs has been carried on through the coöperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and under the direction of these departments.

Very truly yours,

I. O. SCHAUB.

*Agent, Agricultural Extension.*



RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, EAST CENTRAL DIVISION, MEETING AT GREENSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1909.



REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOLS  
AND  
CROATAN NORMAL SCHOOL  
FOR THE  
YEARS 1908-'09 AND 1909-'10.

J. A. BIVINS, SUPERINTENDENT



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER, *Secretary.*

HONORED SIRS :—I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of the State Colored Normal Schools and the State Croatan Normal School, from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, and from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910. This report includes the statements of the principals regarding the growth and condition of their respective schools.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. BIVINS,

*Superintendent State Colored Normal Schools  
and State Croatan Normal School.*





## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SLATER SCHOOL.

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*To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to make this brief statement of the work of the Slater State Normal and Industrial School during the half-dozen years of my incumbency as principal.

These years have been remarkable in many respects—years filled with purposes carried out and hopes delayed, yet years of progress along many lines.

Our recent commencement was marked by unusual interest and enthusiasm on the part of both visitors and home folks. At no time during all these years have our students shown so many evidences of loyalty and devotion, such eagerness and determination to succeed as they showed this past school term. These commencement exercises also furnished evidences of growth and development in the matter of appreciation on the part of the colored people of this community. In beginning his address, our commencement orator, the Rev. Howard Rondthaler, took occasion to congratulate the school upon the splendid audience of the best citizens of color who crowded our assembly hall, with here and there a representative of the white race, although the weather was inclement, with frequent falling showers. Another speaker, in remarking on the same, said he was best able to note this remarkable growth because he had been unable to be present at these annual commencements for the past five or six years.

Such testimonials are certainly encouraging, to say the least; and yet, as I look back over the work of the past six years, I am free to confess that mistakes have been made, though not intentional; progress, too, has been made, possibly not so much as might have been made under different conditions, yet results show real and substantial progress along all lines that tend to make a strong and influential school.

Good work has also been done by my collaborators, the teachers. In one or two instances our teachers may not have been so well prepared as the teachers of some of the schools of the State doing similar work, yet it would be hard to find a more cheerful, faithful, harmonious set of teachers in any school, whatever the grade of work carried on. Whatever progress has been made in the school is largely due to this fact. For it is noteworthy that during these years, as the whole number of students increased, the number of teachers has varied but little in a decade. In 1898 there were 191 pupils with 12 teachers and officers, while a dozen years later the register shows a total enrollment of 443 pupils with 11 teachers and officers. The enrollment in the Normal Department, although the course has been raised, is nearly three times as large as it was six years ago.

There has been great improvement in the matter of attendance, both daily and the number of days in attendance. Our students are fast learning that while school is going, attendance upon school is their business.

Although this marked growth has been gratifying to all concerned, it is now beginning to present grave problems: Our classes are getting too large for our classrooms, and with the limited force of teachers it has been impossible to make divisions of a class. This difficulty is augmented when we consider the general question of room. Often our dormitory for girls is filled

before the end of the first month. It is no unusual thing to have a girl in with each of the lady teachers and the sitting-room improvised into a bedroom. And yet, a dormitory is not our most pressing need. The question of securing more land lying adjacent to the school grounds before such lands can only be secured at exorbitant prices, to me, seems to be the thing of vital importance. Already some conditions exist that in no small measure are likely to jeopardize the health of the student body. Then, too, the question of a safer lighting system and heating arrangement, after careful consideration, are to me far more pressing than a dormitory.

#### OUR TERRITORY.

Our students, for the most part, come from those counties allotted as the special territory of this particular one of the State Colored Normal Schools. With few exceptions, they are all North Carolinians, either present residents or the sons and daughters of former residents, who still prefer to have their children trained in their home schools by men and women with whom they are more or less acquainted. The entire school, close on to 500 students, represents only 27 counties of North Carolina, one or two counties of Virginia, with single representatives from Maryland, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, and West Virginia.

#### CLASSROOM WORK.

Under the present system of supervision, the work of the classroom has improved steadily. For several years past our teachers have met regularly one afternoon in each week for professional work and mutual help in handling the problems of the classroom. All have been helped to a better understanding of their particular subjects and to a more general knowledge of the entire list of subjects taught in the course. The result is, our teachers are more concerned about the quality of the work done than the quantity gone over. Results are sought. The students, too, have learned to do more and better study in the preparation of lessons. Our students always pass the Superintendent's test examinations. The highest average made by a single student in any of these was made by a Slater boy two years ago—97.16 per cent.

#### THE COURSE OF STUDY.

A noteworthy fact is the rapid decrease in the average age of our Normal pupils; many of them graduate from the State course of study before they attain to legal age to teach in the State. They are thus forced to remain at home unemployed or else go off to other schools to pursue their studies. Thus it happens that after doing the very best part of their preparation for work, we lose them in the end. The late Captain Duckett was quick to realize this and apply a partial remedy in a higher Normal Course, followed by a course of two years for post-graduate work on the part of those who could afford to put in more time. This inspired new hope, new interest, and more enthusiasm on the part of teachers and students alike.

#### THE PRACTICE SCHOOL.

Owing to the crowded condition in this department of the school, we have not been able to accomplish as much as we should like to accomplish with our practice and observation classes. Because of conditions previously mentioned

in my monthly statement, the almost impassable road to be traveled by Happy and Salem children, the enrollment in this school has not been so large during the past two years as formerly; therefore we have been able to do some very effective work with the normal classes. It may be a little out of place to observe, in passing, that this Practice School, in a large measure has been, and is, the backbone of the Normal School. Our best pupils, without exception, have been those who came through the Practice School on through the Normal.

#### OUR SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Through the generous activity of Col. W. A. Blair, valuable garden seeds, berry plants, choice flower seed and shrubbery have been donated to us from time to time, which enabled us to multiply our garden products and beautify our grounds. Some valuable landscape and terrace work has been done by the boys under the direction of the principal. During the school year just closed, Professor Cheek, with his manual training classes, did considerable work in the way of building and repair; all of which added greatly to the general aspect of our school grounds.

Just here, I wish to call your attention to the fact that at neither school building is there any provision made for playgrounds. The grounds that have been used are likely to be taken any day by their respective owners, and nearly five hundred children or young people would be deprived of suitable places for necessary sport and recreation.

#### INDEFINITENESS OF OUR WORK.

While it is true that considerable progress has been made during these years, there has, nevertheless, been more or less uncertainty in our general policy. Doubtless, this was due in a large measure to the general changing of hands. In the transfer of the school to the State all or nearly all of those particular features of the work that appealed to Northern philanthropy were dropped or temporarily discontinued, although we were being extensively advertised as one of the leading schools of the South where negro youth of both sexes were being trained to lives of usefulness. This notoriety naturally brought to us visitors and investigators, not a few, whose visits, to say the least, were embarrassing and of doubtful value; for what they most desired to see and investigate, we were forced to say "had been discontinued for lack of funds." And, too, we had no literature to send out from the school, for the reasons named above. Moreover, it is a candid doubt whether an agent in the field, however adroit and facile in the use of words, would very greatly interest contributors to give to the support of a State Normal School. The suggestion of any decided success of such an agent would be a reflection upon the great Commonwealth of North Carolina. So we have lost a number of these contributions. This has been a source of pain and regret to all of us, yet we feel that it could scarcely have been otherwise under the circumstances. Yet since this survey is retrospective rather than prospective, recommendations and suggestions may not be in order, still we hazard the opinion that until we incorporate into our work other features than those of the Normal Course, we may not hope to secure many philanthropic contributions. And still the work of the manual training department under the industrial teachers this year will go a long way towards this goal. It is only fair that I say right

here: In our recent conference in arranging an approximate budget of expenses for the coming school year Superintendent Bivins made provision in the way of additional teaching and clerical force, so that the principal might have more time to work this Northern field in an effort to regain our lost contributors and try to interest new friends.

#### APPRECIATION OF TEACHERS.

I cannot refrain this word of thanks and appreciation for the splendid work of the teachers who have at all times responded with cheerful alacrity to every suggestion. Especially have I appreciated the help and encouragement that came to the work out of the abundant experience of Prof. John W. Woody, who discontinued active service with us two years ago, but whose interest in the work is still active, not only by way of encouraging words and suggestions, but in the more tangible gift of \$100 the past year, a special contribution to help in fitting up our Cottage Home for girls.

#### PERSONAL GRATITUDE.

In closing this statement, gentlemen of the board, allow me to thank you, one and all, for the confidence you have reposed in me; for the ready sympathy you have extended to me; for your cheerful coöperation given me in this work of elevating my people through the agency of the State. Your words of appreciation, your kindly suggestions, your undoubted interest in the uplift of my people, have all been sources of inspiration and encouragement to all of us, for which we are very grateful. Frequently, in my perplexity and embarrassment, I have longed to call on you for help and suggestion, but knowing all too well the many and varied cares and business interests engaging your time and attention, and remembering that you have already given unstintedly both time and means for the furtherance of this school, I have refrained from following this inclination, no doubt to my loss, yet whatever of success has attended my efforts is in a large degree traceable to the work of your most excellent board. May the destinies of this school always remain in hands as wise and as skillful. Again thanking you, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

C. G. O'KELLY,

July 1, 1910.

*Principal The Slater School.*

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF FAYETTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To PROF. J. A. BIVINS, *Superintendent,*

*State Colored Normal Schools,*

*Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg, respectfully, to submit to you the following report of the work done and of the progress made at the State Colored Normal School, located at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sessions of 1908-'09, 1909-'10, and also for the first week of the session of 1910-'11.

**First Session in New Quarters.**—The first session of the school, conducted in its new home, began Monday, September 14, 1908. The enrollment for the first day of that session was only 45, and the daily average attendance for the first month of the session was 37. The attendance being so small, Superintendent Duckett recommended to the board of directors that the services of two of the five teachers employed in the school be dispensed with until the attendance increased. The board promptly acted upon the suggestion, and two of the teachers were dropped, one of whom was reemployed after the lapse of three months. The average daily attendance, for that session, was 70. Length of the session was eight months.

The small attendance upon the school for that session, however, was accounted for, in part, by the distance the school is situated from town; and, at that time, there were little or no accommodations, at or near the school, to offer those desiring to attend it.

**The Next Session.**—The beginning of the session of 1909-'10 found better accommodations to offer students. A number of small cottages, within the immediate locality of the school, had been erected and were rented by the school. Hence the attendance upon the school for the first day of that session was 69; for the first month it was 65, and the daily average attendance for the session of eight months was 109. The instructors, including the principal, were three males and three females.

**The Beginning of the Session of 1910-'11.**—To-day, September 20th, with one week of the present session past, the enrollment is 141, with the students present coming from twelve different counties. Including the principal, there are employed in the school, at present, six teachers, three males and three females. Work of the session is moving off quite smoothly and encouragingly.

**The Site.**—The present site of the school comprises forty acres of land. It was purchased in the month of August, 1907, and deeded to the State as a permanent home site for the school. It cost \$3,500. It is situated about a mile northwest of the city limits. About half the tract is cleared; the remainder is wooded with oak, pine, and other native trees. There is also a beautiful grove of majestic shade trees which adorn the campus.

**Fruit Trees and Fruit.**—There are 220 pear trees and 305 apple trees in the orchard. These trees had, however, been neglected for several years. Soon after the school took possession of the site, the pruning-knife was put in operation. Along with the pruning of the trees, the ground about them was cleared of its abundance of shrubbery. The trees produced very little

fruit during the year 1908, and, no one living on the grounds to care for the property, much of the fruit produced was taken by persons in no way connected with the school. During the summer of 1909 the sum of \$59.14 was realized for the school from the sale of fruit. With \$40 of said amount a canning outfit was bought for the school, with which we put up a few hundred cans of pears; but as no sale was found for them, they were disposed of at a fraction below cost of putting them up.

**Crops.**—The cleared portion of the land belonging to the school is not very fertile; and, while we have cultivated crops of corn, peas, potatoes, grasses, and garden vegetables each season for the past three years, they have been grown with little or no profit to the school and without cost to the State, save \$20 for fertilizer and a small amount expended for farm utensils.

While the foregoing is true, we have been able by cultivating the crops, to give work to a number of boys and thereby enable them to attend school, and also learn rudiments of practical agriculture.

**Main Building.**—Soon after the purchase of the present site, the erection of the main building of the school was begun. It was completed in time for use at the beginning of the session, September 14, 1908. It is a two-story brick building covered with slate. It contains four large, well-lighted recitation-rooms, each supplied with blackboards, twenty-five double folding desks; it has, also, office with desk and chair; it has a well-appointed assembly hall that seats 250 persons. This hall has in it a piano which cost \$205, \$121 of which has already been paid with the money realized from the sale of fruit and other contingent funds coming from students.

**Dormitory.**—A brick dormitory, for girls, was commenced in October, 1909. It is now receiving the finishing touches of the painter's brush as these lines are written. It is a two-story brick structure, covered with tin shingles. It contains twenty-nine well-appointed bedrooms, and also a basement, with a large kitchen, a spacious dining-room, a storeroom, a service-room, a compartment in which domestic science will be taught. Orders have been placed for furnishing this building.

**The Cottage.**—There is also on the campus a single-story, six-room frame building. It has been repaired and is occupied by the principal and a number of boys.

**Barn.**—During the month of August, last past, a barn 24x32 was partly built; that is, it was framed, weatherboarded and covered.

**Other Conditions.**—Perhaps a statement, presenting some facts with reference to existing conditions, may not be out of place in this report.

The school was established by the State Board of Education in the year 1876. The sessions of the school were conducted in the upper story of the colored public school building, in Fayetteville, from the time of its establishment until the year 1904. During the year last named a tract of land containing 25 acres, lying in the western suburbs of the city, was purchased and deeded to the State, for the school, at a cost of \$1,500. The principal, with endorsement, gave note and borrowed \$1,000 from the Fourth National Bank of the city. The State paid the balance of the needed amount.

The board of directors, during 1907, sold the said 25 acres of land for the sum of \$2,500. Soon after the sale just mentioned, the present desirable site of 40 acres was offered for sale to the board of directors for the sum of \$3,500. Of this amount, the board had in hand, for the purchasing of a site for the

school, only the price received for the 25 acres. A thousand dollars must, then, be raised at once; hence, another note was given and an additional \$1,000 was borrowed and the purchase was made:

Borrowed during 1904.....	\$1,000
Borrowed during 1907.....	1,000
Interest on money borrowed to August 1, 1910.....	384
	<hr/>
	\$2,384

Money has been raised and payment made on the foregoing sum as follows:

Paid by white friends, from time to time.....	\$ 269
Paid by colored people .....	508
Paid by E. E. Smith, from time to time.....	1,207
Balance due bank.....	400
	<hr/>
	\$2,384

In conclusion, permit me to express my sense of deep indebtedness to the board of directors of the school for interest manifested in the welfare and development, for wise counsel given, from time to time, and directing and controlling the work and affairs of the school generally.

And to our able, talented, and most excellent Superintendent, we acknowledge abiding gratitude for inspiration, encouragement, and instruction in the work and progress of the institution.

Very obediently,

E. E. SMITH,  
*Principal.*

September 23, 1910.

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ELIZABETH CITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

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*To the Superintendent of Normal Schools, and Members of the Local Board of Managers of the State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report as Principal of the State Colored Normal School of Elizabeth City, for the year 1909-1910.

Since my last annual report, you are aware that there have been no material changes in the organization and management of the institution. The teachers, students, and the public have shown the highest respect for the local and State management of the institution and have given the institution their moral support. This evidences to some degree the wholesome influence this school has on the community.

There was one change in the faculty during the session. Prof. J. H. Bias, head of the Department of Mathematics, resigned after teaching five weeks, to accept a position in Shaw University, Raleigh, at an increased salary. He was succeeded by Mr. William H. Watson, a graduate of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. With this exception, the faculty remained the same until the close of the session, April 29, 1910.

The following teachers of last session who have offered their resignations are those of the Departments of English, Music and English, Preparatory and Practice School. With these exceptions, I recommend the reelection of the other members of the faculty of 1909-1910, and the following teachers to fill the vacancies: Head of English Department, Miss E. Romaine Robinson, A. B.; Music, Spelling and Assistant in English, Miss Carter Simmons, graduate of Tuskegee and an undergraduate of Fisk University; Preparatory Department, Miss Sadie Bruce Davis, A. B.; Critic Teacher for the Practice School, Miss Helen E. W. Lee.

For the most part, the faculty was capable and did efficient service. There was no discord in the institution to retard its moral and intellectual progress. The student body enjoyed good health.

As to the attendance, the showing for the year just ended is quite gratifying. The year 1908-1909 the enrollment of students in all departments was 347, representing 25 counties, while the enrollment of students for the year 1909-1910 was 364, representing 27 counties, showing numerical progress, both as to enrollment and the territory represented.

One year ago the institution graduated 7 students from the Normal Department. At the last commencement 9 students received diplomas from the Academic Department and 24 from the Normal Department. Seven of the Academic graduates received certificates of graduation from the Domestic Science and Art Department. Diplomas will be awarded to two other members of the Normal Class 1910, after they return next fall and make up deficiencies in English Grammar and Arithmetic.

The young women of the institution are vitally interested in the work of the Domestic Science Department, which is handicapped on account of insufficient room to seat the large classes and the lack of funds at the disposal of the management to employ an associate instructor for this department. How-



ever, the two student teachers employed rendered valuable service, and I recommend that this method of relieving the situation be continued another year at the same salaries.

Permit me to assure you that there is vastly more work to be done in this school now than ever before, because of the numerical enlargement and the expansion, though limited, of the departments of instruction. The principal finds that a large amount of supervision on his part is absolutely necessary to the successful operation of the work. The instructors are capable and efficient, but the lack of experience and skill in disciplining and instructing large classes somewhat incapacitates them for the task.

The important work of the Practice and Training School Department, where the Senior Normal students do practice teaching that fits them for the public schools of the State, also demands a considerable portion of the principal's time.

The commencement was largely attended. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. R. H. Bowling, D. D., Norfolk, Va. The commencement address was made by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. The diplomas were awarded by Prof. J. A. Bivins. All of the addresses were thoroughly and ably prepared and well delivered. Among other white friends who attended the graduating exercises, I mention with pleasure the names of Prof. S. L. Sheep, treasurer of the local board of managers, State Normal School; Superintendent G. R. Little of the county public schools, and Rev. I. N. Loftin, pastor of Blackwell Memorial Church, city.

A number of merchants and other business men presented to the school a nice number of valuable prizes for excellence in various lines of school work for the past session. The judges awarded the Meekins medal to Ruth S. Moore for best essay.

The following financial report for the year ended has been made to the treasurer of the institution:

Practice School tuition.....	\$ 134.50
Domestic Science Department, less special commencement expenses for exhibit day.....	29.89
Instrumental Music Department.....	175.00
Rent from Boys' Dormitory.....	112.16
Rent from Farm.....	62.00
Diploma fees .....	24.00
Mr. Belfield .....	10.00
Total.....	\$ 413.05

When it is considered that the 364 students who were enrolled here last year represent various phases of home training, and that the greater portion of them remained in school without causing friction of any kind that could not be easily adjusted, it should be cause for encouragement to those interested in educating the negro to become more efficient as a citizen.

There was one severe case of illness during the session. Mason C. Harvey of Dover, N. C., became the victim of pneumonia. His attending physicians were Drs. McMullan and Cardwell.

There was a greater demand for the graduates of the State Normal as teachers than during any other school year. In fact, we could not supply the demand; but the number has been recruited by thirty-five, some of whom have already been employed to teach and others are seeking employment.

Such is the brief story, in part, of the work of the nineteenth annual session of the State Colored Normal School planted at this place for the training of teachers for the public schools. There are, however, many other problems that arose during the session with which I need not tax your patience, since enough has been said to justify a hopeful outlook for the future.

At no time, as principal, have I had greater reason to express my profound thanks to the head of the educational system of the State, to the Superintendent of Normal Schools, and to the local board of managers, than I have on this occasion. I do, therefore, covet your acceptance of my thankfulness for all that you have so kindly and wisely done to build up this institution.

Sincerely submitted,

P. W. MOORE,  
*Principal.*

June 10, 1910.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

### STATE NORMAL AND SLATER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WINSTON.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
FUNDS FOR YEAR—		
Balance on hand June 1, 1908 .....	\$ 498.40	\$ .....
State appropriation for maintenance.....	4,000.00	5,034.61
State appropriation for buildings* .....	4,333.00	.....
Slater fund .....	267.00	1,200.00
Other sources .....	386.45	.....
Totals .....	9,485.35	6,234.61
Disbursements .....	9,485.35	6,063.57
Balance .....	.....	171.04

\*The appropriation for buildings has been used from year to year in payment of debt incurred when the State purchased the Slater School property. This debt, formerly \$12,000, has been entirely discharged.

### STATE NORMAL AT FAYETTEVILLE.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
FUNDS FOR YEAR—		
Balance on hand June 30, 1908 .....	\$ 379.21	\$ 531.33
State appropriation.....	4,000.00	3,000.00
Slater fund .....	200.00	533.00
Building fund .....	500.00	*10,000.00
Totals .....	5,079.21	14,064.33
Disbursements .....	4,547.88	11,712.80
Balance .....	531.33	†2,351.53

\*Accumulated fund for three years.

†Of this balance \$94.43 belongs to the current account and \$2,257.10 to the building fund.

## STATE NORMAL AT ELIZABETH CITY.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
FUNDS FOR YEAR—		
Balance on hand June 30	\$ *1,567.57	\$ 85.35
State appropriation	3,800.00	4,050.00
Slater fund	200.00	900.00
Tuition and rent	323.01	526.91
Building fund	†6,666.00	
Other sources	15.00	73.59
Totals	12,571.58	5,635.85
Disbursements	12,486.23	5,563.37
Balance	85.35	72.48

\*Of this balance \$1,406.43 belongs to building fund.

†Building fund for two years.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	Winston (Slater School).	Fayetteville.	Elizabeth City.
	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09. 1909-'10. 1908-'09. 1909-'10.
Salary of principal.....	*\$1,035 00	\$ 960 00	\$1,063 64 \$ 916.63 \$1,000 00 \$1,000 00
Salary of domestic science teacher..	360.00	360.00	360 00 320 00 392 50 440 00
Salary of industrial teacher.....	261 49	550 00	.....
Salaries of normal, primary and as- sistant teachers.....	2,110.00	2,390 00	910 25 1,400 00 2,448 00 2,850 07
Fuel.....	330.73	409.20	137 25 171.00 99.86 133.71
Furniture, desks, stoves, etc.....	291.40	218.25	580.54 309.15 90.97 54.30
Other supplies.....	185.77	16.75	285 13 191.23 43.47 51 71
Libraries.....			..... 4.75
Janitors.....	117.00	119.00	88.00 120.00 77.00 96.00
New buildings.....			445.13 7,783 11 7,200.00 .....
Debt on buildings.....	4,333.00		.....
Repairs, rent, etc.....	95.81	189.49	116 75 143 69 137.00 233 42
Painting, water, etc.....	93.49	36.74	.....
Expenses of board meetings.....			22 10 14 48 22.90 5 00
Paid treasurers and secretaries.....			50.00 50.00 100.00 75 00
Postage, stationery and printing.....	124 31	119.15	14 75 39.14 146 41 164 92
Traveling expenses of principals.....	95 00	50.00	110.00 40.00 88.51 32 06
All other expenses.....	52.35	644.99	364 34 214 37 639.61 422 43
Totals.....	9,485.35	6,063.57	4,547 88 11,712.80 12,571.58 5,563 37
Balance.....		171.04	531.33 2,351 53 85 35 72.48

\*Salary for 13 months.

## REPORT OF CROATAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The annual appropriation for the Croatan Normal School is \$1,250. The Legislature of 1909 made a special appropriation of \$2,000 for building purposes, which was used in erecting the present new school building at Pembroke.

### 1908-1909.

Appropriation .....	\$ 1,250.00
Balance June 30, 1908 .....	111.34
Total funds for year .....	<u>1,361.34</u>
Paid H. L. Edens, principal, nine months .....	810.00
Paid Belle Armstrong, teacher, nine months .....	495.00
Paid Capt. John Duckett, expenses .....	10.00
Paid H. L. Edens, for wood .....	14.00
Paid Charles J. Parker, desks .....	38.50
Total expenditures .....	<u>1,367.50</u>
Deficit June 30, 1909 .....	6.16

### 1909-1910.

Appropriation .....	\$ 1,250.00
Deficit July 1, 1909 .....	6.16
Total funds for year .....	<u>1,243.84</u>
Paid H. L. Edens, principal, eight months .....	745.00
Paid Belle Armstrong, teacher, eight months .....	455.00
Paid B. F. Dixon, traveling expenses .....	7.70
Paid A. N. Locklear, for sundry expenses .....	19.80
Total expenditures .....	<u>1,227.50</u>
Balance June 30, 1910 .....	<u>16.34</u>
July 1. Special building appropriation .....	2,000.00
Sept. 7. Paid W. H. Shooter, contractor .....	750.00
Oct. 15. Paid W. H. Shooter, contractor .....	750.00
Nov. 24. Paid W. H. Shooter, contractor .....	500.00

## SALARY AND EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The General Assembly of 1909 created the office of Supervisor of Teacher-training, making this supervisor also Superintendent of the Colored Normal Schools and of the Croatan Normal School. An appropriation of \$1,200 was made to pay part of his salary, the remainder being paid out of the appropriation to the Colored Normal Schools.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
John Duckett, salary and expenses .....	\$ 755.41	\$ .....
John Duckett, mileage books .....	60.00	.....
C. H. Mebane, traveling expenses .....	12.05	.....
J. A. Bivins, salary .....	375.00	1,650.00
J. A. Bivins, traveling expenses .....	106.42	447.00
J. A. Bivins, mileage books .....	40.00	260.00
Totals .....	1,348.88	2,357.00

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Winston (Slater School).		Fayetteville.		Elizabeth City.	
	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Preparatory .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Normal .....	5	5	4	4	5	5
Practice school .....	3	3	1	1	1	1
Domestic science .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	11	11	7	7	8	8

	Croatan Normal School.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Primary .....		1	1
Normal .....		1	1
Totals .....		2	2

## ENROLLMENT 1908-'09, 1909-'10.

	Winston (Slater School).		Fayetteville.		Elizabeth City.	
	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Normal department.....	191	207	82	103	235	262
Preparatory department.....			57	66	63	58
Night school.....		28				
Primary school.....	181	176		39	49	44
Special pupils.....	23	32				
Totals.....	395	443	139	208	347	364

## CROATAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Enrollment.	1908-'09.	1909-'10.
Primary.....		63	98
Normal.....		99	118
Totals.....		162	216



## REMARKS.

**Buildings.**—The normal school building at Elizabeth City, costing \$12,000, has been completed and has been standing idle for nearly two years, owing to lack of dormitory facilities. Plans have been drawn and the contract has been let for a \$15,000 dormitory. By September, 1911, it is hoped that the school can move out of the old quarters into the new.

A new dormitory costing \$10,000 has been erected at Fayetteville. This dormitory has two stories and a basement. The basement is cemented and contains the cooking and dining rooms, a room for domestic science, and two rooms for the practice school, besides other rooms that can be converted into special use as occasion demands. The dormitory at Elizabeth City will be constructed on the same general plan, except that it will be considerably larger.

No dormitory has been built at the Slater School at Winston as yet, since the need for one at that point is not so great as at the other schools. However, a strip of land adjoining the normal school building at Slater has recently been purchased with a view to the erection of a dormitory in the near future. The main building at Slater has been wired and is now lighted by electricity. As soon as the funds are available all of these schools will be heated by heating plants. At present they are heated by stoves—a very unsatisfactory arrangement, from the standpoint of economy, cleanliness, and safety.

The General Assembly of 1909 made an appropriation of \$2,000 to the Croatan for building purposes. Supplementing this fund with about \$800 raised by private contribution, these people have erected a handsome school building on their new 10-acre lot near Pembroke. They are still in need of a dormitory. Furthermore, they need an increase in the appropriation for maintenance such as will allow them to secure an extra teacher and make provision for instruction in domestic science and agriculture. These people are thoroughly interested in their school, and the school has had a marked influence on them for good.

**Industrial Work.**—Efficient work is done in the Colored Normals in domestic science. The salaries of the domestic science teachers are paid out of the Slater Fund. At the Winston School the old barn has been converted into a manual-training shop for the boys. This shop contains a room set apart for mechanical drawing, one for blacksmith work, another for carpentry. The shop is fairly well supplied with tools, a part of the equipment being a gasoline engine. The work of remodeling this old barn was done entirely by the students under the direction of Professor Cheek, the master of industries.

**Attendance.**—There has been an increase in enrollment in 1909-'10 over 1907-'08 of exactly 14 per cent in the Winston and Elizabeth City schools. The enrollment in the Fayetteville School fell off considerably in the fall of 1908-'09, owing to the disastrous floods in that region, and also to the lack of dormitory facilities at the new school. During the succeeding year it just about regained its former standard of enrollment. Already, since the opening of the new dormitory, the attendance for the fall term of 1910 has reached 300 and more. The enrollment at the Croatan Normal for 1909-'10 shows an increase of 33½ per cent over the enrollment of the year previous, and an increase of 166½ per cent over that of two years ago.



## SLATER FUND.

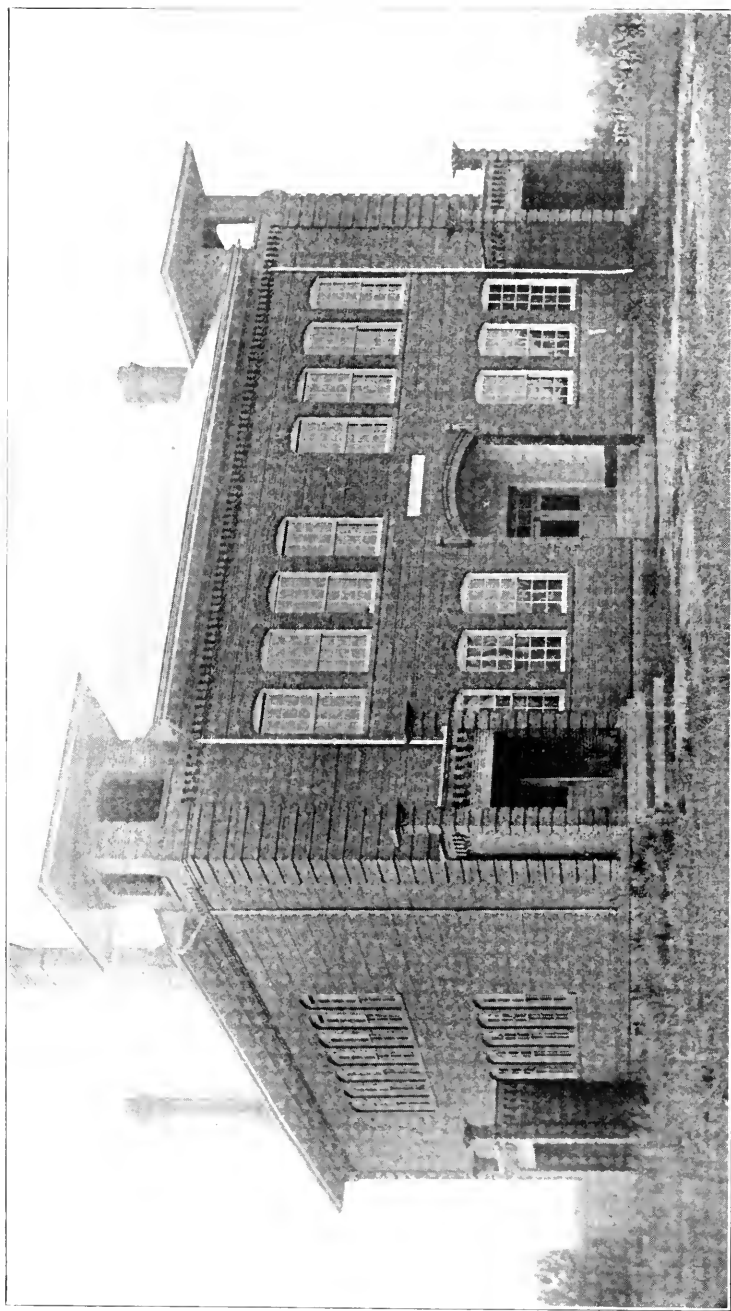
REPORT OF J. Y. JOYNER, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SLATER FUND, OCTOBER 31, 1908, TO OCTOBER 31, 1910, FOR STATE COLORED  
NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1908.	Dr.		
Oct. 31.	To balance.....	\$	666.00
1909.			
Jan. 13.	To check from Dr. G. S. Dickerman.....		667.00
Oct. 16.	To check from Dr. G. S. Dickerman.....		667.00
1910.			
Jan. 3.	To check from Dr. G. S. Dickerman.....		667.00
April 1.	To check from Dr. Wallace Buttrick.....		666.00
Oct. 3.	To check from Dr. James H. Dillard.....		667.00
	Total 1908-'10.....	\$	4,000.00
1909.	Cr.		
Jan. 23.	By check to W. A. Blair, Winston.....		267.00
	By check to H. W. Lilly, Fayetteville.....		200.00
	By check to S. L. Sheep, Elizabeth City.....		200.00
Sept. 22.	By check to H. W. Lilly, Fayetteville.....		333.00
	By check to W. A. Blair, Winston.....		500.00
	By check to S. L. Sheep, Elizabeth City.....		500.00
1910.			
Mar. 19.	By check to W. A. Blair, Winston.....		400.00
	By check to H. W. Lilly, Fayetteville.....		200.00
	By check to S. L. Sheep, Elizabeth City.....		400.00
June 13.	By check to W. A. Blair, Winston.....		400.00
July 12.	By check to H. W. Lilly, Fayetteville.....		300.00
Aug. 17.	By check to S. L. Sheep, Elizabeth City.....		300.00
	By total expenditures.....		4,000.00

## PEABODY FUND.

REPORT OF J. Y. JOYNER, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
PEABODY FUND, OCTOBER 1, 1908, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

1908.	Dr.		
Sept. 30.	To balance.....	\$	117.81
1909.			
Sept. 15.	From Dr. Rose, General Agent.....		2,700.00
1910.	Interest on deposit, Mechanics Savings Bank.....		39.44
Mar. 7.	Check from Dr. Rose, General Agent.....		1,000.00
	To total for 1908-1910.....	\$	3,857.25
	Cr.		
	A. F. Christian, Treasurer Pinnacle School.....		100.00
	Salary and expenses of L. C. Brogden, Inspector of Elementary Schools, from September, 1909, to September, 1910.....		2,310.88
	Salary and expenses of Mrs. Lula Martin McIver as Field Secretary of Woman's Betterment Work.....		663.73
			3,074.61
	Balance September 30, 1910.....		782.64



RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, LIBERTY, RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.



## CIRCULAR-LETTERS OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

JULY 1, 1908. TO JUNE 30, 1910.

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It seems advisable to include in this Report only the most important circular-letters of the biennial period. On account of the enlargement of the State Department of Public Instruction and the growth of the entire school work of the State, the number of circular-letters sent out to better direct the school forces has necessarily increased, and it would extend the limits of the Report too greatly if all such letters were included.

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### INVENTORY OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES IN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, July 9, 1908.

Please make a careful inventory of the school supplies now in the office of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction; and, with this information before you, kindly itemize on the enclosed blank, as best you can, the supplies your county will need for distribution before the opening of the public schools. I desire to have this information at once, that I may avoid possible delay and inconvenience by having enough supplies prepared now and sent out early for general distribution.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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### STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—CALL FOR MEETING AT MOREHEAD CITY.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, July 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—A majority of the county superintendents expressed a preference for holding the annual meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents by the seashore this year. After investigating the rates, railroad connections, etc., at Wrightsville Beach and Morehead City, I concluded to call the meeting at the Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C., as the most favorable terms were offered by that hotel. The dates of the meeting are Wednesday, August 26th, Thursday, August 27th, and Friday, August 28th. All superintendents are expected to arrive at the Atlantic Hotel Tuesday evening, August 25th. The first session will be held Wednesday morning, August 26th, at 10 o'clock. There will be morning and evening sessions Wednesday and Thursday. The last session will close Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., in time for those desiring to leave for home on the afternoon trains. The afternoons will be left open for rest, fishing, bathing and other recreation.

The rates of board will be \$1.50 per day each, two in a room; \$2 per day each, one in a room; \$12 per week, one in a room; \$10 per week, two in a room. The same rates will be extended to the families of county super-

intendents. I presume that summer rate tickets to Morehead City will be on sale at all important ticket offices. You can compare these rates with mileage and use the cheapest.

Section 4141 of the Public School Law makes it absolutely mandatory upon every county superintendent to attend this meeting continuously during its session, unless providentially hindered. The law is equally mandatory upon the County Board of Education to pay the traveling expenses of every county superintendent. It is the sworn duty of every county superintendent to obey this law, and my sworn duty to enforce it. We cannot expect others to obey the school law unless we obey it.

I shall be greatly grieved if a single county superintendent fails to obey this law this year, and I shall feel compelled to investigate the reasons for such failure and to report them to the County Board of Education for investigation, unless the cause of detention is really providential. I believe that all of the county superintendents are sufficiently interested in their work and sufficiently appreciative of the value and importance of these annual gatherings to render it unnecessary to invoke the law to compel attendance or to resort to the unpleasantness of an investigation. Public duty should be placed ahead of private business, and a public officer who cannot rise to this conception of his public duty ought to resign.

The attendance last year was large and the meeting most profitable. There is every reason to expect a larger attendance and a more profitable meeting this year. There are many important questions for consideration and discussion. I enclose some of the topics. I hope every superintendent will come prepared to give and receive information and suggestions on these and other topics. Most of the meetings will be informal conferences and exchanges of experience and suggestions about the practical problems of our common work immediately pressing for solution.

In consideration of the payment of his expenses by the County Board of Education to attend these annual meetings, the time of the county superintendent while attending them belongs to the State and county, and it is his duty to use this time first for the transaction of the business of the Association, for the advancement of the cause of education in the State and county. The county superintendents have heretofore shown a most conscientious appreciation of this duty by prompt and continuous attendance upon the business meetings of the Association and faithful attention to its business. I feel sure that they will not permit the temptations and distractions of a seaside resort to divert them from the faithful performance of this duty this year. Every superintendent will be expected to attend continuously every morning and evening session of the Association. The afternoons have been purposely left open for rest and recreation. Superintendents desiring more time for enjoying the diversions of the seashore can take advantage of the reduced rates at the hotel and remain longer.

I am looking forward with the keenest pleasure to meeting all of you at Morehead City, and I most heartily wish for every one of you a most delightful and profitable week at this pleasant seaside resort.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



## IN REGARD TO CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, August 20, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose the following blanks, relative to the appropriation for public high schools in your county:

First. Treasurer's blank certificate for the County Treasurer to fill out and sign for each of the public high schools in your county, as required by sections 7 and 8 of the Public High-school Law. No State warrants for any high school will be sent until a separate certificate for that high school, signed by the treasurer, is filed in my office.

Second. A committeemen's blank certificate, to be filled and signed by the chairman and secretary of the committee of each special-tax district in which a public high school has been established and in which the district's part of the high-school fund, or any part thereof, is to be supplied out of the special tax levied and collected in said district. This blank, when filled and signed, must be sent to me to be filed in my office, and is absolutely necessary for my information as to the proportion of the special-tax fund used for the high school, and as to the sufficiency of the remainder of the fund to maintain a school term of not less than five months in the lower grades of said school.

Third. A blank note to be filled and signed by the committeemen in high-school districts in which the district's part of the funds is to be supplied out of the special tax when collected. This note is to be given to the treasurer for his protection, so that he may accept it, if satisfactory to him, in lieu of the actual cash, which the law requires to be in his hands before the State warrant can be sent, and so that, on the strength of it, he may certify that the money has been placed in his hands to the credit of the district. Unless the treasurer is willing to accept this note in lieu of the money and certify to me, as required by law, that the money is in his hands, the State warrant cannot be sent until the taxes are collected and placed in his hands, and he then files the certificates required by section 7 of the Public School Law.

Fourth. County superintendent's certificate, to be filled and signed by the County Superintendent and returned to me with the treasurer's and the committeemen's certificates.

Please confer at once with your treasurer and, when necessary, with the committeemen, and forward to me as early as possible the treasurer's certificate and the committeemen's certificate, so that the apportionment can be made and the State warrants for the support of your high schools sent. I am anxious to send the State warrants as soon as possible, so that the high schools may have the benefit of the money and pay the teachers without requiring them to wait for their salaries. The warrants will be sent for each legal high school as soon as the certificates are received and the law complied with. The County Superintendent is the executive officer of the public school system of the county, hence I have adopted the plan of dealing directly through him in all matters relating to the public high schools. I shall look to you, not to the County Treasurer nor to the committeemen. I have not written to them about this matter, but I shall expect you to take such steps as may be necessary to expedite it. All State warrants for public high schools should, if possible, be sent during the month of September. Such as are not sent before November 30th will not be available this year. Let me hear from you at once.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—TEXT-BOOKS—GRADING PUPILS—COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, September 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to call your attention to section 4061 of the Text-book Law, making it unlawful to use in the public schools any text-books except those on the adopted list. I suggest that you send a circular-letter to all your teachers calling attention to this law, directing the enforcement of it, and enclosing a printed list of the adopted books and the depositories in your county. These lists of books and depositories will be furnished in any number requested from this office upon demand.

I suggest that you call the especial attention of your teachers to Hill's *Young People's History of North Carolina* and Peele's *Civil Government*, as both of these books were delayed a year, not being ready for introduction in the schools until the fall of 1907. They are both excellent text-books on important subjects by North Carolina authors. The law requires them to be taught in all grades prepared for the study of them to the exclusion of all other text-books on these subjects. Urge their introduction at once if they have not already been introduced.

I wish also to call your attention in the beginning of the term to the absolute necessity of grading the work in all your public schools in accordance with the graded course of study adopted for grades one to seven and sent out from my office in Educational Bulletin No. VIII. This bulletin also contains most valuable suggestions to teachers for teaching most of the common-school branches. This course of study and these suggestions should be placed in the hands of every public school teacher in your county, and you should require the teacher to grade the work in accordance with it. Upon your request, copies of this bulletin for distribution to your teachers will be sent to you.

Let me urge you also to organize your teachers into a County Teachers' Association, if you have not already done so, and to give careful attention to the direction of the work of the teachers through this association. It is very necessary for you to meet your teachers face to face for conference, discussion and professional work at least once a month, if possible, during the session of your schools. *The Recitation*, by Hamilton, the adopted book on Pedagogy, might be profitably made the basis of professional study in your Teachers' Association this year, devoting at least one period each meeting to it. Let your teachers know that they will be examined on this book in October examinations and thereafter. If necessary, it would pay to add a sufficient amount to the monthly salary of the teacher to cover at least the actual expense of each meeting of the County Teachers' Association attended.

Let me urge you also to take every precaution for the care and protection of the schoolhouses and property. The title to all public school property is vested in the County Board of Education, and that board and the County Superintendent as its representative are primarily responsible for the proper care and protection of that property and have full authority to control it in any way necessary for its protection and preservation. Let the teachers understand that they will be held strictly responsible for the condition of the houses and the property during the school term, and let the committeemen understand that, under section 4147 of the Public School Law, they are entrusted

with the care and custody of all schoolhouses, grounds, and property, with power to control them for the interests of the schools and the cause of education. Stir them up to their duty in this respect. It would be well to write a letter to all your school committeemen and to all your teachers on this important subject. I have reason to believe that even some of our new schoolhouses and new school furniture are being greatly damaged on account of the carelessness of those in charge of the property, and that many schoolhouses are left open after school hours and during vacation, to be at the mercy of every passerby. It is the duty of public school officials to take the same care of the public school property as they would take of their private property.

Give as much time as possible to visiting the schools, inspecting the work, the houses and the property, and aiding, stimulating, and directing the teachers. Through brief reports, preferably weekly postal-card reports, keep in touch with the teacher and her work. It will aid you to know where your visits and services are most needed and will do most good. It helps for the teacher to realize that the eye of the Superintendent is on her school and her work, and that she has his interest, sympathy and coöperation.

Do not forget that you occupy the strategic point in the public school system of your county, and that the success of the schools this year will be largely dependent upon your activity, fidelity, and wisdom. The responsibility and the labor are great, but the results will be infinite and the reward some day will be sweet.

With heartfelt gratitude for your past kindness, sympathy, and loyal support, with earnest assurance of my continued sympathy and coöperation, and with best wishes for a successful and happy year's work, I am,

Very truly yours, J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**LETTER OF INSTRUCTION CONCERNING APPLICATION FOR AID  
FROM SECOND \$100,000.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, November, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—I am sending you blank applications for aid from the second hundred thousand dollars. I suggest that you collect all the necessary information and be ready to fill the blanks immediately after the meeting of the County Board of Education on the first Monday in January, 1909, so that they may be returned without delay to this office.

Before filling out these blanks, please read carefully sections 4097-4107 of the Public School Law of 1907, pages 30-33. Please read carefully also the heading of each column of the enclosed blanks. Read carefully also printed directions on back of blank application for apportionment of school fund and give in application the detailed information requested. I beg to call your careful attention also to the following explanations of the law:

**I. Counties entitled to aid.**—No county is entitled to aid under this act unless sections 4104 and 4106 of the act have been strictly complied with, and no application will be considered until the affidavit to that effect required by law shall have been made by the proper officers on the back of the application. Read carefully these sections. Read carefully, also, section 4116 of the Public

School Law, and observe especially, as explained in notes on this section, that counties having more than a four-months school term in any township, and less in others, must use at least one-sixth of their county fund to aid all their school districts to have a four-months term before they will be entitled to aid from the second hundred thousand dollars; and observe, also, the apportionment must be made *per capita* by the trustees as required therein and fully explained in the notes printed on the last page of the application.

**II. Districts entitled to aid.**—Read carefully section 4103, and observe that no school district with a school census of less than 65 can receive any aid unless the formation and continuance of such district shall have been for the good and sufficient reasons mentioned in that section, and that no application from such a district will be considered until the affidavit to that fact shall have been made by the proper officers on the application.

**III. How to calculate the amount needed and allowed by law.**—Read carefully section 4105.

The average monthly salary of white teachers in the State for 1908 is \$32.24, and the average monthly salary of colored teachers is \$22.48. The maximum amount that any white school with one teacher can be allowed for teacher's salary for four months is, therefore, \$128.96, and the maximum amount that any colored school with one teacher can be allowed for teacher's salary for four months is, therefore, \$89.92. If the salary actually paid the white or colored teacher is less than the above amount, the amount that will be allowed for teacher's salary can easily be calculated by multiplying the monthly salary actually paid the white or colored teacher by four. Schools with an enrollment of 70 and over, actually employing two teachers, are entitled to salary for two teachers. Schools with an enrollment of 105 and over, actually employing three teachers, are entitled to salary for three teachers, and for one additional teacher, if actually employed, for not less than every 35 pupils enrolled. In no instance can more salary than the above maximum fixed by section 4105 of the law be allowed for any teacher. In no instance can more salary than is actually paid be allowed for any teacher, though this may be less than this maximum. The amount, therefore, to which any school, white or colored, actually employing more than one teacher is entitled for teachers' salary for a four-months term can be easily calculated by multiplying the salary allowed by law for one teacher for four months, as explained above, by the number of teachers actually employed and to which the school upon its enrollment is actually entitled.

The only other expenses besides teachers' salary that will be allowed any district are the actual incidental expenses incurred and paid, which must be reported separately, and can never exceed for any school the maximum of \$25 for expenses and repairs for the four-months term. No incidental expenses should be reported that are not actually incurred and paid. Superintendents should watch these incidental expenses and should allow none that are not absolutely necessary.

Having calculated in this way the maximum amount for teachers' salary and expenses which will be allowed to any school under the law, or the amount actually spent for these purposes, provided this is less than the maximum allowed, it will be easy to calculate the amount to which the district is legally entitled out of the second hundred thousand dollars for a four-months

term by subtracting the total available funds placed to the credit of this district from all sources for this school year as reported in your application.

**IV. Available funds.**—Read carefully section 4100 of the law.

*Be sure to include in available funds your apportionment from the first hundred thousand dollars, which will be sent January, 1909, and which can be ascertained by multiplying the number per census of 1907 by \$0.13972.*

Every district asking aid must report every cent apportioned to that district from all school funds, State and county, received or to be received from all sources, except local taxation, during the entire school year from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, it matters not how these funds or any part of them may have been used, whether for building, equipment, paying larger salaries than those mentioned above, or any other purpose. No district will be entitled to receive from the special appropriation one cent for a four-months school term, even if it cannot have a four-months school, if its total apportionment for that school year from all sources, including the first hundred thousand dollars, and all taxes, except special local taxes, paid and to be paid for that year, is equal to or greater than the amounts allowed, as explained above, for teachers' salary and actual current expenses. No part of the second hundred thousand dollars can be used directly or indirectly for paying for buildings. Any district using any part of its apportionment for this purpose must report every cent so used as available funds.

To illustrate: No white school district with one teacher that has received or will receive from all sources during the school year ending June 30, 1909, \$128.96 plus the actual current expenses, not exceeding in any case \$25, will be entitled to any part of the second hundred thousand dollars. No colored school district with one teacher that has received or will receive from all sources during the school year ending June 30, 1909, \$89.92 plus the actual current expenses, not exceeding in any case \$25, will be entitled to any part of the second hundred thousand dollars. The same rule will apply to white and colored districts entitled under the law to more than one teacher, and the amount may be ascertained by multiplying teacher's salary allowed by the number of teachers allowed. You can easily ascertain what your county will receive from the first hundred thousand dollars by multiplying the whole number of children in your county census of 1907, by the decimal .13972.

With the increase in taxable property and in the assessment thereof in every county in the State, the legal demands for aid this year ought not to be so great as last year, and will not be, if the law is obeyed. If I can secure through your coöperation a strict compliance with the law, I believe that the appropriation will be more than sufficient for all legal demands this year. Unless I can secure a strict compliance with the law in the apportionment of the second hundred thousand dollars, there is great danger of the repeal of the law.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL  
TO BE KEPT.**

RALEIGH, November 18, 1908.

*To the Treasurer of ..... County:*

I beg to call your attention to sections 7 and 8 of the Public High-school Law, found in chapter 820 of the Public Laws of 1907. You will observe that each of these districts is required to place in your hands a sum at least equal to that received from the State. In some of these districts all or a part of this sum is to be provided out of the funds raised by local taxation, which may not have been collected. In such cases you should have on file a certificate from the committee from the district, stating that the amount required has been apportioned to be turned over to you as soon as collected.

Do not pay out any part of the high-school fund sent by the State for any district until the funds required of the district have been placed in your hands, or until you are so certain that they will be collected and paid to you out of the special-tax fund by the proper officer that you are willing to become responsible for the entire amount, as you will be required to account for the whole sum received from the State and required of the district.

You will observe, also, that, under the rules adopted by the State Board of Education, the Board of Education of your county, unless it receives aid from the second hundred thousand dollars, is required to apportion to each of the districts named an amount equal to that apportioned by the State, and that you are responsible for this amount also.

The high-school fund of each district must be paid out *exclusively* for the *support* of the high school. This means pay to teachers for high-school instruction and not for elementary instruction. A proportionate share of current expenses for janitor and fuel may be paid out of this fund; that is, if the high school occupies one room of a three-room building its part of current expenses would not exceed one-third the current expenses of the school.

*The payment of any part of this fund for any other purpose would be a misappropriation of the funds, for which the County Treasurer and his bond would be liable.*

Keep a separate account of the high-school fund from all other public school funds, so you will have no trouble at the end of the school year to make a separate and distinct report of all the receipts and disbursements of funds for high-school purposes in your county.

Very truly,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**BOYS' CORN CLUBS—WORK OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE.**

RALEIGH, January 9, 1909.

*To the County Superintendent.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to ask your most careful consideration of the following letter of Mr. T. B. Parker, and to commend most heartily his plan for the organization of "Corn Clubs for Boys."

I am sure that every county superintendent will appreciate the value of this work and will avail himself of the kind offer of the State Department of Agri-

culture to reach the boys of the State and interest them in this practical way in the most important of all subjects to farmers' boys. I shall give the movement my cordial and hearty support, and I bespeak the active interest and hearty coöperation of every county superintendent with Mr. Parker and the State Department of Agriculture. I will thank you to interest yourself actively in bringing this to the attention of all the teachers of the public schools of your county and, through them, the pupils of those schools and their parents.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### LETTER OF T. B. PARKER, DEMONSTRATOR—PREMIUMS TO BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

RALEIGH, January 14, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—At the December meeting of the State Board of Agriculture I secured an appropriation of \$100 to be given as premiums in a Boys' Corn-growing Contest.

Corn clubs for boys have been formed in several States and are interesting them in agriculture in a very marked degree. In this State I have deemed it advisable to take up the work in coöperation with the County Superintendents of Public Instruction. In this way I hope to reach the boys of the State. As agriculture is to be taught in the public schools, anything practical along this line that is calculated to awaken an interest in our boys will be of interest to you and to the teachers in your county.

The \$100 is a mere bagatelle when compared with the results we are hoping to obtain from this work. It is merely a starting point to the work. The \$100 is to be divided into three premiums for the three boys in the State who make the most bushels of corn on an acre of land. So you see there can be only three boys in the State who can procure those premiums. But we are wanting the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each county to solicit donations from bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and all public-spirited people, and procure a fund for premiums to be awarded to boys of that county regardless of whether they secure our prizes or not. One county in Mississippi last year raised for premiums for boys of that county nearly \$500 in cash, merchandise, etc., which was divided into a dozen or more premiums covering both corn and cotton crops. The amount you raise in your county can be applied to corn and other crops if you and the contributors think best. Full details as to this can be worked out later.

Each contestant will be required to sign a form which will be sent to you when we ascertain how many boys in your county will enter the contest.

Two years ago there were in some Western States as many as 10,000 boys contesting for premiums. Think of what it means to a State when that number of boys become interested in agriculture and in better methods of farming.

Regulations governing the contest will be about as follows: The contestant must be between 12 and 17 years of age and live on the farm. He must cultivate one acre in corn, doing all the work himself, except he may have help in gathering the crop. That acre must be land that has never produced more than 35 bushels of shelled corn, and would not make more than that quantity at this time. There must not be more than \$10 worth of commercial fertilizers used on the acre, cotton seed and cotton-seed meal to be considered as commercial fertilizers. All the stable, lot, or other home-gathered manure may be used that is available. The acre

can be in any part of the field. The crop must be gathered and measured or weighed in the presence of such witnesses as you select.

We are hoping to continue this work; therefore, the contestants can use the same acre of land for contesting for the premium next year, and afterward, if he continues to contest for the premiums, I make this statement as an inducement for them to improve that acre by growing peas, clover, etc., on it, or improving it in any way they may prefer. I should also be glad if the parents would give the boys the crops they grow on the acre in these contests. That would be a stimulus to the boys in better farming.

I am sure you will appreciate the good results that will come from this movement, and hope you will take hold of the work with a determination to have as many boys in your county interested as there will be in any other county.

By taking this up with your County Board of Education and your township committeemen you can give the work an immediate impetus that will be very helpful to you.

It might be well for you to ask your Board of County Commissioners for an appropriation for the work in your county.

This Department will be glad to furnish information as to methods of cultivation, fertilizers, etc., or help the boys in any way we can.

Permit me also to suggest that you attend the Farmers' Institutes that will be held in your county and get as many of the boys to attend as you can and have them ask the institute speakers questions when discussing topics in which they are interested. This will be good for the boys and will likewise encourage the institute worker.

I shall be pleased to hear from you promptly as to the prospects of getting a number of boys interested in this work in your county.

With a desire to help the boys, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. B. PARKER,  
*Demonstrator.*

#### SCALING APPLICATIONS FOR AID FROM SECOND \$100,000.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, February 6, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—In order to bring the applications for aid from the second hundred thousand dollars within the appropriation, the State Board of Education first scaled all incidental expenses 50 per cent, and then applied the following rate of scaling to the other amounts asked:

Applications from \$1,000 to \$2,000	were scaled 10 per cent.
Applications from 2,000 to 3,000	were scaled 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
Applications from 3,000 to 4,000	were scaled 20 per cent.
Applications from 4,000 to 5,000	were scaled 25 per cent.
Applications of 5,000 and over	were scaled 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

All applications for less than \$1,000 were granted without scaling.

It was found necessary to further scale all applications for \$3,000 or more an additional 10 per cent. After this was done, it was found that the scaled applications still lacked \$251.78 of coming within the appropriation of \$92,500. (The appropriation of \$7,500 for rural libraries has to be deducted from this appropriation for this year.) This excess of \$251.78 was deducted from the applications for \$2,000 or more.



By applying these per cents of scaling to your application, a copy of which you were requested to file in your office, you can easily calculate the amount that each district applying will receive for incidental expenses and teachers' salaries. Please notify the respective districts at once how much they will receive, so that they may know how long to continue their schools.

The requisition from this office upon the State Auditor for \$....., your county's apportionment, has been issued and filed in his office, and the warrant will be sent as soon as it can be obtained from him.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### WOMAN'S BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION—FUNDS FOR SUPPORT.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, March 18, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—You will recall that at the annual meeting of the State Association the county superintendents promised to aid the women of the Betterment Associations in their respective counties to raise \$500 for the State betterment work. For this work \$500 was promised by the campaign committee of the Southern Educational Board and \$500 by the Peabody Board, conditioned upon the raising of \$500 by the women of the Betterment Association.

The \$500 from the campaign fund has been spent in defraying the expenses of carrying on this work. The field secretary, Mrs. Charles D. McIver, has been giving her entire time to the work since last September at a small salary, and she has done excellent work. The funds, however, are exhausted. The money from the Peabody Fund will not be available until the \$500 promised by the Betterment Association is raised, and this valuable and necessary work for the improvement of our public schools must be abandoned unless the women and the county superintendents come to the rescue at once by raising the sum required of them.

It ought to be easy to raise \$10 for this work in each of the larger counties and \$5 in each of the smaller counties. I have never called in vain upon my coworkers, the county superintendents, in an emergency. This is a serious emergency in an important work, and I appeal to you, in the name of our common cause, to take active steps at once to interest your women, especially the members of your county and local Betterment Associations, if there be such associations in your county, in helping to raise this amount.

Kindly send the amount raised to Mr. C. H. Mebane, Secretary of the Campaign Committee, Raleigh, N. C.

The field secretary, Mrs. Charles D. McIver, will be glad to render you any assistance in her power in the organization and direction of the betterment work in your county, if you will communicate with her at Greensboro, N. C.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## CAMPAIGN FOR LOCAL TAX.

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, March 23, 1909.

It is the desire of the Educational Campaign Committee to do as much systematic, effective work for local taxation as possible between now and the first Monday in June, when the tax levies for the year are made by the county commissioners of the respective counties of the State.

In order that we may accomplish the most possible within the next sixty-five or seventy days, it will be of great value to us if you will give us the following information relative to the work in your county:

First. How many districts have you in which there is a probability of carrying local tax this spring?

Second. About what dates would it be best to have public meetings in these districts in the interest of the local tax?

Third. Name some two or three men who, in your opinion, could do the cause the most good among your people.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that, if the election is not called in time to have levy made the first Monday in June of this year, the tax cannot be levied until the first Monday in June, 1910.

Remember that thirty days' public notice is required before an election can be held. The regular meetings of the County Board of Commissioners at which elections can be ordered in time for special tax to be levied this year are April 5th and May 3d.

If an election is ordered later than May 3d the tax levy cannot be made until June, 1910, unless a called meeting of the County Board of Commissioners is held so as to give thirty days' public notice before June 7th, which is the date the special-tax levies for the fiscal year will be made.

We send you some blank petitions for elections and some blank returns under section 4115 of the Public School Law, and will gladly furnish any additional number desired.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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DIRECTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, April 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed herewith are directions to applicants for the Five-year State Teacher's Certificate and for the High-school Teacher's Certificate. Please give every newspaper in your county a copy of the directions for each certificate and request that they be published in full, with the note that the blanks for application may be obtained from you. A supply of blanks for this purpose is included also.

Every public school teacher in your county ought to know about the examinations. Attention should be called to the directions at the next meeting of your County Teachers' Association, if another is to be held this spring, and they should be read in full before the association.

You should take care to see that every principal and teacher of high-school subjects in the public high schools of your county hold the required certificate

from the State Board of Examiners. This will be the only examination for these certificates held this year, and that fact should be generally known by the teachers, and also by the committees of public high schools.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOUR-MONTHS TERM—  
NEW METHOD OF APPORTIONING SECOND \$100,000.**

RALEIGH, April 19, 1909.

*To the County Superintendent and the County Board of Education.*

GENTLEMEN:—I am sending you blanks for the itemized statement to be submitted by the County Board of Education to the Board of County Commissioners of your county on the first Monday of June, 1909, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of 1909, repealing sections 4099 to 4106 and section 4112 of the Public School Law and providing for a more equitable apportionment of the second hundred thousand dollars and the levying of a special tax for the maintenance of one or more public schools in every school district for a term of four months in each year. These blanks have been prepared in accordance with the act, and you will find attached to them a copy of the act and some general directions and explanations. Please read these carefully before filling the blanks. Three copies of the statement should be prepared, one to be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners, one to be filed in the office of the County Superintendent and County Board of Education and one to be sent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for his information in apportioning the second hundred thousand dollars in January, 1910. The blanks, the law, and the printed directions are sufficient for your guidance in correctly preparing the required statement.

Please prepare carefully this statement as soon as possible and submit it without fail on the first Monday of June to the Board of County Commissioners, demanding of that board the levying of the special tax required by the act to raise the county's part of the additional funds ascertained to be needed to maintain a four-months school in every district of your county for the year beginning July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910. Under the act of 1909 and under Article IX, section 3, of the Constitution, as construed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of *Collie v. Commissioners of Franklin County* (145 N. C. Reports, page 170), the commissioners are required to levy this tax. The method of procedure and the duty of the County Board of Education in case of a disagreement as to the amount needed and the rate of tax to be levied are prescribed in section 1 of the act. I sincerely trust, however, that the statement submitted by the County Board of Education will be so full, complete, accurate, conservative, and reasonable that there will be no just cause for a disagreement, and that the Board of County Commissioners will levy the necessary tax and cooperate heartily in carrying out the law and the Constitution, and providing an efficient school in every district for four months. There ought to be the heartiest cooperation between the County Board of Education and the Board of County Commissioners in securing as economically as possible the most efficient system of public schools for their

county for at least four months, in obedience to the law and the Constitution, and in the performance of their joint duty for the advancement of the best interest of their county.

Your estimate of necessary expenses for the maintenance of one or more public schools in each school district for four months should be as conservative and as economical as is consistent with the actual educational needs of the school districts, and with the actual educational demands of civilization and of this age. Here are some of the necessary expenses for the proper maintenance of a public school that your board should consider conservatively in making its estimate:

1. *A suitable house with respectable equipment in every district.* For this purpose set aside in your estimate, if necessary, the entire amount allowed by section 4116 of the Public School Law for building and repairing schoolhouses and other equipment. You will observe that the law reasonably limits the proportion of the school fund that may be annually used for these purposes.

2. *Reasonably efficient supervision.* If the salary now paid your County Superintendent is insufficient to employ a thoroughly competent man to devote enough of his time properly to supervise, direct, and visit the public schools, you can and ought to include in your estimate a sufficient salary to employ such a man and provide such supervision. The Public School Law requires a county superintendent who shall supervise and visit the public schools; therefore, this is a reasonable part of the necessary expense required by law for the proper maintenance of one or more schools in each school district for at least four months.

3. *Properly qualified teachers and enough of them to do thorough work in branches required to be taught in public schools.* Under the law the Board of Education is required to fix and report the number of teachers necessary for each school in each school district and the salary of each teacher. In fixing such salary the board should have due regard for the grade of work to be done and the qualifications of the teacher necessary to do this work, and should fix a salary sufficient to command a competent teacher. A school can be no better than the teacher. As explained in the directions attached to the blanks, the board will not be limited in fixing salaries of individual teachers to the average salary of white and colored teachers for the State as under the old law for the apportionment of the second hundred thousand dollars. The average of salaries of all teachers of the county, of course, cannot exceed the average salary of the State, but the best teachers may be paid more and the poor teachers less than this average. This opens the way for strengthening the teaching force and for preventing the best teachers from leaving the weak counties for better salaries in the strong counties. Where the crowded condition of the schools demands additional teachers the board can provide in its estimate of the number of teachers needed a sufficient number to do thorough and satisfactory work in every school.

4. *Reasonable incidental expenses, such as fuel, stores, buckets, etc.* Extravagance in incidental expenses, however, should be carefully guarded against, and a careful estimate of these for each district should be made by the county board in the budget of expenses.

The County Superintendent should have all necessary information ready to submit to the County Board of Education on the first Monday of May, and the estimate should be prepared and passed upon at that time or as early thereafter as possible. If necessary, of course, the board could call a meeting for

this important matter. You understand, of course, that the necessary levy must be made by the commissioners on the first Monday of June to be available this year. You understand, also, that under section 3 of the act your county will receive no aid from the second hundred thousand dollars unless the special tax required by the act is levied by the commissioners.

Patience, persuasion, and persistence will perfect at last our school system. We must be content, however, with gradual but continuous progress in the right direction. Properly enforced, this law opens the way for great improvement in the public schools in the counties where the need is greatest and for providing in every district for at least four months in every year the right sort of a school, with the right sort of house, the right sort of teachers and the right sort of supervision.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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IN REGARD TO SPECIAL COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR FOUR-MONTHS TERM.

RALEIGH, April 26, 1909.

*To the Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners.*

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a copy of the blank for the itemized statement of school receipts and expenses required to be submitted by the County Board of Education to your board as a basis for the levying of the special tax to provide a four-months school in every district in your county, in accordance with the special act of the General Assembly of 1909 and in fulfillment of the requirement of Article IX, section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina. I enclose, also, a copy of my letter to the County Superintendent and the County Board of Education in regard to the preparation of this statement. Examine this blank and read carefully the letter. I beg the hearty coöperation of your board with the County Board of Education in securing as economically as possible the best possible public school in every school district of your county.

I beg to call your attention to the act of the General Assembly of 1909, under which this estimate is made and this tax is required to be levied, on pages 43 and 44 of the enclosed blank. As guardians of the public interest, the Board of County Commissioners ought to be and will be, I believe, equally interested with the County Board of Education in providing the best schools that the county is able to afford for at least four months in every school district; and the County Board of Education ought to be and will be, I believe, equally interested with the Board of County Commissioners in securing those schools as economically as is consistent with the requirements of thorough instruction, good equipment, and efficient supervision. It is my earnest hope and my confident belief, therefore, that there will be the heartiest coöperation between these two boards in the enforcement of this law.

I will thank you to lay this letter and its enclosures before your Board of County Commissioners at its next regular meeting.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL COUNTY TAX LEVY.

*To the Editor.*

RALEIGH, May 18, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—If you will publish the following notice in your paper, you will confer a favor upon me and render a service to the cause of education in your county. It is a very important matter, that should not be overlooked on the third Monday in June, as that is the only time provided by law for the levying of taxes, and unless the tax is levied at that time the means cannot be provided for a four-months term in your public schools this year, as no other tax can be levied until June, 1910.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## SPECIAL COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The attention of the people of the county, the County Board of Education, and the County Commissioners is called to the fact that the counties heretofore receiving aid from the second hundred thousand dollars for a four-months school term cannot hereafter receive any part of that State appropriation unless the County Commissioners, on the first Monday in June, levy a special tax on all taxable property and polls of the county, in addition to the regular school tax, sufficient to raise one-half of the additional amount needed to provide a full four-months term in every school district; and no county will receive from the second hundred thousand dollars for this purpose more than it raises by this special tax, except the counties that levy the maximum special tax of 5 cents on the \$100 valuation of property and 15 cents on the poll. The counties levying this maximum special tax will then receive from the second hundred thousand dollars all the balance needed for a full four-months term in every district, even though the special tax does not provide one-half the amount needed.

The law as amended by the General Assembly of 1909 requires the County Board of Education to submit to the County Commissioners on the first Monday in June a carefully itemized statement of the expenses of a four-months school in every school district of the county and a carefully itemized estimate of the receipts from the regular school tax of 18 cents on the \$100 valuation of property, from fines, forfeitures, penalties, and all other sources, showing the deficit needed to provide a full four-months term in every school district; and the commissioners are required to levy a sufficient tax on all property and polls of the county to provide one-half of this deficit up to the maximum of 5 cents on the \$100 valuation of property and 15 cents on the poll, the other part of the deficit to be supplied out of the State appropriation known as the second hundred thousand dollars.

The new law encourages self-help and economy, and absolutely guarantees a full four-months term in every school district without any scaling, as has been necessary heretofore on account of the excess of the demands over the appropriation for a four-months school. This guarantees the people of these counties a better school and a longer term than they have ever had before. We are calling attention to the matter now, that the County Board of Education and the Board of County Commissioners may not overlook it on the first Monday in June. The county that fails to conform to the law and secure the State appropriation by levying this small necessary special tax for better schools and longer terms will hear from the people.

## SPECIAL COUNTY TAX LEVY ON POLL IN EXCESS OF TWO DOLLARS.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, June 4, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—As there still seems to be some doubt in the minds of some as to the levying of an additional special tax on the polls in excess of \$2 for a four-months school term, in accordance with section 4112 as amended by the General Assembly of 1909, I send you a copy of the official opinion of the Attorney-General, that you may lay it before the County Commissioners next Monday, in case the question should be raised, and see that this poll tax is levied. The failure to levy the tax on the polls as well as on the property, in case the Attorney-General is correct as to the duty of the Commissioners to levy it, would, it seems to me, prevent the county from receiving aid from the second hundred thousand dollars, under section 4112 and sections 4099-4105, as amended by the General Assembly of 1909.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## LETTER OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HON. J. Y. JOYNER,

RALEIGH, June 4, 1909.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

*Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Answering your recent inquiry as to whether, if a poll tax is already \$2, County Commissioners can levy more if the present tax is not sufficient to support a four-months school in the year.

In the case of *Collie v. Commissioners*, 145 N. C., 170, the Court holds that if the tax levied by the State for the support of the public schools is insufficient to enable the commissioners of each county to comply with the law requiring a four-months school, they shall levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency, and such levy is constitutional and valid, though exceeding the limitations of Article V, and in levying the tax the Board of Commissioners must observe the equation between property and poll fixed in the Constitution.

This seems to make it very plain. It is said, though, by Justice Connor, in writing the opinion in *Railroad v. Commissioners*, 148 N. C., 220, at page 245: "That the last clause in section 1, Article V, 'that the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed \$2 on the head,' is imperative, and prohibits the levy of any tax upon the poll for any purpose in excess of that sum."

This is in conflict with the case above cited, but it seems to be more in the nature of a *dictum* than a decision of a point in the case.

The question before us was not presented in that case. That being true, I am of the opinion that the Court would hold that the case of *Collie v. Commissioners* is the law, and that *Railroad v. Commissioners* does not overrule it.

It seems that the Legislature, by section 4112 of the Revisal, as amended by Laws of 1909, has put the same construction upon the Constitution as was found in *Collie v. Commissioners* as above. The statute provides in effect that if the amount of revenue raised is less than the amount needed for schools, then it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to levy a special tax on all property and polls in said county to supply one-half the deficiency for the support and maintenance of the public schools of such county for four months. This being a special act of the Legislature, it is my opinion that it would take precedence over any general statute. It is in the nature of

a State tax, and the County Commissioners are required to levy and collect it as other State taxes, after which it is their duty to raise other county taxes as directed by and under the regulations of the Constitution and statutes.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. BICKETT,  
*Attorney-General.*

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**EXAMINATION FOR FIVE-YEAR STATE TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE AND  
FOR HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, June 11, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—The State examination for the High-school Teacher's Certificate and for the Five-year State Teacher's Certificate will be held July 8 and 9, 1909. By order of the State Board of Examiners no other examination for these certificates will be held during the year, or upon any other dates except those named above, in any county. You will, therefore, realize the importance of arranging to hold the examination in your county on these dates and of notifying all applicants for these certificates that no other opportunity will be offered during the year except on the dates named.

If for any reason you find it convenient to change your date for holding your regular examination for county certificates, do not fail to hold these examinations for State certificates on July 8th and 9th.

I enclose a copy of "Directions to Applicants." Please give notice in ample time through your county paper of these examinations and of the conditions thereof. I think it advisable, also, to notify all known applicants for State certificates in your county by postal card.

The examination questions for both classes of certificates will be forwarded so as to reach you about July 1st. Should they fail to reach you about that time, be sure to notify the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in time for other copies to be forwarded to you before the date of the examination.

I beg to call your attention to the important fact that, under section 2 of the Public High-school Law, the term of office of one member of every high-school committee appointed in 1907 will expire on June 30, 1909, and it will be necessary for the new Board of Education at their meeting on the first Monday in July to fill the vacancy, in accordance with the section cited above, for a term of six years.

I suggest that you be certain to keep a correct record of the appointment of the high-school committeemen and their respective terms of office, as much confusion might arise out of errors in your record of this.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**HOW TO PREPARE AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR REPORT.**

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, June 12, 1909.

I wish to urge you to prepare your annual statistical report as soon as the county schools have closed, and be ready to send it to me immediately after the first Monday in July. The most important items in the report are *the average*



*daily attendance and the length of school term.* I am making a special effort this year to have them accurate in every instance, that we may see exactly what progress is being made. Therefore, I am giving two simple rules for your guidance, in preparing the items, as follows:

1. *To find average daily attendance for county:*

Add together the average daily attendance reported for each school. This gives the proper total for the county. For example:

1 school, term 80 days, average daily attendance.....	20
1 school, term 160 days, average daily attendance.....	40
1 school, term 60 days, average daily attendance.....	30
<hr/>	
Total average daily attendance.....	90

2. *To find average term in days for county:*

Divide the combined aggregate attendance in days (found by multiplying the average daily attendance by the term in days for each school) by the average daily attendance for the whole county, as found under 1 above. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 80 \times 20 &= 1,600 \text{ aggregate days attended.} \\ 100 \times 40 &= 4,000 \text{ aggregate days attended.} \\ 60 \times 30 &= 1,800 \text{ aggregate days attended.} \\ \hline &7,400 \text{ aggregate days attended.} \\ 7,400 \div 90 &= 82.2 \text{ days, average term.} \end{aligned}$$

I trust the foregoing may be helpful to some of the county superintendents. It will, I am sure, secure uniformity in the methods of finding these two important items in all the counties, and I request you to observe the rules.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

## DUTIES OF COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION IN ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

RALEIGH, June 15, 1909.

*To the Members of the County Boards of Education:*

MY DEAR SIRS:—You will enter upon the duties of your office July 1, 1909. In view of the impossibility of conducting the public schools of your county successfully without an efficient county superintendent and competent school committeemen, I trust that you will pardon me for taking the liberty of making some suggestions at this time in regard to the wise discharge of the first and most important duties of your board, the election of a county superintendent and the selection of school committeemen.

As to the necessity and importance of competent supervision, requiring the entire time and thought of a competent superintendent, permit me to ask a careful reading of pages 35 to 37 of my Biennial Report, a copy of which I send you under separate cover.

Permit me, also, to call your attention to the duty of observing strictly in your election of county superintendent the legal qualifications for the office as set forth in section 4135 of the School Law. Kindly read carefully sections 4135, 4138, 4139, 4140, and 4141 of the School Law, and *observe especially the notes upon these sections.*

I wish, in conclusion, to urge you to observe in your selection of a county superintendent the following: (1) Without fear, without prejudice, political or denominational, have before your eyes only the welfare of the children and the success of the public schools, select the most competent man to be had for the money, choosing him from your county, if such a man is to be found there; and if not to be found in the county, seek him wherever he can be found. (2) If your present county superintendent possesses the necessary qualifications for a successful administration of his delicate, difficult, and important duties, as I trust he may, reëlect him and give him a chance to show what is in him, and to make a greater success of his work by paying him, if possible, a sufficient salary, under section 4144, to justify him in giving all his time and thought to the work of supervision, and to justify you in requiring him to do this. (3) Take advantage of section on salary of county superintendent on page 57 of School Law and pay your superintendent as large a salary as your school fund will justify, but be sure that you get *more man and more time for more money*. (4) The office of the county superintendent is, in my opinion, the most important office in the county, and no man should be elected to fill it who has not experience and professional qualifications for it. It should be made a professional office, and a first-class teacher should be secured for it, if possible. It ought not to be given to a member of some other profession, who will use it as a side issue to supplement his salary or to promote his professional advancement in another profession. A man cannot serve two masters. No board of trustees would select a man whose chief attention would be given to some other profession or business as superintendent of a town or city system of schools; for the same reason the County Board of Education ought not to elect a man whose main business would be something else as superintendent of a county system of schools, with many more schools, many more teachers, and many more children to supervise. Require the county superintendent to visit the schools while in session, as section 4141 of the School Law positively directs.

By way of suggestion to you in the selection of school committeemen, let me beg you to read carefully section 4145 of the School Law and the note thereon. Let me insist that you shall earnestly seek to find for school committeemen men of intelligence and good business qualifications, who are known to be in favor of public education, as required by law; who will take an active interest in the public schools and will have the courage to discharge their duties, especially the duty of selecting teachers without fear or favor.

In order to secure the coöperation of all, so necessary for the success of a school, I strongly advise the selection of properly qualified Republicans as well as Democrats as school committeemen. The schools should be held above partisan politics. This plan of selecting committeemen without regard to partisan politics has worked successfully in many counties, and should be observed as far as possible in every county. The first qualification of a school committeeman is to be an intelligent, patriotic citizen, deeply interested in the education of all the children of his community.

I desire to assure you of my hearty coöperation with all your efforts to advance the cause of education in your county, and to request your hearty coöperation with me in my work.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

RALEIGH, June 24, 1909.

*County Superintendents and Institute Conductors:*

We shall expect the institute conductors this summer to concentrate upon a few important subjects; to teach these so definitely and thoroughly that at the close of the institute the teachers that have been in attendance will have such a grasp of them and of the ways of teaching them, as illustrated in the institute, that they will be able to apply the same to their own work in their own schoolrooms.

The subjects to be presented by the teacher in charge of Primary Work and Methods are phonics, reading and writing, drawing, number work, and seat work. At least three periods a day should be given to this part of the work. At the close of the ten days' work in these subjects the teachers who have taken the course ought to be able to teach these subjects and do this work by the methods explained and observed.

The county superintendents should announce in the beginning of the institute that teachers will be required to apply the primary methods taught in the institute, and that a further study of these methods will be carried on through the county teachers' association until they are fully understood and in general use in all the schools of the county. The responsibility, therefore, is upon the teacher of Primary Work and Methods to present it so clearly, so definitely, and so concretely that those she teaches can be reasonably required to teach as they have been taught.

We suggest, as subjects for special emphasis by the teacher in charge of the intermediate work of the institute, language, literature, and history. This is a group of related subjects, and, by concentrating upon them for ten successive days, some definite and usable methods of teaching them can be worked out, which the teachers ought to be able to understand, adopt, and apply. Hammer at these few subjects until you are sure that the teachers have a workable knowledge of them and of the best methods of their presentation, and that you have engrafted your way of teaching them as a permanent part of the system of teaching in the public schools of the county. During the institute let all other subjects and all other aims be subordinate to these. Let your motto be, "This one thing I do this time." At the next institute a few other important subjects can be worked out to definiteness, and fixed permanently in the system of teaching of the schools of the county. The course of study for teachers and the work of county teachers' associations for the ensuing year will be a continuation of these subjects presented in the institutes until they are mastered.

The institute conductor, in company with the county superintendent, is expected to make at least two addresses, in addition to the one made on "Rally Day," in portions of the county where they are needed most, in order to arouse interest among the people on educational questions, especially local taxation, attendance, improving schoolhouses and grounds, etc. These meetings should be advertised beforehand. One of these addresses should be given on Saturday of the first week of the institute, and the other on some convenient day, when the institute may be left in charge of the lady assistant. On the last day of the institute, or "Rally Day," there should be a mass-meeting of citi-

zens, especially the members of the County Board of Education and the school committeemen, and the conductor should address them on educational topics.

All the educational meetings should be thoroughly advertised by the county superintendent some weeks previously, through the county paper and by posters. Special invitations should be sent to school officials. Every teacher should be notified by mail of the dates of the institute and of the law relating to continuous attendance.

A blank for reporting the work of the institute will be sent to the county superintendents. Let this blank be filled out promptly at the close of the institute, and forwarded to the Supervisor of Teacher-training, State Department of Education.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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#### DIRECTIONS FOR HOLDING EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, June 26, 1909.

Copies of the questions to be used on July 8th and 9th for the examination of applicants for the *High-school Teacher's Certificate* and for the *Five-year State Certificate* will be mailed to you in sealed packages the latter part of this week. They will be sent early, that you may have time to notify us should they not reach you several days before time for the examination. One complete set of questions will be included in each package, together with a copy of "Directions to Applicants."

Before beginning the examination, on the morning of the 8th, please call the attention of applicants to the special directions on page 3 of the "Directions" referred to above, and have them read carefully.

The following pledge which should have been included in the "Directions," must be signed by applicants at the end of each paper on the respective subjects: "Upon my honor, I hereby certify that I have neither given nor received aid on this examination."

Please take every precaution to see that the examination is conducted fairly. Do not give questions on more than one subject at a time, and do not give others till the applicant has finished with those given formerly. Require all applicants to stand examinations on the same subject at the same time. Do not permit examinations on two subjects at the same time.

The papers handed to you should be properly addressed to the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners and placed in the post-office on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th. This will avoid delays and inconveniences, that must be avoided, so that applicants may have a report on their papers promptly.

Do not return any questions to this office. Let the applicants take them away with them, or keep them on file in your office, where they may be accessible *after the examination* to any one that may care to see them.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**AID FOR WOMAN'S BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, July 1, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR:—As you will see from the enclosed letter from the president and secretary of the Woman's Betterment Association, the association is sorely in need of funds to meet its contracts and carry on the State work. You will recall that the county superintendents, at their meeting at Morehead City last September, promised to aid the women in raising their \$500 in order to secure the other \$1,000 from the Peabody Fund and the Campaign Fund. Only \$144.35 of this amount has been raised.

I will greatly appreciate it if you will confer at once with the women of your county interested in the betterment work and with the teachers, and aid them in raising at least \$10 from your county to help us out of this financial embarrassment. If we can get \$350 more from the counties we can then claim the Peabody money and relieve the entire situation. Your prompt assistance will be greatly appreciated. With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF WORK OF WOMAN'S BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION AT TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.**

RALEIGH, July 3, 1909.

DEAR MADAM:—I wish to urge you to set apart some period during the County Institute to present to the teachers and the public the work of the Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public Schoolhouses.

This organization has done a great deal towards the preservation of public-school property, and has in it some of the greatest possibilities in connection with our public-school work. To make the schoolhouse comfortable and attractive, as well as a social and intellectual center of the community, is the purpose of this organization.

Please give this subject the time and attention which it so much deserves in connection with the Institute work.

Very truly,

J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**A WEEKLY-REPORT CARD SUGGESTED.**

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, July 15, 1909.

The blank weekly-report card enclosed herewith, prepared by Mr. Barwick of this office, is a specimen sent for your careful examination. If you have not already in use some better means of keeping in close touch with all your teachers, I suggest that you adopt this one. It combines the best features of all the weekly reports that have come to my attention from various sources.

There is still one item to be added: "What educational journal have you been reading this week?" The same answers may be given from week to

week, but the subject needs to be emphasized. With this exception, I know of nothing that could be included in the blank that would be wholly pertinent to the work of the particular week for which the report is to be made.

Other than postal cards may be preferred by some. The postal card is the most convenient and the cheapest. The whole cost of a year's supply in any county will not be too great to make for such a purpose. Excluding the postal charge, the printing should not cost more than \$1.50 per 1,000. The State Printer at Raleigh keeps this form standing in type and will furnish the printed postal cards, with adaptations as to county and address, for the price stated, if he should be called on to do the work.

For a discussion of the subject of weekly reports and their uses, I refer you to articles by Mr. Barwick in the February and April numbers of *North Carolina Education*. I quote from one of these: "In the face of all provisions the State and local communities are making for school facilities, a very large number of children never see the inside of a schoolhouse, and many of those who do can be counted for hardly more than enrollment." Wherever weekly reports have been required attendance has improved. Any means to such a result will be welcomed, I am sure, by every county superintendent. I want to take this opportunity of urging you to make your county show a larger increase in attendance this year than it has ever shown.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### CENSUS BLANKS—THREE COPIES CENSUS TO BE MADE.

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, August 5, 1909.

We are sending you three copies of census blanks for each school district. Section 4148 of School Law requires committee to furnish county superintendent and the teacher of each district, at opening of school, copies of the census. Instruct every census taker, personally or by postal, that voucher for taking census will not be approved until three copies are prepared—one for you, one for the teacher, and one for the committee of district. It might be safer to have teacher's copy of census filed with county superintendent, to be sent by him to teacher when school opens.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### PROVIDING FOR SALE OF TEXT-BOOKS BEFORE OPENING SCHOOLS.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, August 11, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to call your attention to the last sentence of section 4083 of the Text-book Law, page 88 of the Public School Law pamphlet, requiring the county superintendent to notify the contractors annually of the date of opening of the public schools, at least thirty days before they open.

I enclose a printed list of the depositories, containing also the names and addresses of the contractors. Please notify these publishers at least thirty

days before the opening of your schools, and request them to see that an ample supply of books shall be sent to all dealers in your county before the opening of the schools. I would advise, also, that you drop a postal to all the dealers in your county, notifying them of the opening of your schools, and requesting them to see to it that they have an ample supply of books in ample time.

There may be some mistakes in the list of depositories for your county, as this list was prepared in 1907. If any of these depositories have been discontinued and others are desired and needed in your county for the accommodation of the patrons of the public schools, notify the contractors at once to establish such depositories.

Please attend to these matters immediately upon receipt of this letter. It is exceedingly important that the books should be on hand at the beginning of the schools, so as to prevent loss of time to the children from failure to get their books promptly.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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### ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AT HENDERSONVILLE.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, August 21, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR:—The annual meeting of the Association of County Superintendents will be held at Hendersonville, N. C., beginning Tuesday evening, August 31st, at 8 o'clock, and ending Friday, September 3, at 1 P. M. The daily sessions will be from 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. There will be no business sessions during the afternoons.

#### RATES OF BOARD.

Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of all county superintendents and their families at the Hotel Gates at the following rates: \$1.50 per day, each, two in a room; \$2 per day, one in a room; 50 cents extra for room with bath. The proprietor has kindly agreed to allow the same rates before and after the session for the accommodation of those desiring to go earlier and remain longer. The hotel accommodations are ample for the entertainment of all the superintendents under one roof. I thought it best for all of us to be together. The sessions of the association will be held either in the hotel or in the handsome new courthouse next door.

#### SCHEDULE OF TRAINS.

Hendersonville is an hour's ride from Asheville. There are four daily trains from Asheville to Hendersonville, leaving Asheville at 7 A. M., 8:05 A. M., and 4:10 P. M., 8:50 P. M. Trains arrive at Asheville from the east at 2:20 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Trains arrive at Asheville from the west at 1:20 P. M. and 6:40 P. M. from Murphy, and at 1:05 P. M. and 8:35 P. M. from Morristown. As will be seen, these trains connect at Asheville with the trains from Hendersonville.

## RAILROAD RATES.

Round-trip summer excursion tickets to Hendersonville, good until September 30th, will be found on sale at all important ticket offices at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per mile. Mileage will, therefore, be cheaper for those who can use profitably a 1,000-mile book.

Section 4141 of the Public School Law makes it absolutely mandatory upon every county superintendent to attend this meeting continuously during its session, unless providentially hindered. The law is equally mandatory upon the county board of education to pay the traveling expenses of every county superintendent. It is the sworn duty of every county superintendent to obey this law and my sworn duty to enforce it. We cannot expect others to obey the school law unless we obey it.

I shall be greatly grieved if a single county superintendent fails to obey this law this year, and I shall feel compelled to investigate the reasons for such failure and report them to the county board of education for investigation, unless the cause of detention is really providential.

In consideration of the payment of his expenses by the county board of education to attend these annual meetings, the time of the county superintendent while attending them belongs to the State and the county, and it is his duty to use this time, first, for the transaction of the business of the association, for the advancement of the cause of education in the State and county. The county superintendents have heretofore shown such a conscientious appreciation of the value and importance of these annual gatherings to render it unnecessary to invoke the law to compel attendance, or to resort to the unpleasantness of an investigation. Public duty should be placed ahead of private business, and the public officer who cannot rise to this conception of his sworn public duty ought to resign.

There are many important questions for our consideration and discussion at this meeting. I enclose some of the topics. I hope that every county superintendent will come prepared to give and receive information on these and other topics. Most of the meetings will be informal conferences and exchanges of experience and suggestions about the practical problems of our common work immediately pressing for solution. It is exceedingly important that we should confer together about the planning of our new work for teacher-training, supervision of elementary schools, and public health.

Every superintendent will be expected to attend continuously every morning and evening session of the association. The afternoons have been purposely left open for rest, recreation, and social intercourse.

I thank you for the faithful and successful performance of your duties during the past year. I am looking forward with keenest pleasure to meeting all of you at Hendersonville; and I most heartily wish for every one of you a most delightful and profitable week at this beautiful mountain resort. Come and let us plan together still larger things for the education of the children of our beloved State.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*



**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING ORGANIZATION OF  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S CORN CLUBS.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, October 15, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am sending you for distribution to each teacher of your county copies of the Preliminary Announcement of the Organization of Young People's Farm-life clubs. Please read the announcement carefully.

Knowing that you are in hearty sympathy with our plans, as discussed and explained at the recent meeting of the county superintendents at Hendersonville, for stimulating interest in farm life and for working out a successful method of utilizing the public schools for providing better preparation for it for the masses of the people, I feel sure that you will give your hearty coöperation to Professor Schaub in the organization and direction of these farm-life clubs in your county. As you know, Professor Schaub has been employed, without expense to the State, to give his entire time and attention to aiding us in making the schools a more effective means for the preparation of our people for a more profitable, more comfortable and more attractive life on the farm. I know that you agree with me that this is perhaps at present the most important educational problem for at least 82 per cent of the people of the State, and that it is our duty to give our active and hearty support to every effort for successful solution.

Professor Schaub will work under the direction of the State Department of Public Instruction and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The United States Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture will heartily coöperate in this work. The success, however, of the work in each county will depend mainly and almost entirely upon the active efforts and hearty coöperation of the county superintendent and the public school teachers. The interest and coöperation of the teachers of your county will, of course, mainly depend upon the county superintendent. I beg, therefore, to urge you to get into communication at once with Professor Schaub, to bring this matter at once to the attention of your teachers in your teachers' association, to urge them to bring it at once to the attention of the children in their schools, and to use your county paper constantly to arouse the interest of all the people of your county in it.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**DISTRICT MEETINGS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—PAYMENT  
OF EXPENSES.**

*To the County Board of Education.*

RALEIGH, October 18, 1909.

GENTLEMEN:—As you know, it is exceedingly helpful for the county superintendents to have occasional conferences about their work, so as to exchange experiences and get the best ideas each from the other, and so as to confer with the State Superintendent and others of the State Department of Public Instruction, for the better planning and direction of the public-school work. The annual meetings of the State Association of County Superintendents have proved of almost incalculable benefit to all of us.

I feel sure that the work of this association can be most profitably supplemented by holding district meetings of the county superintendents once a year. The State has been divided into five districts with a view to convenience and economy, with about twenty counties in each district. These district meetings have proved profitable and inspiring. In them smaller groups of superintendents get closer together for round-table discussions of their work, and in this way, as you can readily see, they supplement the work of the larger annual meetings most profitably.

The law does not require the attendance of the county superintendents upon these district meetings. Heretofore they have been fairly well attended, however. They would be more largely attended if provision were made by the county board of education for the payment of the actual expenses of the county superintendent while attending them. Many of the county superintendents scarcely feel able to bear this additional expense out of their own small salaries.

I am writing to you, therefore, to suggest that, in my opinion, it would be a very wise expenditure of perhaps from \$5 to \$15 annually by your board to defray the actual expenses of the county superintendents while attending the meeting of the District Association of County Superintendents. In my opinion, the board of education can legally make this allowance as a part of the necessary expenses of the superintendent. In case the allowance is ordered, the attendance of the county superintendents should be ordered also by your board.

I am exceedingly anxious to perfect and strengthen the organization of the county superintendents for more effective work through these district associations.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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#### BULLETIN ON EYES AND EARS—FOR TEACHERS' USE.

*To Public School Teachers:*

RALEIGH, November 20, 1909.

This is the first of a series of bulletins on public health and sanitation, prepared by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at the request of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for distribution to the public school teachers. Other bulletins will follow.

Every teacher is earnestly urged to read carefully every line of this bulletin and to observe the simple, practical suggestions contained therein. Every county superintendent is urged to insist upon the observance of these suggestions by every teacher and school committee. The first duty of every teacher and every school official is to protect the health and the lives of the children committed to their care by providing for them sanitary surroundings in schoolroom and on school grounds. Your careful attention to these simple suggestions will result in adding to the comfort and pleasure of your pupils, in improving the discipline, in stimulating intellectual effort and study, and may result in preventing much suffering and saving human lives.

In matters of hygiene and sanitation example is better than precept, and the teaching of daily surroundings more effective than the memorizing from books of hygiene rules and laws.

Simple, brief health talks should be given to all the children of the school by every teacher once or twice every week. This and the bulletins following it will contain all the information needed for such talks. The examination on physiology and hygiene required for teachers' certificates will hereafter comprehend all subjects contained in these health bulletins. Examination questions on these will probably be prepared and sent out from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Teachers are, therefore, expected and required to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the contents of these bulletins.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

#### HOW TO APPLY FOR AID FROM SECOND \$100,000 TO PROVIDE A FOUR-MONTHS TERM.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, November 22, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—If your county needs aid from the second hundred thousand dollars for a four-months school in every school district, and has complied with all the requirements of the law for securing it, as set forth in section 4112, page 36, of School Law, fill out at once the blanks sent herewith and return them immediately to my office. If your county will not apply for aid, and has not levied the special tax required by law to secure it, kindly notify me to that effect at once.

If you filed in my office a copy of the estimate submitted to the county commissioners, under the law, in June, 1909, and *there is any difference between the estimated salary of teachers and the estimated amount to be received from the special tax for a four-months school and the actual salaries that are being paid*, or have been contracted to be paid, and the actual amount that you have received, or will receive, from this special tax, *please fill out another blank, showing the actual facts instead of the estimates, and return to my office.*

Read carefully the instructions on page 2 of the blank under the head "Fixing Salaries of Teachers." If the salaries that you have actually contracted to pay differ from your estimates made and submitted to the county commissioners in any district or districts, let your report to this office show the salaries actually contracted for or paid to any and all of the teachers.

Let your report show the average of the salaries of the whole county for white teachers, and also the average of the salaries of the colored teachers. Remember, the average salary of the white teachers for the entire county cannot exceed \$32.34, though the salary paid some individual teachers may exceed that amount if that paid others is less, so as to preserve the legal county average; and the average salary of the colored teachers cannot exceed \$22.48, as provided by law.

Remember that pages 46 and 47 must be filled out in full and signed by the official, as directed, upon oath.

It will be absolutely necessary for the applications to be placed on file not later than the first week in December in order that there may be sufficient time for their consideration before January 1, 1910. Please attend to this important matter at once.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**MONTHLY CIRCULAR-LETTER, No. 1, OF SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING—READING CIRCLE—COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

*County Superintendents and Teachers:*

RALEIGH, November, 1909.

The rural schools are now opening throughout the State, and it is important that all concerned get actively and earnestly to work at the earliest possible moment. It is a good idea for the teachers to read Dinsmore's *Teaching a District School* at the outset of the term. Many hints are contained therein that should be put immediately into practice. Especial attention is called to the program of a one-teacher school on pages 44 and 45. With slight modification this program can be followed to great advantage. Sample programs can be found, also, in Bulletin VIII, which may be had by applying to the county superintendent or to this office. The problem of classification and arranging a daily program is exceedingly vital. The studies for the different grades should be assigned in accordance with the suggestions in Bulletin VIII. Let the teachers keep a copy of this valuable bulletin constantly on their desks.

In the study of Hamilton's *The Recitation* the attention of the teacher is invited to the excellent outline furnished by Prof. E. C. Brooks in each number of *North Carolina Education*, beginning with the October number. In connection with the study of this book let me again emphasize the importance of using the questions prepared by Dr. Hamilton, which are to be found in the pamphlet descriptive of the Reading Circle.

If the teachers are not yet supplied with the books on the reading course they should, to save delay, order them direct from Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, or from The Stone & Barringer Company, Charlotte. The chief value of the course lies in its being pursued while school is in session.

Bulletin I, on *How to Teach Reading*, is being reprinted, with certain corrections and additions. It will be ready for distribution in a few days. Teachers should at once secure a copy and begin the study and teaching of phonetics. It is hoped, also, that teachers will do some good work this term in oral and written language in the first three or four grades. For suggestions see Bulletin I and VIII. At every meeting of the County Teachers' Association the program committee should see to it that a model lesson is given by some experienced teacher on phonetics, language, number, writing or drawing.

County superintendents are requested to send in the reports of their association meetings as promptly as possible. Blank post-cards were distributed for this purpose a few weeks ago. Thus far not more than a dozen meetings have been reported. It is my purpose to publish a synopsis of the best things done in these meetings from month to month in *North Carolina Education*.

The November issue of *North Carolina Education* is full of good things. Especial attention is called to Professor Brooks' *Hints About Home Geography*, Miss Fulghum's *Number Work Suggestions*, and E. E. Miller's *What the Country Boy Has a Right to Expect from His Teacher*. Some excellent suggestions are given, also, on Thanksgiving Day exercises. The wide-awake teacher is always ready to get up something fresh and interesting on special days.

Hoping that this may be your best year in educational work, I remain,

Sincerely,

J. A. BYVINS.

*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

P. S.—As it is difficult to get this circular-letter into the hands of every teacher, the county superintendents are asked to read it at the next meeting of the County Teachers' Association.

**MONTHLY CIRCULAR-LETTER, No. 2, OF SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-  
TRAINING—READING CIRCLE—INSTITUTES.**

*County Superintendents:*

RALEIGH, December, 1909.

**Reading Circle.**—Owing to the fact that many of the counties were late in organizing their teachers' associations and in getting the work of the Reading Circle started, it has been thought wise, for this year, to modify the course a little. So it will be deemed sufficient if the teachers who have joined the circle read thoroughly Hamilton's *Recitation* and subscribe to *North Carolina Education*. The two other books will be continued as part of the course for the following year. Tennyson's *Idyls of the King*, which comes in the course this year as supplementary reading, will be studied in the institutes next summer. But the teachers who attended the institutes last summer, and who will not, therefore, be required to attend another until 1911, must read this book during the year. Outlines for its study will soon appear in *North Carolina Education*.

**Certificates.**—At the regular July and October examinations next year questions based on Hamilton's *Recitation* and Tennyson's *Idyls of the King* will be furnished from this Department. Every teacher who is taking the course, and who wants credit for the same, must stand a written test. If the teacher passes the test satisfactorily, the county superintendent is authorized to fill out the blank certificate furnished for the purpose, giving said certificate to the teacher and keeping a record of the same in his office.

The questions on Hamilton's *Recitation* will be used in lieu of the regular examination on Theory and Practice. A teacher who holds a *bona fide* first-grade certificate, and who is a member of the Reading Circle, and has satisfactorily passed the written test on the two books above referred to, may reasonably expect to have a renewal of certificate. Under no circumstances should a certificate be renewed otherwise. If the county superintendents are strict in this matter it will not be long before every teacher in the State becomes an active member of the Reading Circle.

**Teachers' Associations.**—Since the November letter was sent out there has been a gratifying increase in the number of counties reporting meetings of their teachers. A decided majority of the counties are now holding regular monthly meetings, in which, in most cases, excellent work is being done in teacher-training. All of the counties reporting, except two or three, are giving serious attention to the work of the Reading Circle. Considering that this is the first year that any systematic efforts have been made for the training of rural teachers, the results are already very encouraging.

**Institutes.**—Blanks will be sent out early in January for the superintendents to fill out, expressing their preference as to the time of holding their institutes next summer; also, their preference as to conductors. Provision will have to be made for the negroes, as well as for the whites, in separate institutes. As it will be difficult to get negro conductors for all the institutes for that race, the work for both races will, in most cases, have to be carried forward simultaneously, the conductors of the white institute giving a portion of their time to the negroes, with the assistance of such local help as may be

afforded. We are planning a vigorous campaign of institute work, and hope by that means to give great impetus to the cause of teacher-training.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

J. A. BIVINS,

*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

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### HEALTH BULLETINS.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, January 14, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to call your attention to the following bulletins recently sent to you by express package:

(a) Public School Health Bulletin, "Eyes and Ears," one for each teacher of your county, together with two blank reports for each teacher, one to be returned to the county superintendent and the other to be filed among the records of the school with the committee, and also a few warning cards for each teacher for notification of parents. If more of any of these are needed they will be furnished upon request from this office.

(b) Bulletin of State Board of Health on "Teaching Health in Public Schools and Medical Inspection of Public Schools" (Teacher's Edition), one copy for each teacher.

These bulletins are the first in a series of health bulletins to be issued in conjunction with the State Board of Health and this Department for the direction of the public-health work of the public schools. A bulletin of great value and importance is now in press on "Consumption, Its Causes and Prevention." Later, other bulletins will be distributed on common, contagious and infectious diseases and their prevention and on other vital questions affecting public health.

These bulletins contain the information needed for the brief health talks to be given by each teacher to all the children of each school at least two or three times each week. It is important for the county superintendent to have one of each of these bulletins promptly placed in the hands of each public school teacher in his county and to require the use of it for the instruction of the school on this vital question. The little time required two or three times a week for this instruction cannot, in my opinion, be so valuably used for instruction in any other subject. These bulletins will also be made largely the basis of the future examinations on Physiology and Hygiene for teachers' certificates. Special attention should be given to this public-health work in your County Teachers' Association.

Teachers should be instructed to preserve all bulletins carefully for permanent use. Blank cards will be provided later for the county superintendent to report the results of the work of the teachers in this line as compiled from their reports at the end of the year. Schools that have already closed for the year should be provided by the county superintendent with copies of all of these bulletins at the beginning of next year. Schools that are now in session should be provided at once and directed to begin this public-health work at

once. Any additional number of any of these bulletins or blank forms can be secured from my office upon request.

The State has been at considerable expense in printing and distributing these important bulletins on this vital subject, and it is the duty of the county superintendent to distribute this valuable information so that it can be made effective for the upbuilding of public health through proper instruction of the children in every public school of the county. Do not let the bulletins lie in your office. Unless you are going to distribute them among your teachers, please return them to my office, so that they may be distributed where they will serve the purpose for which they have been issued.

I bespeak your careful attention to this matter and your hearty coöperation in this important public health movement.

Very truly yours, J. Y. JOYNER,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

### MONTHLY CIRCULAR-LETTER, No. 3, OF SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER-TRAINING.

*County Superintendents:*

RALEIGH, January 17, 1910.

We are planning the institute work for the coming summer. Already the list of conductors and assistants is largely made up. Enclosed find copy of a letter sent to them, from which you can see something of the plan of work. As the conference for these workers cannot be called earlier than June 7, we hope that no county will have its institute before June 13.

Please fill out the blanks below the perforated line and return to this office at once.

Very truly,

J. A. BIVINS,  
*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

*County Superintendent:*

1. Did you have an institute last year for white teachers? ..... For colored? .....
2. What are your plans regarding an institute for negroes this year? .....
3. Have you any preference for conductor or assistant? If so, please mention the names. ....
4. What date do you prefer for your institute? .....
5. Please embody any suggestions you may wish to make in a letter to us.

..... Superintendent,

..... County.

**SCALING APPLICATIONS FOR AID FROM SECOND \$100,000 TO PROVIDE  
FOUR-MONTHS TERM.**

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, January 25, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—Contrary to our expectations, the applications for aid from the second hundred thousand dollars for a four-months school term, under the new law, exceeded the available appropriation \$23,376.58, again rendering it necessary to scale the amounts so as to bring them within the available appropriation.

Twenty-one counties requested more than they raised after levying the maximum special tax on property and polls; the amounts to which these twenty-one counties were legally entitled, according to their applications, aggregating \$66,080.17. Twenty counties raised by special taxation as much as they were legally entitled to ask from the State appropriation for a four-months school, their legal requests from the second hundred thousand dollars amounting to \$26,857.38. Twenty-three counties raised more by special taxation on property and polls than they could be legally allowed from the second hundred thousand dollars, the amounts which they could be legally allowed aggregating \$29,238.52.

As the appropriation was insufficient to meet the legal requests, the State Board of Education deemed it just to scale most those that raised least and asked most; to scale next those that raised as much as they were legally entitled to ask, and to scale least those that raised more than they were legally entitled to ask from the State appropriation.

According to this method of scaling, the amount to which the following counties were entitled, upon the face of their applications, were scaled 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent: Alleghany, Ashe, Bladen, Caldwell, Cherokee, Hyde, Wilkes; the following counties 20 per cent: Alexander, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Dare, Henderson, Jackson, Madison, Mitchell, Pamlico, Stokes, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey. The following counties were scaled 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent: Chatham, Cleveland, Granville, McDowell, Randolph. The following counties were scaled 10 per cent: Anson, Brunswick, Clay, Cumberland, Graham, Greene, Harnett, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Montgomery, Onslow, Pender, Polk, Surry. The following counties also were scaled 10 per cent: Catawba, Columbus, Franklin, Lee, Moore, Rockingham, Sampson, Rutherford, Union, Yadkin. The following counties were scaled 5 per cent: Burke, Currituck, Davidson, Duplin, Gates, Hertford, Iredell, Northampton, Orange, Perquimans, Stanly, Warrenton, Washington.

Your attention is called to the fact that the scaling in each instance was calculated not on the excess requested by the county, but on the actual amount to which the county was legally entitled after deducting from the application items of expense which could not be legally allowed from the second hundred thousand, such as installments on the Loan Fund, appropriations to high schools, excess of teachers' salary over the average for the State, etc.

According to this method of scaling, your county will receive from the second hundred thousand dollars for a four-months school term \$. . . . .

If the applications from the twenty-one counties receiving more from the State appropriation than they raised by the special tax had not greatly ex-



ceeded the applications from the same counties last year, if the number of counties asking aid had not been increased eleven this year, and the salaries of teachers increased in most instances to the average allowed by law, the special State appropriation of \$100,000, supplemented by the special tax of these counties, would have been ample to have supplied all demands for a four-months school and to have left a balance of several thousand dollars to apportion per capita among all the counties of the State. I could not, of course, foresee these increased demands from these counties in making the estimates for the last General Assembly which were based upon the applications of last year.

Your attention is called to the fact that all the funds received from the special county tax levied under section 4112 and apportioned from the second hundred thousand dollars under sections 4099-4105 must be used exclusively for providing a four-months school term in every school district and for equalizing, as nearly as may be, the terms of all the public schools of said county. Any other use of one cent of this money is a misappropriation of funds and a violation of the law. You are urged to secure a full four-months term in every district if possible with the aid of this money; and, if necessary to do this, use a part of the building fund set aside, and reduce, if possible, contingent expenses.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENTS BY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.**

RALEIGH, February 10, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association holds an annual meeting. The next meeting will be held in Indianapolis, March 1st to 4th. This meeting is largely attended by the leading city and State superintendents of this country. It is a meeting of great value and of National importance. I feel that we have a system of city schools in North Carolina of which the State may justly be proud. For the honor of the State and for the benefit of these schools, North Carolina and her city schools should be represented at this meeting. I am satisfied that the State has suffered heretofore for the lack of representation in such National educational gatherings. Last year, out of an attendance of about 2,000 superintendents, there was barely representation from North Carolina.

It is the almost universal custom among the cities of other States to pay the expenses of the superintendents of their schools to these meetings. The salaries of most of our superintendents will not justify them in attending unless their expenses are paid. I write, therefore, to urge your board to arrange to defray the expenses of your superintendent to attend these annual meetings. I feel sure that your schools and the State will derive much benefit from their attendance, and that such an expenditure will be one of the wisest that can be made by your board. It would also be a just recognition of the faithful services of your superintendent. He would probably return filled with enthusi-

asm and with many valuable ideas for the improvement of his work. In addition, his attendance would be an excellent advertisement of your schools and of your State.

The general meeting of the National Education Association will be held this year in Boston the first week in July. Many of our superintendents, county and city, and a very large number of teachers expect to attend, and, in fact, have expressed their intention to attend this meeting. If arrangements cannot be made to send your superintendent to the department meetings at Indianapolis, I would urge you to insist upon his attending the general meeting and provide for meeting his expenses out of the school funds. The community will be more than repaid for this investment.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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#### TIME TO CALL LOCAL-TAX ELECTIONS.

*To the County Superintendent:*

RALEIGH, March 1, 1910.

It is the desire of the Educational Campaign Committee to do as much systematic, effective work for local taxation as possible between now and the first Monday in June, when the tax levies for the year are made by the county commissioners of the respective counties of the State.

In order that we may accomplish the most possible within the next sixty-five or seventy days, it will be of great value to us if you will give the desired information relative to the work in your county by filling and returning the enclosed blank.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that if the election is not called in time to have levy made the first Monday in June of this year, the tax cannot be levied until the first Monday in June, 1911.

Remember that thirty days' public notice is required before an election can be held. The regular meetings of the County Board of Commissioners at which elections can be ordered in time for special tax to be levied this year are April 4th and May 2d.

If an election is ordered later than May 2d the tax levy cannot be made until June, 1911, unless a called meeting of the County Board of Commissioners is held so as to give thirty days' public notice of election before June 6th, which is the date the special-tax levies for the fiscal year will be made.

We send you some blank petitions and returns for elections under section 415 of the Public School Law, and some leaflets on local taxation, and will gladly furnish any additional number desired.

Use the closing exercises of your schools during March, April, and May for sowing seeds for local taxation and school improvement. Command us for any help that we can render. The expenses of speakers sent by us to aid you in this work will be paid by us, and without expense to you or your people.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

C. H. MEBANE, *Secretary Campaign Committee.*

## ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED TO PROVIDE A FOUR-MONTHS TERM.

RALEIGH, April 26, 1910.

*To the Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners.*

DEAR SIR:—I enclose a copy of the blank for the itemized statement of school receipts and expenses required to be submitted by the County Board of Education to your board as a basis for the levying of the special tax to provide a four-months school in every district in your county, in accordance with the special act of the General Assembly of 1909 and in fulfillment of the requirement of Article IX, section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina. I enclose, also, a copy of my letter to the County Superintendent and the County Board of Education in regard to the preparation of this statement. Examine this blank and read carefully the letter. I beg the hearty coöperation of your board with the County Board of Education in securing as economically as possible the best possible public school in every school district of your county.

I beg to call your attention to the act of the General Assembly of 1909, under which this estimate is made and this tax is required to be levied, a copy of which is enclosed. As guardians of the public interest, the Board of County Commissioners ought to be and will be, I believe, equally interested with the County Board of Education in providing the best schools that the county is able to afford for at least four months in every school district; and the County Board of Education ought to be and will be, I believe, equally interested with the Board of County Commissioners in securing those schools as economically as is consistent with the requirements of thorough instruction, good equipment, and efficient supervision. It is my earnest hope and my confident belief, therefore, that there will be the heartiest coöperation between these two boards in the enforcement of this law.

I will thank you to lay this letter and its enclosures before your Board of County Commissioners at its next regular meeting.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER.

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

**PLANS FOR OPENING AND HOLDING TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—  
ARRANGEMENT OF DETAILS.**

RALEIGH, May 30, 1910.

*County Superintendent . . . . . County.*

DEAR SIR:—The conductor for your institute is . . . . .  
and the assistant . . . . .

Date of institute, . . . . .

If these names and dates are not satisfactory, please report at once to this office.

## COMPENSATION OF CONDUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

While the State Department of Education does not fix the compensation of conductors and assistants, custom has established a rate that may be regarded as equitable. It is to pay the conductor \$100 for his two weeks' services and the assistant \$55. They, of course, bear their own expenses.

## INSTITUTES FOR NEGROES.

Provision should be made for holding an institute for the negroes, preferably at the same time as for the whites. We have a list of available negro conductors on file in this office, and should be glad to suggest the names of any on application.

## SUPPLIES.

See to it that your book depository have the following materials on hand, enough to supply all of your teachers:

Webb and Ware's Drawing I,  
 Graded Classics, I and II,  
 Classics, Old and New, III,  
 Claxton's Grimm's Fairy Stories,  
 Hiawatha Primer,  
 McMurry's Robinson Crusoe,  
 Baldwin's Fifty Famous Stories,  
 Dixon's Special Black Pencil, No. 321,  
 Tennyson's Idyls of the King.

Of course, if the teachers already have these books, all that will be necessary will be to bring them along.

The Idyls of the King should be ordered from the publishers, the Macmillan Company, of New York, at once. Arrangements have been made by which the books may be shipped directly to the county superintendents f. o. b., and sold to the teachers at 25 cents a copy, with the privilege of returning all unsold copies. However, it is better to order too few copies than too many, as it entails useless expense in returning the unsold copies. In ordering these books, do not forget to mention that the order is made in accordance with the arrangement made between the publishers and the State Supervisor of Teacher-training.

## PREPARATION.

Much of the success of the institute will depend upon having all things ready for the opening. Work ought to begin on the very first day, and at the first session. It will be found more satisfactory to have a morning and an afternoon session, with an intermission of an hour or an hour and a half for dinner. Other intermissions may be arranged to suit convenience. By all means there should be obtained a well-lighted, well-ventilated hall for holding the institute; there should be ample blackboard space, with crayon and erasers; a cooler for ice-water should be provided, if possible. One of the most important things to have is a piano or organ. An ideal arrangement would be to hold the institute in a graded-school building, where the teachers would have

desks on which to write with comfort and ease. The institute is to partake of the nature of a school, and will therefore be crippled in its work in proportion as proper facilities for doing good school work are not provided. Teachers should be notified at once to attend the institute, and should be informed as to what materials they should bring.

## EDUCATIONAL RALLIES.

Circulars have been sent out for announcing educational rallies. At least two rallies should be held during the institute, the last one being at the county-seat or wherever the institute is held. The first Saturday of the institute is suggested as a good date for the first rally. The institute conductor is expected to speak at these meetings, though other speakers may be secured. An earnest effort should be made to secure the attendance of school officials, leading citizens and friends of education generally at these rallies. Much good may be accomplished if they are properly managed.

## BULLETINS.

A supply of institute manuals, and the bulletins on Outline Course of Study and How to Teach Reading will be sent in ample time to each county holding an institute. The lesson outlines that are being prepared are for the use of conductors and assistants only.

## MORAL SUPPORT.

It is the duty of the County Superintendent to give his moral support and encouragement to the work of the institute. He should be a constant attendant and student. His work of supervision over the county schools will be materially strengthened if he familiarize himself with the methods of teaching exemplified in the institute. It is especially important that the County Superintendent encourage the introduction of phonetics and more rational methods of teaching reading and language among his teachers. The State Department of Education expects and demands better teaching on these and kindred subjects henceforth.

## READING COURSE.

Last, but by no means least, be sure to organize your teachers into the Reading Circle for 1910-'11 before the institute closes. The course for the ensuing year has been selected, and arrangements should be made for ordering the books at once. Remember that the four-year course leads to a diploma; that it is made the basis of examination on Theory and Practice; that no teacher who does not take the course may hope to have a renewal of certificate.

Hoping that your coming institute will prove the best ever held in your county, we remain,

Sincerely,

J. Y. JOYNER,

J. A. BIVINS,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

**ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,  
JULY 2-8, 1910.**

RALEIGH, June 6, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—The annual meeting of the National Education Association will be held in Boston, July 2d to 8th. This is said to be the largest educational association in the world. At the meeting in Boston in 1903 there was a registered attendance of 35,000. Such a meeting of the leading educators of this country will be full of inspiration and profit to those attending it. Special railroad rates of about one and one-third first-class fare for the round trip and reduced rates of board have been secured. The entire expense of attending this meeting would probably range from \$50 to \$75.

For the honor of the State, for the good to the cause of education in North Carolina, and the benefit that those attending the meeting will derive, I should like to see a representative delegation from our State at the Boston meeting. Knowing that in most instances the salary of superintendents is too small to justify their attendance at their own expense, I beg to suggest that, if your superintendent has been faithful and successful in the performance of his duties this year, and has manifested a spirit of progress, it would be a beautiful expression of appreciation and a profitable investment for future educational progress in your schools if you could supplement his salary by paying all or a part of his expenses to the Boston meeting of the National Education Association, provided your school fund is sufficient to justify this expenditure. Progressive superintendents ought to be encouraged by progressive boards of education in keeping in line with the progressive educational thought of the State and the Nation, and in getting fresh inspiration and new information from great educational gatherings to bring back to their own work.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER.

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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**SANITATION AND AGRICULTURE TO BE EMPHASIZED IN  
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.***County Superintendents:*

RALEIGH, June 15, 1910.

We desire your coöperation in an important matter affecting the work of the county institutes. It is to make provision for laying special emphasis on sanitation and agriculture, two subjects that affect profoundly the health and future life-work of the children.

Our plan is, first, to have a reputable physician in each county where an institute is held to deliver two talks: one to the teachers, explaining how to make eye and ear tests, and how to detect the presence of disease among the children; the other on rally day, treating in popular style the subjects of better sanitation, preventable diseases, the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, etc. To bring this about, we ask that you suggest the names of one or more physicians who are competent to do this work. These names will be handed

to Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who will write to the physicians mentioned and tell them specifically what points to emphasize in their talks. In case your institute convenes within the next few days, do not wait to send in the names, but select the physician yourself and let him do the best he can according to the above general suggestions.

Second, Prof. K. H. McIntyre, of Holly Springs, has prepared with great care some simple experiments relating to soils and seed germination. The apparatus which he uses, and which he carries with him, is inexpensive, and can be rigged up by any teacher in the rural schools. In two days' time Professor McIntyre can so instruct the teachers of an institute that they will be able to perform the same experiments in their schools. This will work a revolution in the teaching of agriculture. Professor McIntyre performed his experiments before the conference of institute conductors which met in Raleigh June 7th, and convinced every one present of their practicability and value. His style is unique and interesting. He will not fail to hold his crowd and impress them with his lessons. He is no theorist, but has actually demonstrated his experiments in his own school. It may be further added that he runs a very successful farm school in connection with his high school, and can fully explain how such an enterprise may be started and conducted.

Since there is no fund by which the State Department of Education may pay Professor McIntyre's expenses, his services will therefore be available only to those counties that can afford the small outlay. He pays his own traveling expenses, including hotel bills. He will put in two days at an institute, and asks \$10 a day for his services. This is the same rate of pay as is given to a conductor, and will be found reasonable when it is considered that Professor McIntyre cannot put in as much time at work, since he has to take up considerable time in traveling.

If you desire his presence at your institute, please let me know at once, so that I may arrange his schedule.

Very truly,

J. A. BIVINS,  
*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

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**UNIFORM QUESTIONS FOR COUNTY EXAMINATION PREPARED BY  
STATE DEPARTMENT—EXAMINATION AT CLOSE OF INSTITUTE.**

*County Superintendents:*

RALEIGH, June 23, 1910.

Uniform questions for the regular July examination are being prepared and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Several superintendents of counties where institutes are to be held this summer have requested that the examination be deferred until the close of the institute. While it is not good policy to end an institute with an examination, yet, for the convenience of teachers and superintendents, it may be permitted. However, if the examination is held at a time other than that prescribed by law, the county superintendent and the institute conductor must prepare the

questions on all subjects except Theory and Practice. The questions on Theory and Practice are based on the work of the Reading Circle, and must be uniform.

Remember that the teachers who joined the Reading Circle, and who have read Hamilton's *The Recitation*, and who hold a First-grade Teacher's Certificate, should be excused from standing the examination on all subjects except Theory and Practice. Teachers who did not join the Reading Circle should be required to stand on everything. A distinction must and should be made between those who seek professional improvement and those who do not.

Where the superintendent and institute conductor make out the questions for examination, let the teachers know that the questions will be based, as far as possible, on the work of the institute. This will serve to keep the attention of the teachers from being diverted from the institute to making preparation for examination.

Furthermore, let it be understood that the time of the institute must not be taken up with the examination. By no means should the examination begin until after the "rally-day" exercises on Friday, the last day of the institute. It may then continue through Saturday. Where the legal examination day comes during the last week of an institute, the examination may be postponed to begin on Friday, as above indicated, and the uniform questions may then be used.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

J. A. BIVINS,

*Supervisor of Teacher-training.*

#### QUESTIONS AND EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

*To the County Superintendent.*

RALEIGH, June 30, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—Questions for the examination of applicants for the High-school Teacher's Certificate and the Five-year State Teacher's Certificate will be sent to you shortly, in sealed packages. These are to be opened on the first day of the examination, July 14th, in the presence of applicants.

You will note that the questions on each subject are not on separate sheets this year, as heretofore. Only one subject at the time, however, should be given to applicants, and all applicants should take the same subject at the same time. The questions on that subject may be easily torn from the large sheet.

Please require all applicants to use foolscap or legal-cap size paper, write with ink, fasten the sheets prepared on each subject in their consecutive order, and to fold papers flat if they have to be folded. We prefer to have you send the papers to us flat, without folding, if you can conveniently do so.

Special directions relating to the preparation of papers are given on the last page of the "Directions to Applicants," a copy of which will be enclosed with the questions. Read these carefully to the applicants before you begin the examination. Emphasize the importance of following them closely.



It is your duty to use every precaution to have the examination conducted fairly and honestly. Applicants should be seated in such a way as to avoid the appearance, or possibility, of cheating. It is necessary for you to be present throughout the entire examination and supervise the work of it. The State Board of Examiners has had considerable trouble on account of lax supervision by conductors, and a few applicants have been distressingly embarrassed because of negligence in this respect.

All examination papers must be put into the post-office, or express office, not later than the afternoon of July 15th, when the examination closes, properly addressed to ALLEN J. BARWICK, Secretary State Board of Examiners, Raleigh, N. C. No excuse can be accepted in any case for failure to comply with this requirement.

Very truly yours,

J. Y. JOYNER,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## DECISIONS OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

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**Pay for Taking Census in District Operating Under Special Charter.**—Should be paid for in same manner as census in other districts. Special charter does not necessarily prevent district from being in all other respects a public school district as usually considered.

**Additional Apportionment Out of Contingent Fund.**—The County Board of Education has authority to make an additional apportionment out of the contingent fund to a district, sufficient to meet the deficit for necessary purposes, if it is deemed by that board necessary, fair, and equitable, in order to get a full four-months school term.

**New Board Bound by Contracts of Old.**—All contracts made by one board of education in an official capacity will, of course, be binding upon its successor.

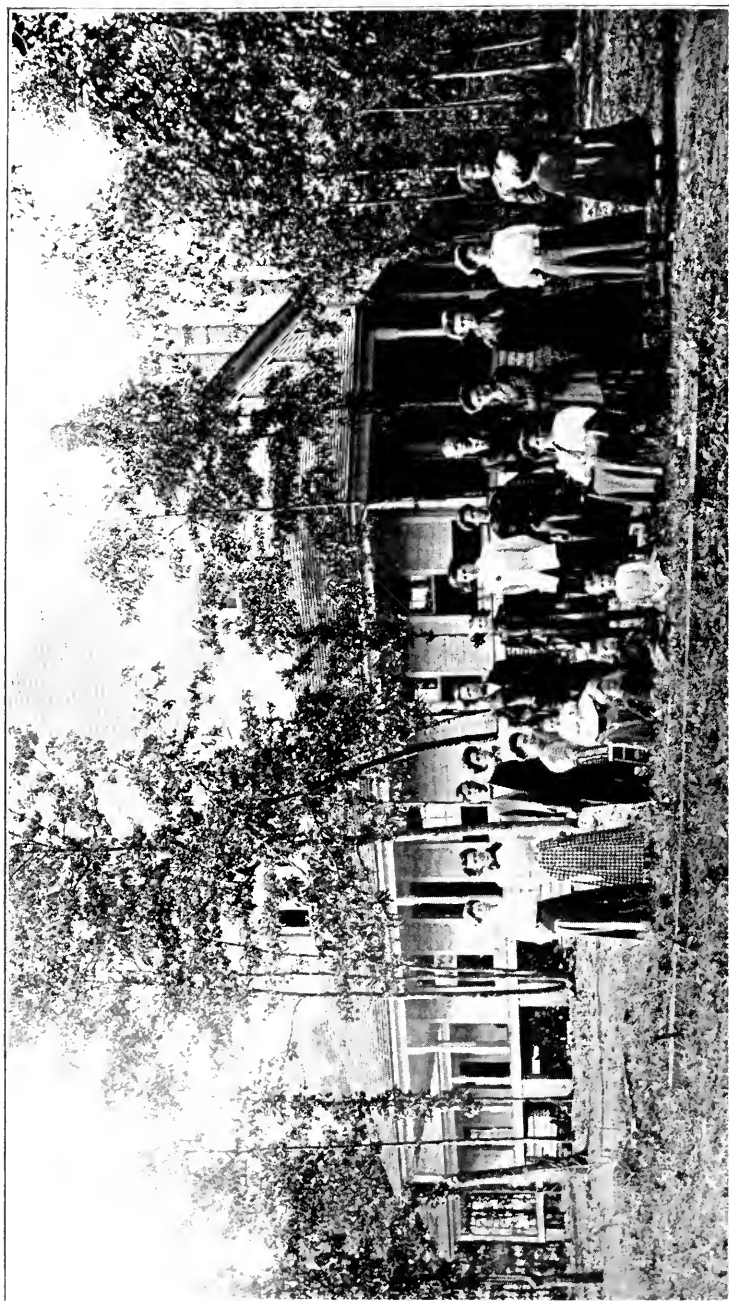
**Committee of Special-tax District.**—Under section 4115 of the School Law directing the County Board of Education to appoint a committee for special-tax district, the local committee in special-tax district supersedes the township committee in authority and control of that district, the township committee (section 4145) retaining authority only over the other districts of the township.

**Funds for Dormitory.**—There is no legal authority for using any part of the school fund or the special local-tax fund for building a dormitory to be used in connection with a public high school. The same rule applies to the use of the Loan Fund.

**Local-tax Election—Ordered, When.**—An election for special-school tax, under section 4115, Revisal, can be ordered on the first Monday in May, notice given at once, registration books opened at once—kept open twenty days, challenge day fixed for May 29th—some day during the following week before the day of election fixed by registrar and judges for hearing and deciding challenges, and have the election held in time to make returns and have tax levy made on the first Monday in June, 1909.

**Special-tax Fund Belongs to District.**—Funds raised by special taxation must remain to credit of special-tax district until used and paid out by order of committee of such district, and are, under no circumstances, subject to re-apportionment by the county board.

**Right to Vote in Special-tax Elections After Removal from District.**—A person who has moved his residence from one township to another in the same county cannot return within four months to the place from whence he removed, and there vote on the question of a special tax for the precinct.



DORMITORY, RURAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, NEBO, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C.



**Special-tax Funds for Additional Teacher.**—Special-tax funds may be used to pay for services of an additional teacher, not previously allowed by County Board of Education, if committee deems it necessary to employ such additional teacher; but such employment must be approved by County Board of Education.

**Installment on Loan Fund Not to Be Considered Apportionment to District for Four-months Term.**—In making up estimate of funds needed to provide a four-months term, allowance is not to be made for installment of loan fund. In other words, it would not be fair or just to allow for four-months term and then apportion enough additional to meet installment on loan, for the reason that such allowance would be the equivalent of apportionment from State by indirection.

**Maximum Rate Voted May Not Be Levied.**—The Board of County Commissioners can never levy more than the maximum rate of taxation voted for by the people in a special-tax district, of course; but if the maximum should provide more funds than needed, upon recommendation of the County Board of Education, it would be lawful to make the levy less than the maximum voted.

**Cannot Reduce Rate of Tax to Be Voted After Election Has Been Called.**—Such reduction would be equivalent to ordering a new election, and the same notice would have to be given after the reduction as if no notice had been issued at all.

**Tuition in Local-tax District.**—If the person that has moved into the special local-tax district has come into the district to make his permanent home there, he is entitled to the benefits of the school without tuition. But if he has moved into the district simply to get the benefits of the school, without the intention of making the district his home, he must submit to the requirements of the local school board in regard to tuition.



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Date Due

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